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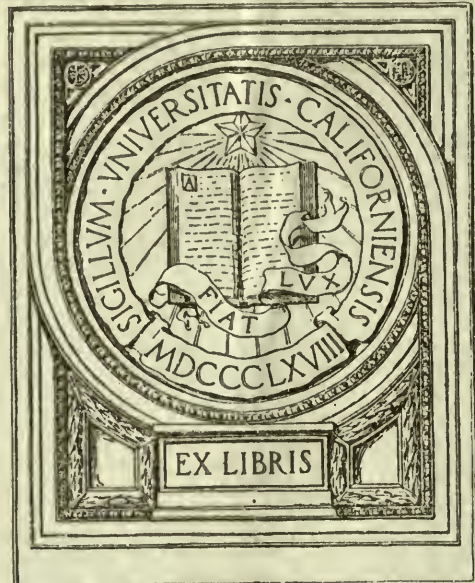


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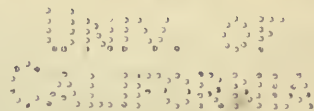
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HISTORY



OF

DU PAGE COUNTY,



ILLINOIS.

---

 BY RUFUS BLANCHARD. 

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ILLUSTRATED.

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CHICAGO:  
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## PREFACE.

AFTER several months of laborious research and persistent toil, the history of Du Page County is complete, and it is our hope and belief that no subject of general importance or interest has been overlooked or omitted, and even minor facts, when of sufficient note to be worthy of record, have been faithfully chronicled. In short, where protracted investigation promised results commensurate with the undertaking, matters not only of undoubted record, but legendary lore, have been brought into requisition. We are well aware of the fact that it is next to impossible to furnish a perfect history from the meager resources at the command of the historian under ordinary circumstances, but claim to have prepared a work fully up to the standard of our engagements. Through the courtesy and assistance generously afforded by the residents of Du Page, we have been enabled to trace out and put into systematic shape, the greater portions of the events that have transpired in the county up to the present time, and we feel assured that all thoughtful persons interested in the matter will recognize and appreciate the importance of the work and its permanent value. A dry statement of facts has been avoided, so far as it was possible to do so, and anecdote and incident have been interwoven with plain recital and statistics, thereby forming a narrative at once instructive and entertaining.

To the many friends who have contributed special portions of the matter herein contained, and to those who have assisted Mr. Blanchard with dates and other memoranda, our thanks are due, and we trust that the earnest endeavors that we have exercised to present our patrons with a work worthy in all respects will, in part, repay them for their kindness.

NOVEMBER, 1882.

O. L. BASKIN & CO.



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## PART I.

# HISTORY OF DU PAGE COUNTY.

### CHAPTER I.

DU PAGE A SPANISH POSSESSION—THE FRENCH TAKE POSSESSION OF THE NORTHWEST—THE  
COUNTRY COMES UNDER ENGLISH RULE—GEORGE ROGERS CLARK—TERRITORIAL SUBDI-  
VISIONS—FIRST CONVEYANCE OF LAND IN DU PAGE COUNTY—THE POTTAWATOMIES  
—GREAT AMERICAN TREATY OF 1833—THE CHICAGO PORTAGE—THE REMOVAL  
OF THE INDIANS—THEIR PRESENT CONDITION—ORIGIN OF THE NAME  
DU PAGE—SPANISH CONQUEST AND ITS AIMS—BARON DE CARON-  
DELET—THE SPANISH CLOSE THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI—  
COUNTY ORGANIZATION AND SUBDIVISION—NORTHERN  
LIMITS OF ILLINOIS—THE FRENCH TRADERS—ACT  
ORGANIZING DU PAGE COUNTY.

THE history of the world has a grandeur, like a distant landscape—too far away for the eye to take in its infinite detail—such as the delicate tracery of plant life or the stubborn structures of rock formations which make it up.

But the history of our age, and especially our own locality, comes home to us personally. Commonplace as it may seem to us now, in the distant future, it will help to make up a whole; deepening in interest as time chops off the centuries, one after another. All great men must have a constituency, but little if any inferior to themselves in intellect, and it is the actions and deeds of the citizen which speak through some representative whose talent for becoming their advocate has given him a fame justly to be shared by his cotem-

poraries, and of these, county history is to speak. They constitute the delicate tracery and details of the historic landscape destined some day to be as grand as it is distant.

We propose to give a history of Du Page County from the earliest records pertaining to it, to the present time.

Not long ago, comparatively, as to the world's chronology, but primitively as to our history, this county was lost for want of a suit of clothes, nor was it but a small part of the loss for such default. The circumstances are these: When Columbus was casting about from king to king in Europe to obtain patronage wherewith to pursue his plans of discovery, he had dispatched his brother Bartholomew to the court of Henry VIIIth of England to beg his royal favor and material aid. On his way



thither, he was taken by pirates, and during his captivity was robbed of all his valuables, including his pretty suit of clothes with which he was to be attired when he made his humble petition to the king, and after finally reaching England he was obliged by the labor of his hands to earn another suit in which to appear before him ere his mission could be executed. At last this was done, and he gained the king's ear, who listened to his proposals with favor, but alas for courtly etiquette!—while Bartholomew was at work earning money to pay his tailor's bill, Queen Isabella, of Spain, had fitted out Columbus, and Henry's hopes were dashed to the ground. Not the last time that the impulses of a woman have circumvented the matter but tardy plans and ambitions of man.

Du Page County is but an infinitesimal part of the New World which Columbus promised to give to the king who should fit him out and which, as far as such a title could go, fell into the hands of Spain by right of priority of discovery, a precarious title as the sequel proved, but nevertheless an honor which England will regret the loss of, till Macauley's New Zealander shall sketch the ruins of St. Paul.

Beginning with this pretentious right of Spain to the soil of Du Page County, let us trace the National claims to it, till private claims began to be granted to actual settlers. The Spanish claim vanished out of existence as other nations began to take possession of parts of the New World, for occupation based on priority of discovery soon began to transcend any decree not sustained by the sword.

The French found their way up the St. Lawrence River as early as 1534, settled Quebec in 1608, and under Father Alouez took national possession of the Great Northwest on the 14th of June, 1671, at the falls of Ste. Marie (the outlet of Lake Superior). Courcelles was then Governor of Canada, and the entire country along the lakes through the latter was an unknown quantity. Frontenac was Gov-

ernor from 1672 to 1682, during whose administration Marquette and Joliet discovered the Mississippi River in 1673, and on their return trip, passed up the Desplaines River, which washes the soil of Du Page County. These with their five attendants were the first white men who ever beheld its soil. They might have encamped on it, but this is only speculation. La Barre became Governor of the country from 1682 to 1685, during whose term of office La Salle, Tonty and numerous missionaries and fur traders passed along the Desplaines River to and from the "Chicagou" portage, which route of travel is older than history.

Denonville was Governor from 1685 to 1689. Frontenac a second term from 1689 to 1699. De Calliers from 1699 to 1703. Vandreville from 1703 to 1726. Beauharnois from 1726 to 1747. Galissoniere from 1747 to 1749. Jonquiere from 1747 to 1752. Sonquill for 1752.

Du Quesne from 1753 to 1755, during whose term of office the French built forts where Erie and Pittsburgh, Penn., now stands, the latter being named after him. The Marquis de Vandreville de Cavagnal was the last French Governor; his authority ceased when the English conquered the country under Gen. Amherst; the chief victory by which the conquest being made was Wolf's on the heights of Abraham in 1759. Though Canada now was under English rule with Sir Jeffrey Amherst as Governor, yet the French posts of the Illinois country were not taken possession of by the English till 1765, when Capt. Stirling, with a force of one hundred men, established himself at Fort Chartres, at which time the English flag first waved over the soil of the Prairie State.

Gen. James Miller succeeded Amherst as Governor the same year, 1765, who, in turn, was succeeded by Paulus Emelius Irving in 1766. The latter was succeeded by Sir Guy

Carleton, who was Governor till 1770. Hector T. Crumahe was Governor till 1774, and Sir Guy Carleton again till 1778, during whose term of office the American Declaration of Independence in 1776 raised a new and then strange issue in the minds of men. During all these past years of French and English occupation, the native inhabitants of Du Page County, as well as their white companions, the fur traders, took interest in all that was passing in the political world, and when the American fires of the Revolution were kindled along the Atlantic coast, the issue was explained to the Indians of the entire Northwest as the English viewed it, which, of course, won their sympathies. The Americans were represented to the Indians as being cruel and savage to the last degree, and the quiet French of the Illinois country, together with their loving red companions, believed the story, yet a combination of events in 1778 dispelled this illusion and changed the destiny of the Northwest. This was George Rogers Clark's conquest of the Illinois country, which was the first raising of the American flag on her soil. By virtue of this conquest, the country was transferred from English to American rule, and by the peace of Paris in 1783, the entire Northwest, as far as the Mississippi River, became a part of the United States.

Until the year 1784, it was within the jurisdiction of the Old Virginia Colony, at which time it passed into that of the United States, and three years later, in 1787, St. Clair was appointed to govern the entire Northwest, of which Du Page County formed a part.

In 1800, the Territory of Indiana was set off, which included the present States of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and the Peninsular portion of Michigan, and William Henry Harrison was appointed Governor, with Vincennes on the Wabash as the seat of government. In 1809, the Territory of Illinois was set off and Ninian Edwards was appointed Governor, who held

this position till Illinois became a State, and Shadrack Bond was its first Governor. Edward Coles was, in 1822, elected the next Governor, after a struggle between the advocates of slavery and those of freedom, perhaps never before equaled in a State election in sanguine bitterness, for particulars of which see E. B. Washburne's *Life of Edward Coles*.

During all these years, the original owners of the soil (the Indians) were resting in a happy but treacherous security that they should ever retain it. No white people had settled on it or manifested any disposition to do so, and although six miles square had been ceded to the United States by the Pottawatomies and other tribes at the treaty of Greenville in 1795, yet up to this time no use had been made of it except to build a fort and establish a trading-post there. The first special conveyance of lands within the limits of Du Page County from the Indians to the United States was made August 24, 1816. The Pottawatomies (who then held the whole of Du Page County) uniting with the Ottawas and Chippewas in making a grant to Ninian Edwards, William Clark and Auguste Chouteau acting in behalf of the United States. The cession included the southeast corner of Lisle Township, all of Downer's Grove except the northwest corner and the southeast corner of York.

The whole cession was a strip of land which the Government bought for the purpose of constructing a military road on it from Chicago to Ottawa to facilitate the building of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, a scheme to which public attention had early been called. Says Mr. Edwards: "Having been one of the Commissioners who treated for this land, I personally know that the Indians were induced to believe that the opening of the canal would be very advantageous to them, and under authorized expectations that this would be done, they ceded the land for a trifle." (See Edwards' *History of Illinois*, page 99.)



The Pottawatomies, or Peuteowatamis as they were sometimes called, were found by the French adventurers along the shores of Lake Michigan when the country was first discovered by them. The position they held was a commanding one as to locality, as it is known that their hunting-grounds extended at one time all around the Southern extremity of Lake Michigan, though shared at various times with the Ottawas, the Cherokees and the Miamis.

When Alouez was exploring the shores and islands of Lake Superior, even before the interior of the country had been entered except by Nicolet, he met a delegation of 300 Pottawatomies at Chagouamigon (an island in Lake Superior) as early as 1668. Among them was an old man of 100 winters. Says the relation: He appears to have been a great "medicine man" among his tribe, and was regarded by them as a wonderful prophet. He could fast for twenty days, and often saw the Great Spirit. This venerable seer died while on the island on his visit to Alouez here.

Father Marquette makes frequent mention of the Pottawatomies in his journal, which he kept, in the winter of 1674-75, at "Chicagou," and to them and the Illinois tribes was he indebted for many acts of kindness extended to him during his detention at Chicago on account of sickness.

This tribe continued to be the transcendent Indian power along the Southern shores of Lake Michigan from its first discovery till the final removal of all the Indians from the country by Col. Russell in 1836. They took sides with the British in the war of 1812, and struck heavy blows against the Americans in that war, of which the massacre at Fort Dearborn and other casualties in the early part of that war bear testimony.

They had joined with other tribes in ceding six miles square at the mouth of Chicago River to the Americans at the treaty of Greenville in 1795, as already told, and when the progress

and development of the country demanded further cessions of territory, it was to them chiefly that the Government looked as the highest authority to apply to for the purchase of needed lands.

As late as 1833, they had only sold to the United States Government the small part of their Illinois hunting-grounds contained within the limits of the treaty of 1816, and up to this time they owned, perhaps, in common with the Ottawas and Cherokees, all that part of Northern Illinois which lies east of Rock River and northwest of the strip of land ceded by the three tribes in 1816. Settlers were coming into the country and staking out their claims, knowing full well that the Government would soon extinguish the Indian title.

Under this pressure, the United States Government summoned the Pottawatomies, Ottawa and Chippewa, tribes to a great council to be held at Chicago in September, 1833. This was the greatest event the little then mushroom town had ever seen. Besides the interest the Indians felt in the treaty, there were scores of white men gathered around the spot to put in various speculative claims as to property alleged to have been stolen by the Indians, or to bring in enormous charges for services rendered to the Government by virtue of contracts of an indefinite character.

The Government had made immense preparations to feed the Indians, of whom three tribes were on the ground with their squaws and papooses stretched on boards or slung in pocket-shaped blankets.

After several days of palaver in which the whims of the Indians were artfully humored, and the bright side of their natures had been brought to the front by those arts which had the result of years of practice, the Indians finally affixed their sign to the treaty, by which they sold the entire northeastern portion of Illinois (an area embracing more than ten of its present counties, among which Du Page was one) to

the Government. G. B. Porter, Thomas J. V. Owen and William Weatherford, in behalf of the Government, negotiated the treaty. It bears date of Chicago, September 26, 1833. It was the last treaty of importance ever held with the Indians in the Northwest, and was the instrument by which the Indian title to the country became extinguished after its joint occupation by the red and white races (the latter including the French) ever since 1673, more than a century and a half.

At no other place in America had the Indians lingered so long after the advent of the whites, and it is not strange that a great variety of associations had sprung up between the triple alliances of native, French and English races, as they had mingled together at the "Chicagon" portage. Here was the great carrying-place between the immense prairie country to the southwest, and the lakes and along the shores of Lake Michigan, from "Chicagou" to the straits. Indian canoes were frequently passing to and fro during the summer season, and Mud Lake and the Desplaines River was in this direct line of travel. The first interest that drove the American element to Chicago was the Indian trade, and the American Fur Company was its first representative. Most of those engaged by this company were men bred on the frontier, and felt no repugnance toward the Indians, but on the contrary not a few felt a friendship for them, strengthened by years of companionship in the fascinating sports of border life, which not only level social distinctions, but accept a good fellowship through a rough exterior, intolerable to the uninitiated civilian, whose motto is "the tailor makes the man." Many of the Indians could make nice discriminations in issues when natural rights were at stake, and the higher law to them was a tribunal from which there was no appeal. This is not too much to say of them till they were brutalized by bad whisky, and their morals corrupted by the vices without being elevated

by the virtues of the whites. The former they could imitate, but the latter were sealed books to them. The amount of goods dispensed to them at Chicago to fulfill treaty stipulations, was often very large, and in order to distribute them equitably, men were chosen for the service whose personal acquaintance with the Indians would enable them to do it in the most satisfactory manner. On these occasions the high piles of goods, consisting largely of Indian blankets were dispensed by peace-meal to the different Indian families, according to their necessities, but sometimes a discarded Indian lassie, whose place had been substituted by a white wife, came in for an extra share of finery as an offset for lacerated affections—a cheap way of satisfying such claims. Nowadays it costs as many thousand dollars as it did then yards of cheap broadcloth.

The removal of the Pottawatomies from the country was effected in 1835-36, as before stated by Col. J. B. F. Russell.

Previous to the death of his widow, which took place in the present year 1882, she allowed the writer to take items from her husband's journal, and the following is one of the items :

"The first party of Indians left Chicago September 21, 1835, with the Chiefs Robinson, Caldwell and La Frombore, and proceeded to their place of rendezvous twelve miles from Chicago, on the Desplaines—a place of meeting usual on such occasions. I met them in council and presented to them the object of the meeting, and the views of the Government relative to their speedy removal to their new country. They wished to defer answering what I had said to them for two days, to which I consented. Sunday, 28th, provided teams and transportation for the removal of the Indians."

The journal next proceeds to detail the particulars of his thankless toil in satisfying the real and whimsical wants of his captious charge, who honored him with the appellation of father,



and vexed him with complaints continually. Their course lay westward through Du Page County, and their first stopping place was on Skunk River, in Iowa. Patogushah started with his band to winter at this place. His was the first party to start independent of Government assistance. Robinson had command of a separate party, Caldwell another, Wabunsie another, and Holliday another, and Robert Kinzie and Mr. Kirchival assisted Mr. Russell in superintending the whole. Fort Des Moines lay on their route to Fort Leavenworth, near which was their reservation on the Missouri River. They were to draw their supplies from the fort as stipulated by the Government at the treaty, after they had settled themselves in their new home adjacent to it.

Two years after their settlement, owing to feelings of hostility which the frontier settlers felt toward them, they were removed to Council Bluffs, from whence, after remaining a few years, they were again removed to the Kansas Territory, where they now live, diminished in numbers from 5,000 at the time they left Illinois to less than half that number, but they are now in a prosperous condition. The report from the office of Indian affairs in Kansas September 1, 1878, says: "The Pottawatomies are advancing in education, morality, Christianity and self-support. A majority of them have erected substantial homes, planted fruit trees, and otherwise beautified their surroundings. The average attendance at a school which the Government has provided for them is twenty-nine, from an enrollment of forty-four. The school buildings are well supplied with facilities for boarding and lodging the pupils, and also for teaching the females household duties.

This reservation contains 77,357 acres of land in Jackson County. Their wealth in individual property amounts to \$241,650. On their farms they have reapers, mowers, planters, cultivators, and other agricultural machinery, all of the latest approved patterns. Such is the history,

and present condition of the people we drove from the soil of Du Page County, or rather our civilization obliged them to sell out to us, inasmuch as we were mutually unendurable to each other. The bones of their fathers are now a component part of the dust beneath our feet, with no stone to perpetuate their memory, except those of Alexander Robinson and Shabonee, both of whom were esteemed by all who knew them for their many manly and benevolent traits of character, and whose lofty virtues deserve historic acknowledgment. A tombstone marks the grave of each, which is still beheld with respect by many who well remember them. As already stated, ere the Indians had left the country, their grounds had begun to be claimed by the pioneer settlers, and his plowshare had already scarred the soil never before turned up to the mellowing influence of the sun.

The Du Page River had, from time immemorial, been a stream well known. It took its name from a French trader who settled on this stream below the fork previous to 1800. Hon. H. W. Blodgett, of Waukegan, informs the writer that J. B. Beaubien had often spoken to him of the old Frenchman, Du Page, whose station was on the bank of the river, down toward its mouth, and stated that the river took its name from him. The county name must have the same origin. Col. Gurdon S. Hubbard, who came into the country in 1818, informs the writer that the name Du Page, as applied to the river then, was universally known, but the trader for whom it was named lived there before his time. Mr. Beaubien says it is pronounced Du Pazhe (a having the sound of ah, and that the P should be a capital). This was in reply to Mr. Blodgett's inquiry of him concerning the matter.

The county organization of the great Northwest grew into, or, rather, was, reduced into its present conditions by successively subdividing the immense areas over which its first courts



*Seu Albio*



TO VINDI  
ASSOCIATION

held jurisdiction after Territories and States had been established.

After the conquest of the Illinois country by Gen. George Rogers Clark, in 1778, according to the old Virginia claim, the whole Northwest was a part of her territory. This claim rested on her original charter from King James (which, according to the view taken of it by Thomas Paine, was absurd). But, without discussing its merits, let us record the commendable part this State took to preserve the fruits of Clark's conquest.

In the spring succeeding it (1779), Col. John Todd, under a commission from Patrick Henry, then Governor of Virginia, came to Vincennes, on the Wabash and Kaskaskia, Ill. (over both of which places the American flag waved), for the purpose of establishing a temporary government, according to the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of Virginia, bearing date of October, 1778. On the 15th of June, 1779, he issued the following proclamation :

ILLINOIS COUNTY, TO WIT:

*Whereas*, from the fertility and beautiful situation of the lands bordering on the Mississippi, Ohio, Illinois and Wabash Rivers, the taking up of the usual quantity of land heretofore allowed for a settlement by the Government of this country:

I do therefore issue this proclamation, strictly enjoining all persons whatsoever from making any new settlements upon the flat lands of the said rivers or within one league of said lands, unless in manner and form of settlements as heretofore made by the French inhabitants, until further orders herein given. And in order that all the claims to lands in said county may be fully known, and some method provided for perpetuating by record the just claims, every inhabitant is required, as soon as conveniently may be, to lay before the person, in each district appointed for that purpose, a memorandum of his or her land, with copies of all their vouchers; and when vouchers have never been given or are lost, such depositions or certificates as will tend to support their claims—the memorandum to mention the quantity of land, to whom originally granted, and when; deducing the title through the various occupants to the present possessor. The number of adventurers who will shortly overrun this country

renders the above method necessary, as well to ascertain the vacant lands as to guard against trespasses, which will probably be committed on lands not on record.

Given under my hand and seal at Kaskaskia the 15th day of June, in the third year of the Commonwealth, 1779.

JOHN TODD, JR.

The foregoing is the first official act of the Americans to organize civil government over the Northwest. The Virginia cession of 1784, rendered it a nullity, and the entire country with its 2,000 French inhabitants, and its 10,000 Indian population was virtually under no national jurisdiction during a period of several years.

Even when St. Clair was appointed Governor in 1787, the English still held possession of Detroit, Michilimacinae, St. Joseph on Lake Michigan, Prairie du Chien and Sandusky, and contrary to treaty stipulations, retained these posts till July, 1796. This retention did not bring on any conflict of authority between St. Clair and Lord Dorchester, who then, as Governor of Canada, extended his rule over all the towns on the upper lakes, and Oswego on Lake Ontario. The reason for this was because Washington gave instructions to St. Clair to do nothing which might offend the English, but wait until amicable negotiations should secure our rights. The attitude of Spain was then a constant menace and threat against the Northwest. This power held the mouth of the Mississippi River, and all the Territory on its west side indefinitely—perhaps to the Pacific coast, (if she could circumvent the English in her claims to what she ultimately held there). Early in 1779, war was declared between these two powers; and the Spanish of St. Louis, in their zeal to strike a blow at the English, formed an expedition against the British post at St. Joseph, under command of Capt. Don Eugenio Pierre. It started January 2, 1781, with a force of sixty-five men, surprised and took the place, and by virtue of this conquest made an attempt (absurd as it was fruitless) to annex the terri-



tory intervening to Spain, which would be all Northern Illinois. Balked in this attempt at the treaty of Paris, which established the Mississippi as our Western boundary, Spain subsequently closed the port of New Orleans against the commerce of the Northwest, and contrary to treaty stipulations of 1795, retained possession of Natchez and one other port on the east bank of the Mississippi, at the same time forbidding the navigation of the river to the western people, except on condition that they would secede from the Atlantic States and make themselves an independent nation under protection of the Spanish Government. These were the conditions on which they might secure the Mississippi as a thoroughfare to the seas.

Gen. James Wilkinson, after the death of Gen. Wayne, succeeded to the command of the United States forces in the West, and to him the Baron de Carondelet, the Spanish Governor of Louisiana, sent a messenger named Thomas Powers, with a request that he would send no force against the posts on the east bank of the Mississippi, held by Spain, but would wait for the delivery of the posts till the matter could be negotiated amicably. Powers, at the same time, tried to bribe the people of the Northwest to declare themselves independent, and offered them \$100,000 and the free navigation of the Mississippi if they would do so—a paltry sum whereby to corrupt a State, even if the State were capable of the treachery, and its record serves rather to reveal the low Spanish estimate of patriotism than any honor of which an American need be proud, for having rejected the bribe. Orders were issued for the arrest of Powers, as soon as the nature of his mission became known to Washington, but he evaded pursuit and found his way back to his master, the feeble old dotard, who was Spanish Governor of New Orleans at the time.

Great as his folly was in attempting to divide the union of the States, the matter was a cause

of much solicitude and anxiety in the minds of our statesmen at the time, and it required their utmost exertions to prevent armed expeditions from the Northwest from going down the river and forcing a passage to the gulf. John Jay, one of our ablest men, counseled moderation, under an assurance that by waiting a short time, the force of events would secure our rights without war. These rights on the Lower Mississippi were not secured fully till 1798, during the summer of which year the Spaniards reluctantly gave up their forts on the east bank of the Mississippi, and Gen. Wilkinson erected Fort Adams on the spot occupied by one of them, which was just above the thirty-first degree of north latitude. From that time henceforward, the navigation of the Mississippi was never closed against the commerce of the Northwest, till by the rebels in 1861, who kept it closed three years, when by the courage of not a few Du Page County soldiers, with others, it was opened.

It has already been stated that the whole Illinois country had been officially organized as Illinois County by action of the Governor of Virginia in 1779, which became annulled in 1784 when that State ceded the Northwest to the United States.

Then there followed a hiatus in organized government here till St. Clair, who was appointed Governor in 1787, had established courts in the Northwest the next year, in 1788. These courts did not extend their jurisdiction to the Illinois country till 1790, at which time Illinois Territory became organized as one of the four counties in the Northwest, and was named St. Clair County, and was represented in the Territorial Legislature held at Fort Washington (Cincinnati), by Shadrack Bond.

On May 7, 1800, when the Territory of Indiana was set off, which embraced both of the present States of Illinois and Indiana, the same general laws which had hitherto prevailed in the Northwest were continued in operation in

Indiana Territory, and no civil subdivisions into new counties were made, till the 28th of April, 1809, at which time Illinois Territory was set off and divided into two counties—Randolph and St. Clair—by Nathaniel Pope, Secretary under Ninian Edwards, its Governor.

St. Clair County embraced its Northern portion, including the present county of Du Page, which then had only transient white inhabitants in the employ of French fur traders.

The next change in counties made was September 14, 1812, when Governor Edwards established the county of Madison, which embraced the whole portion of the territory north of a line extending along the south side of the present county of Madison due eastwardly to the Wabash River, which included the present county of Du Page.

No further civil divisions were made while Illinois remained a territory, but an issue came up, on bringing it into the Union, of vital importance not only to the locality of Du Page and its adjacent counties, but to the nation itself.

The terms by which the Northwest was ceded by Virginia to the United States provided for the number of States into which it might be subdivided, which was to be five at most, and the ordinance also provided that in the event of five States being made of the territory, two should be constituted out of the territory north of a due east and west line drawn through the territory, intersecting the southern extremity of Lake Michigan.

This being the law, the people of Illinois had no expectation that the northern boundary of the State could go farther north than this point when it should apply for admission into the Union. Wisconsin Territory had already been set off in 1805, with its southern limits on a line due west from the southern limits of the lake, in accordance with what nobody had yet questioned as the construction of the law.

Thus matters stood when it was proposed to

bring Illinois Territory into the Union, in 1818. Judge Nathaniel Pope then analyzed the whole situation, and, by the force of his logic, explained away the legal objections to the extension of the State of Illinois to a point farther north than the act of cession from Virginia had provided as just told.

First let us state his arguments for the change, and these were the substance of them : Lake Michigan, connected by water communication with the Eastern States, and indissolubly bound the interests of the country adjacent to it to them. The Mississippi River and its tributaries exerted the same influence in a southern direction with the South. Give Illinois a good frontage on Lake Michigan, with the port of Chicago the terminus of the canal to be built, and a mighty State would be formed, holding the destinies of both sections within its grasp—the middle link in the chain, and the strongest one. Here was an object worth working for, and he laid the case before Congress to bring it about. He contended that Illinois could claim the whole of Wisconsin if Congress chose to give her such dimensions, inasmuch as the ordinance left it optional with the United States to divide the territory into only three States, in which case Indiana must reach from the Ohio River to the British possessions, and Illinois from Cairo to the British possessions. But that Wisconsin was powerless to establish a boundary which should conflict with the powers of the United States, who had power to embrace her whole area within the limits of Illinois. He carried his measure through both Houses, and the northern line of Illinois was established on the parallel of 42° 30', where it now is. If he had failed in this, Du Page County would now have been a part of Wisconsin, and perhaps Illinois would not have had so strong a Union element when the issue came up in 1861 whether the United States was to be divided or rent in two.



The following are Judge Pope's words on the subject, which, as we look back upon the events which have since taken place, seem to have been prophetic: "A very large commerce of the Center and South would be found both upon the lakes and upon the rivers. Associations in business, in interest and of friendship would be formed, both with the North and the South. A State thus situated, having such a decided interest in the commerce and in the preservation of the whole confederacy, can never consent to disunion; for the Union cannot be dissolved without a division and disruption of the State itself."

Du Page County is a part of this strip of land, the title of which was held in dispute between the States of Illinois and Wisconsin, and on the decision of the issue which decided the question of ownership to it, being a momentous one; for it must not be forgotten that when the "tug of war" came in the Legislature of the State as to vital questions on sustaining the Union, the loyalists had nothing to spare in order to turn the scale, and then it was that the influence of the part of the State which laid between its northern line and a line drawn due west from the southern limits of Lake Michigan, suddenly arose into prominence, and verified the arguments that Judge Pope made in 1818 in favor of the line of  $42^{\circ} 30'$ , as the northern line of the State; and here it should not be omitted, that the influence of our Mr. Lincoln himself, potent as it was, in the immaculate foot-prints which he had left behind in the State, before he left it for the White House, though it had an equal share with the northern tier of counties in preserving the unconditional loyalty of the State, was barely sufficient. These reminiscences are no dream; they are founded on reality, and must ever stand as a memento that our county, together with adjacent ones, was in that crisis the local hinge on which the issue turned, and to record this in history is but an act of justice.

Crawford County was among the first organized on the admission of the State into the Union, and included all the territory north of its present locality. It was soon reduced in its area by the organization of Clark County, whose dimensions extended from its present boundary over the entire northern part of the State like its predecessor, which had in turn been laid out on a grand scale, and reduced in proportion as the progress of settlements had made it necessary to subdivide the great northern wilderness into new counties.

The next change in counties affecting the northern part of the State was January 31, 1821, under Gov. Bond, at which time Pike County was organized, which took in all the territory in the State north of the southern line of the present Pike County, the Illinois and the Kankakee Rivers.

Du Page was then a part of Pike County till the 28th of January, 1823, when the county of Fulton was established, comprising all of Pike County except the portion south of the north line of the present Fulton County, which change brought Du Page under the jurisdiction of Fulton County, of which Lewistown was the county seat.

All these civil changes were previous to any permanent white settlement, and there is no record that any of the traders or Indians whose erratic habits gave a temporary residence in what is now our county, ever applied to the constituted authorities for any purpose. Why should they? If any of the traders had a dispute, they settled it on the spot, perhaps by a "knock down argument," or if they wanted to marry any of the brunette beauties of the prairie, first they must be accomplished in the manly arts of hunting, or their chances would be slender of winning them. Next (to do the Indians justice), if any of the daughters of the higher-minded class of Indians had made themselves indispensable to the happiness of any of the traders, either French or American,

it required no small measure of circumspection to gain the father's consent to the marriage, and to do this a sound body and a reasonable discrimination of the principles of justice on the part of the suitor was necessary.

These essentials being satisfactorily arranged, the marriage itself was only a promise of fidelity on both sides, and did not in the estimation of these sons of the wilderness need the record of official authority either to make it binding or to strengthen its force. A few of these marriages were permanent, and the writer has interviewed the offspring of some of them who are now esteemed members of society amongst us.

Peoria County was the next civil division under which Du Page fell. It was organized June 13, 1825, with the following boundaries: "Beginning where the line between Townships 11 and 12 north intersects the Illinois River; thence west with said line to the range line between Ranges 4 and 5 east; thence south with said line to the range line between Townships 7 and 8; thence east to the line between Ranges 5 and 6; thence south to the middle of the main channel of the Illinois River; thence up along the middle of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning." On the 7th of December, the county was divided into three Election Precincts, of which Alexander Woolcott, John Kinzie and John Baptiste Beaubien were Judges.

John Dixon was Clerk of the county, and so remained till his resignation, May 1, 1830, when Stephen Stillman was appointed.

Cook was the next organized county of the now reduced area of Northern Illinois wilderness. It took in at first the present counties of Lake, McHenry, Will, Du Page and Iroquois, the act organizing it bearing date of March 1, 1831. It had three voting precincts—the Chicago, the Hickory Creek and the Du Page, the latter of which included the present county of Du Page and portions of Will.

On the 8th of the same month, Samuel Miller, Gohlson Kircheval and James Walker were sworn in as Commissioners, who promptly proceeded to legislate for the wholesome regulation of the infant county. Prominent among the laws they passed were those regulating the prices of spirituous liquors, which they took as good care should not be extortionate, as did the French Revolutionists the price of bread during the Jacobin Reign of Terror in France. It was "ordered that the following rates be allowed to tavern-keepers, to wit: Each half pint of wine, rum or brandy, 25 cents; each pint of wine, rum or brandy, 37½ cents; each half pint of gin, 18¾ cents; pint of gin, 31¼ cents; gill of whisky, 6¼ cents; half pint of whisky, 12½ cents; pint of whisky, 18¾ cents. For each breakfast and supper, 25 cents; each dinner, 37½ cents; each horse feed, 25 cents; keeping horse one night, 50 cents; lodging for each man per night, 12½ cents; for cider or beer, one pint, 6¼ cents; one quart of cider or beer, 12½ cents."

The Commissioners also soon issued permits to Alexander Robinson, J. B. Beaubien and Madore Beaubien to sell goods, who, added to six merchants already established in the county, made nine. From the records of the same year, 1831, subsequent to those already mentioned, appears the name of Joseph Naper, of Naper settlement, who, it appears, was then a licensed merchant and the first in the present county of Du Page.

Such are the first laws ever enacted to prevail over this county after settlers came to it. At that time, Chicago, Canal Port, Naperville, Desplains, Keepotaw and Thornton, were reported as the towns of Cook County. It was named after Daniel P. Cook, the same who, with the election of Shadrack Bond for Governor, in 1818, had been elected Attorney General. To him the country along the canal owes a lasting obligation. At a session of the Legislature, January 17, 1825, a law was passed incorpo-



rating the Illinois & Michigan Canal Association, with full power to build the canal. By the seventh section of their charter, it was provided that all immunities, etc., hitherto made by the General Government to facilitate the building of the canal, should revert to the association to which the State had granted the charter to build it. This excess of State authority to dispose of the large amount of land (every alternate section of a strip six miles wide on each side of the canal, which the Government had given to aid in building it), by placing the lands at the disposal of a private company, was not looked upon with favor by the General Government, and, had it not been for the efforts of Mr. Cook, the State would have lost the lands, and the canal project would have been indefinitely postponed. He was then Member of Congress, and, seeing the danger, he used his powerful influence among his constituents to have the act repealed which the State had passed. In this he was successful, and the corporations were obliged to surrender their charter.

We come now to the organization of Du Page County—the last subdivision of Cook. In 1838, this was considered and talked over by the people, and a plan to make four counties out of the area of Cook was looked upon with favor. To effect this object, committees were appointed from each respective locality proposed as the territory to be occupied by them.

It was first proposed by the Commissioners to create one county of nine townships in the northwest corner of Cook, which, had it been done, would have taken the three present townships, viz., Wayne, Bloomingdale and Addison, together with the present townships of Hanover, Schaumburg, Elk Grove, Barrington, Palatine and Wheeling in Cook, for one of the four new counties. Du Page County was to come immediately south of this, and take in nine townships, in which case Naperville would have been not very distant from the center of the county.

For some cause not known to the writer, the Commissioners appointed to mature this plan of subdividing Cook County never met at the appointed place of rendezvous, which was to have been at a certain hotel in Chicago. The consequence was, the subject of setting-off Du Page County came before the Legislature under different forms, and the action of that body specified the limits of the county according to the act of which the following is a copy :

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly:* That all of that tract of country lying within the following boundaries, to wit: Commencing on the east line of Kane County at the division line between Sections 18 and 19, in Township 37 north, of Range 9 east, of the Third Principal Meridian, pursuing the same line eastward until it strikes the Desplaines River; thence following the said river up to the range line between Township 11 and 12 east, of the Third Principal Meridian; thence north on said line to the township line between 40 and 41; thence west on said line to the east line of Kane County; thence south on the east line of Kane County to the place of beginning, shall constitute a new county by the name of Du Page; provided always that no part of the county above described, now forming a part of Will County, shall be included within the said county of Du Page, unless the inhabitants now residing in said part of Will County shall, by a vote to be given by them at the next August election, decide by a majority of legal voters that they prefer to have the said territory make a part of the said county of Du Page.

SEC. 2. An election shall be held at the Pre-emption House, in Naperville, on the first Monday in May, next, by the qualified voters of said county, for county officers, who, when qualified, shall hold their offices until the next general election; said election shall be conducted and returns thereof made to the Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court of Cook County, as in other cases, and said Clerk shall give certificates of election; and when said County Commissioners shall be elected and qualified, the said county of Du Page shall be duly organized. S. M. Skinner, Stephen J. Scott and Loren J. Butler, are hereby appointed Judges of said election.

SEC. 3. Said county of Du Page shall be attached to the Seventh Judicial District, and the

Judge of said circuit shall fix the terms of said court therein, two of which shall be held in said county annually at Naperville, where the County Commissioners may direct, until the county buildings are completed.

SEC. 4. For the purpose of locating the permanent seat of justice for said county of Du Page, the following-named persons are hereby appointed Commissioners, to wit: Ralph Woodruff, of La Salle County; Seth Read, of Kane County, and Horatio G. Loomis, of Cook, who, or a majority of them, shall meet at the Pre-emption House, in Naperville, on the first Monday of June, or within thirty days thereafter, and first being duly sworn by some Justice of the Peace, shall proceed to locate the seat of justice for said county at the most eligible and convenient point, provided the said Commissioners shall obtain for the county from the claimant a quantity of land, not less than three acres, and \$3,000 for the purpose of erecting county buildings, which sum shall be secured to the County Commissioners and paid out under their direction for the purposes aforesaid.

SEC. 5. The Commissioners appointed to locate said county seat, shall each be allowed the sum of \$3 per day for each day by them necessarily employed in the performance of that duty, to be paid out of the treasury of said county.

SEC. 6. The qualified voters of the county of Du Page, in all elections except county elections, shall vote with the district to which they belong until the next apportionment, and shall in all respects be entitled to the same privileges and rights as in general belong to the citizens of other counties in this State.

WILLIAM L. D. EWING,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

S. H. ANDERSON,  
*Speaker of the Senate.*

Approved February 9, 1839.

THO. CARLIN.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }  
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, }

I, Alexander P. Field, Secretary of State, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and perfect copy of "An act to create the county of Du Page," now on file in my office. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of State at Vandalia February 18, 1839.

[L. s.]

A. P. FIELD,  
*Secretary of State.*

Previous to the passage of this act, there had been considerable canvassing of public opinion

as to the division of Cook County, and among those who took part in this discussion was Mr. J. Filkins, who owned property in Wheeling—the northern part of Cook County. His plan, as well as that of many others, was to create a county in the northern part of Cook, which should include the present three northern townships of Du Page County, with Wheeling for the county seat, and in accordance with this proposition, a representative from Naperville and one from the southeastern part of Cook County had agreed to meet at a certain hotel in Chicago to agree on some concert of action in the matter. The Naperville representative was promptly at the place of rendezvous, but the others did not attend, and no systematic plan of action was determined on.

Pending these ambitious schemes, which local interests as well as real necessities set on foot, the citizens of Chicago were in a flutter of perturbation lest they should lose some of their territory, doubtless feeling their ability to govern more instead of being shorn of a part of what they then had.

A convention now being about to assemble at Vandalia, to take into consideration plans for public improvements, it was necessary for the Chicagoans to call a public meeting to appoint delegates to attend it. Such a call at Chicago would then, as well as now, bring out their big guns as well as a full regiment of small arms to make a rattle of musketry after the cannons had been shot off; or, in other words, to do the cheering after the orators had spoken. In obedience to the call, a meeting assembled on the 3d of December, 1836, and, as the pith of a woman's letter may be found in the postscript, so the chief object for which this meeting was called, was reserved for the closing business. After a few vehement speeches had been made, the animus of which was to protest against any further division of Cook County, resolutions were adopted in accordance with these sentiments, and a committee



of three was appointed to circulate a petition to be sent to the Legislature, expressive of the will of the people of Cook County on the subject.

Unfortunately for the people of Chicago, Joseph Naper was then representing Cook County in the Legislature, and it was like striking on a drum that wouldn't sound, to talk "such stuff" to him. He himself was a power, and two of the most influential members of the Senate were his strong friends. One of these was Peter Cartwright, of Carlinville, who had all the Methodists in the State at his back, and the other was old John Harker, from Union County, who was regarded by the Egyptians as a host.

Nothing more was heard about the county to be set off from the northern part of Cook—it being probably thought best not to amputate another limb from her body at that time.

It is worthy of record that of the committee appointed at the Chicago meeting, Gurdon S. Hubbard was one, but for some reason best known to himself, he declined to serve. Perhaps Mr. Hubbard, in advance of any of the rest, saw the impolicy as well as impracticability of the scheme in question. He came to Chicago in 1818, and is still an active man at the place, which has grown from a post of the American Fur Company to what it now is under his eye. As might be supposed, the petition was like seed sown in stony ground.

In due course of legislation, Du Page County was organized as per the act already stated, the first section of which gave the inhabitants of the three northern tiers of sections in Will County, the power to choose by a popular vote, in the following August, to which county they would belong. Had the election taken place immediately, it is almost certain that the people of the territory in question would have annexed themselves to Du Page County, to whose interests at Naperville they had been allied by historic as well as social relations from the first; but the time between the passage of the

act and the August election, which was to cast the die, was utilized by the Will County interests and a formidable opposition to the Du Page interests was the result. To add to the discomfiture of the Du Page advocates, some one brought a bottle of whisky into the arena on election day, which roused the indignation of the teetotalers of the Will County interests, and brought out their full force with their thunder thrown in.

The autumn sun dipped into the western green, the polls were closed, votes counted, and one majority for Will County was the result. There wasn't much poetry about the canvass. It need not be claimed that Johnny, with the love of his inamorata in his heart, voted to please his would-be father-in-law or any such kind of moonshine. It was a sharply defined local and temporal issue, and for a small one, large results have grown out of it; for had the county limits extended south of Naperville, as the original bill intended, no attempt would ever have been made to remove the county seat, or if made, would not have been successful.

The parties authorized by the fourth section of the act creating the new county to locate the county seat, met on the 17th of June, 1839, at the Pre-emption House in Naperville, and located it at that place. At the same time, a deed was executed to the county of an undivided half of the public square on which the county buildings were erected the same year by voluntary subscription from the citizens of Naperville to the amount of \$5,000. Subsequently, the small brick buildings were built for storing the records, etc.

In vain may the records of any State in the Union be searched for a parallel in eventful epochs involving vital political questions which locally came up within their jurisdiction as has been thrust upon the State of Illinois, and the country around Chicago has been the pivot upon which these issues have turned. This is

only a just conclusion to deduce from the events of this chapter. The next will begin with the pioneer work begun in Du Page County under a new order of things destined to subordinate wild nature to the uses of man, and reproduce old-settled and time-honored institutions on a

generous scale, there to multiply under the fostering hand of nature. This has been done, but let us take a retrospective view of the process by which it was accomplished while the living witnesses of it are still on the historic stand to testify.

## CHAPTER II.

THE PIONEER—STEPHEN J. SCOTT—THE SCOTT SETTLEMENT—BLODGETT HAULEY—BAILEY HOBSON, THE FIRST SETTLER OF DU PAGE COUNTY—BUILDING THE FIRST CABIN—CROSSING A SLOUGH—WILLIARD SCOTT—SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENTS—CORN PANCAKES—THE NAPERS—FIRST GROUND PLOWED—THE FIRST SCHOOL—JOSEPH NAPER—JOHN NAPER—THE FIRST STOVE—CHRISTOPHER PAINE—THE FIRST SAW-MILL—HOME-MADE SPINNING WHEELS AND LOOMS—COLD WINTER OF 1830-31—PORTAGE TO CHICAGO—THE LAWTONS—THE POTTAWATOMIES—FLIGHT TO FORT DEARBORN—HORRIBLE MASSACRE AT INDIAN CREEK—EXPLOITS OF COL. BEAUBIEN.

WITHIN the memory of men now living, the whole of Du Page County was an immaculate tablet on which to make the first footprints of progress in the form of agriculture, architecture and public works. In ancient times, when new countries were settled, it was done by nations who sent out colonies under the especial guardianship of a king's viceroy, and this was the case with the first new countries settled in America from Europe. All this became changed when the American nation became the owner of the vast plains of the West. Then settlements began to be made on private account for the first time in the world's history, and such a conception of human rights put in such universal practice, as it was here, brought into being a class of men different from any hitherto known. They were the creation of their period in their habits, character and their self-sustaining powers. They valued themselves not for what their fathers had been, but for what they themselves were. It takes a few generations for mental force to gather and turn the thoughts of men into new channels, and,

by the time Northern Illinois was settled, the thoroughbred pioneer, in his floodtide of glory, came upon the scene. He is the man referred to—the incarnation of freedom in its broadest sense, the man who is a law unto himself, who takes a short cut to the ends of justice regardless of technicalities; the man who evinces himself more by what he does than by what he says, and scorns unfair distinctions not based on merit.

To describe the American pioneer would require the imagery of romance and the force of the drama. Behold him, as he turns his face to the West, his gun on his shoulder, his dog by his side, his horses harnessed to the wagon that contains his household goods, his wife and babies, behind which follow at a slow pace his cattle, driven by his young sons, whose keen eyes often dart their irrepressible humor from beneath a tattered hat brim. This is the true pioneer. His step is firm; his glance is keen; his whole appearance commands respect, though his garments may be of the coarsest stuff. To him belongs a singular fame, for he



is the first to lay the dimension stone of a social fabric which is to grow up where he plants the seed, and become a lasting monument to perpetuate his memory.

The first of these pioneers who became ultimate residents of Du Page County were Stephen J. Scott, who came with his family from Maryland, and made a claim on the lake shore just north of the present site of Evanston, in 1826. The place was then and is still known as Grose Point. It is an elevated sand ridge, making an abrupt bank on Lake Michigan, but not composed of a soil adapted to the growth of the cereals, which is probably the reason why Mr. Scott left the place and took up a claim at the fork of the west branch of Du Page River, which he did in the autumn of 1830, with his family, among whom were his sons, Willard and Willis.

This became known as the Scott settlement, and was the first beginning made which drew to the place other settlers. Its locality was just south of the Du Page County line in the present county of Will, but accretions to it soon extended up the stream, within the present limits of the county.

Early in the following June, 1831, Isaac P. Blodgett came from Amherst, Hampshire Co., Mass., and settled at the fork, his son Henry, now Judge Blodgett, of Chicago, being then nine years old.

Pierce Hawley also came to the place about the same time, and, in the summer of the next year, 1831, Robert Strong, Rev. Isaac Scarrett, Capt. Henry Boardman and Isaac Stockwell came to the Scott settlement, and became permanently identified with the interests of what was then known as the Du Page Country. These were near neighbors to the settlement began the same year just above them on the Du Page, and soon the little gap of unclaimed land that intervened between them was filled up with new-comers.

But the first actual settler in the county now

named Du Page was Bailey Hobson. His widow is still living in Naperville, and the following is a brief narrative of the events of her experiences in coming to the place, as reported to the writer in June, 1882.

Mrs. Clarinda Hobson was born in Georgia in December, 1804. The family emigrated to Orange County, Ind., in 1812, where she was married to Mr. Hobson in 1821. In 1830, they removed to the present site of Newark, Ill., remaining there the succeeding winter, when, in the following November of the same year, Mr. Hobson went to the Du Page River, about two miles below the present site of Naperville, and marked out his claim, consisting of about five hundred acres, lying on both sides of the river. This done, he returned to his temporary home to make the necessary preparations for building a habitation on his Du Page River claim. To this end, he again went to the place with a load of shakes (clapboards) with which to make a roof for his intended cabin, and a hired man accompanied him to help cut and haul to the ground the logs necessary for its walls. They had only worked one day, when the cold was so intense they were obliged to abandon their plans and turn their course toward home, which they reached in safety after two days' toiling over the bleak prairie with an ox team.

With the opening of March, 1831, the work was again resumed by sending Lewis Stewart, brother of Mrs. Hobson, to the place to cut the logs for the cabin, while Mr. Hobson himself was to follow with the ox team and wagon loaded with their household goods. A new dilemma now arose. More than a hundred Indians had just encamped hard by their house for the purpose of making maple sugar in an adjacent grove, and she dare not stay with her five children alone in their midst. Meantime, her husband's duties were imperative. He must go to the new home to get the house ready for the opening of spring.



*Jas. P. Walker*



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In this emergency, Mrs. Hobson formed the resolution to transport her family to a small settlement a few miles distant at what was then called Weeds', and now Hollenback's Grove. Besides the family, were two horses and fourteen head of cattle, the same stock that had been driven from their home in Indiana. Accordingly, her husband started off with their furniture, and she, with the family and their flock, by a different route, to reach a temporary abiding place. On the way, she had a dangerous slough to cross, where the track was buried beneath the flood, so deep that she dare not trust her little ones on the horse alone, but took them across one or two at a time on her own horse and set them on the opposite bank till they were all safely landed. The fourteen cattle were then driven over and all herded safely in the grove, where they were kept on browse and what grass they could find on the early spring sward. Here she remained awaiting her husband's return to take the family and their stock to their new home.

A few days brought this about, notwithstanding the hardships he had encountered in camping out on the open prairie on his way, and other discomforts not easily imagined by those who read of them nowadays. March was nearly spent when they arrived at their home. It was a rough log cabin with a puncheon floor, but no windows. The lack of them was the smallest of their grievances, for the unchinked crevices between the logs let in light enough.

Willard, the son of Stephen J. Scott, who had recently married the oldest daughter of Mr. Hawley, was then living in the same log cabin with his father, and their families being the nearest neighbors to the Hobson family, occasional visits were made between them, and the hospitalities of the wilds exchanged in true pioneer style. Their entertainments did not consist of the modern æsthetic styles of serving their dishes, or of the epicurian qualities of them, but were simplified down to actual ne-

cessities. Corn seems to have constituted their entire material for bread; nor had they vegetables or fruits the first year, and the corn itself was in the ear, as it grew at Weeds' (now Holderman's) Grove, from whence it had to be transported by ox teams.

The problem now was how to convert it into meal, the solution of which, however, did not task the ingenuity of a true pioneer to its utmost by any means. The first process was to shell it; the next to immerse it in hot water to start the hulls. It was then put into an iron kettle and pounded with the head of an iron wedge (the tool used for splitting rails) till it was made into meal. The next process was to put this meal into cold water and float the hulls off, and the meal was ready for use.

It was made into a batter with water only, and fried like pancakes, or, for variety's sake, spread on a wooden board and turned up to a fire to be baked into bread. Sifting this meal when dried left its coarsest portions for hominy, which gave them varieties improvised out of corn.

Such was the first household and home made in this county, of which a faithful witness in the person of Mrs. Hobson is still among us in the full enjoyment of her mental faculties.

The next who came to the county were the Napers. They were men of broad ambition like the pioneers who had preceded them in the Scott settlement. While residents of Ohio, they had owned a sailing vessel on the lakes, named the Telegraph, which they had sold, agreeing to deliver it in Chicago in the summer of 1831, and in this vessel on its passage to this place they came with the families of John Murray, Lyman Butterfield, Henry T. Wilson and a Mr. Carpenter. It set sail from Ashtabula, Ohio, in June, landing them in Chicago in time to reach Du Page early in July.

The spring preceding, Joseph Naper had been to the place, made a claim and hired men to come from Chicago and put up a log cabin



where Naperville now stands. The building was made ready and also ten acres of ground "broke," as per a contract with Mr. Scott, on the arrival of the colony, for such in substance, was the Naper settlement. The season was too far advanced to plant corn, and in its stead, buckwheat was sown on seven acres of it, and the balance planted with rutabaga turnips. This, together with a few acres of ground planted by Mr. Hobson, constituted the first tillage of the soil of this county, unless some of its red owners, with the assistance of their loving brothers—the French—had raised scanty patches of corn, beans or pumpkins on it, which is quite probable, for as early as 1790 the Indians had cultivated extensive fields on the Maumee, and also on the Wabash, and more than half a century before had, with the aid of the French, plowed and planted fields in Southern Illinois, and also reaped considerable income from working the lead mines of Galena on their own private account, all of which goes to show that the inevitable crops of corn so essential to their existence had ere this been planted by them on the fertile lauds of the Du Page. Mr. Naper's buckwheat crop was a bountiful one, and in the autumn drew to the place countless numbers of prairie chickens to get a taste of the kind of food then so new to them.

The Naper and Scott settlements, being as they were in such close proximity to each other, with a reciprocity of interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of newly-settled countries, began in September following the arrival of the Naper colony, to lay plans for the education of their children. To this end, preparations were made to build a schoolhouse which should accommodate both settlements, and the following subscription paper was drawn up by John Murray, father of our present County Judge, to obtain support for and to establish the school.

The original document is now in possession

of William Naper, now a clerk in Messrs. Scott & Co.'s dry goods store (son of Joseph Naper, deceased):

SEPTEMBER 14, 1831.

We, the undersigned, whose names are hereto affixed, do agree to hire Lester Peet to teach a school in our respective district for the term of four months, for the consideration of \$12 per month. Said teacher doth agree, on his part, to teach a regular English school, teaching spelling, writing, arithmetic and English grammar, if required. And the understanding is, that said teacher is to board with the scholars. School is to commence by the 15th of November next.

N. B.—Each subscriber doth agree to pay his proportionable part of the teacher's wages, according to the number of scholars that he subscribes for or sends, and it is likewise understood that Joseph Naper, Christopher Paine and Bailey Hobson be and are a committee to superintend said school, and to see that there is a suitable house built in due season, etc.

Joseph Naper, six scholars; H. T. Wilson, two scholars; Richard Sweet, two scholars; Daniel Landon, one scholar; James Green, one scholar; Bailey Hobson, one scholar; John Naper, one scholar; John Manning, one scholar; Daniel Wilson, one scholar; Christopher Paine, three scholars; John Murray, two scholars; Edward A. Rogers, one scholar.

Ere this school had been established, both the Naper and Scott settlements had been re-enforced by new arrivals, as appears from such names not mentioned in the history found among the subscribers to support the school.

But ere we proceed, let us give to the Napers an historic recognition of their many worthy traits of character.

Joseph Naper, the oldest of the two brothers, began his career as a cabin boy on a steamer on Lake Erie. In this occupation he was continually exposed to danger, which accounts for the bold and daring resolution which characterized him throughout his life. He remained on the lakes till he rose to the distinction of Captain of a steamer on Lake Erie which plied between Buffalo and Detroit from 1828 to 1830. As has already been told, he came to the Du Page

in 1831, and here he soon established a reputation as a generous benefactor to all who came within the reach of his liberality. He donated land to all who wished to come to the place and build on it, and to those who owed him debts which could not be paid without distress, he always extended clemency, and sometimes forgave the debt entirely.

John Naper was also a sailor in his tender years like his older brother, and as soon as he was old enough commanded sailing vessels on Lake Erie, and remained in this employment till 1830. The two were in partnership together in their Du Page colony, bringing with them to the place the ironwork for the saw-mill to be erected here, and also a stock of goods with which to open trade. Whatever may be said of the oldest brother as to both his courage and generosity, may also be said of John, "and," says Judge Murray, "the latter (John) had more dash than his older brother. His weight was about 200 pounds, his limbs muscular, and his whole frame almost as elastic as a circus tumbler."

Mr. P. F. W. Peck, afterward well known in Chicago, came to the Du Page a few weeks after the arrival of the Napers, and formed a partnership with them in storekeeping, which was the first establishment of the kind in the country around. The Sauk war, which followed the next year, discouraged Mr. Peck, and the partnership between him and the Napers was dissolved by mutual consent, the latter giving to Mr. Peck three lots, each 80x165 feet, on South Water street, Chicago, for his interest in the store. It was not without misgiving that this offer was accepted, but it laid the foundation for the princely fortune which he ultimately amassed.

From Judge Murray, also, the writer has learned of the versatile and useful talents of Christopher Paine which are worthy of record, inasmuch as he was a remarkable representative of pioneer ingenuity.

To him the whole settlement looked for devising ways and means to accomplish ends. Mr. Naper set about building a mill in the autumn of 1831, and to Mr. Paine was confided the building of the dam. This he did by first laying logs, next stone and after these the buckwheat straw from the ground sowed in the summer to help hold the dirt in its place when laid on the logs and stone. The dam served its purpose, and in the spring of 1832 Mr. Naper's mill—the first ever built in Du Page River—was in running order.

A grist-mill was needed perhaps more than a saw-mill, and Hawley conceived the idea of building it. But how to get the mill stones—"that was the rub." He laid the case before Mr. Paine. He scratched his head and "his jaws wagged with increased rapidity while he kept up an incessant expectoration," (says Mr. Murray), and exclaimed "By Jinks, I can make them" (the stones). He then selected two good bowlders from the grove, and hammered and pecked on them till he had fashioned them into upper and nether mill stones.

The stone chisels to do this were probably made by Isaac Blodgett, who was a blacksmith in the Scott settlement, of whom mention has already been made. The mill was a success. It was propelled by ox power, by means of a sweep. Each neighbor brought his grain to it and ground it with his own team.

As to the toll, no one now knows how it was paid. Probably it was a free mill, but without doubt Mr. Paine was rewarded for the service he had rendered the neighborhood.

The same year he introduced the culture of flax, and made the necessary machinery—the spinning wheel and loom—with which to make it into cloth. His wife, not less ingenious than her husband, spun the flax and wove it into a handsome cloth, coloring a part of the yarn or thread, and weaving into the fabric a bright plaid check. Of this cloth she made suits for the whole family, including herself and her husband:



They were the admiration of the neighborhood, but they were thought to be rather cool for winter, though Mr. Paine at that season wore a warm buckskin sack, tanned and made by himself, from beneath which the check linen vest showed conspicuously, and is still remembered by the old settlers of Naperville. Mr. Paine was a model of generosity. "Would divide his last potato," says Judge Murray, "with any one in need." In the fall of 1832, he sold out and settled on the Fox River at the present site of Batavia, where he was subsequently bought out by Judge Wilson. He then went to Geneva Lake, Wis., where he started a saw mill. From thence, after again selling out, he went to Duck Creek, Wis., and again built a saw mill. Here he remained, still dispensing his utilitarian labors with a generous hand, till he died, respected by all who knew him. Returning again to the Naper settlement, the severity of the winter of 1830-31 should not be left without a record. Snow fell to an average depth of four feet, and the cold was intense from November till April, with but little cessation. The wild turkeys all died for want of forage; and, up to that time, the country was full of wild hogs bred from those left by the garrison when Fort Dearborn was abandoned in 1812. These all died also, for they could not penetrate the deep snow for acorns in the groves, and the last one starved to death.

The deer fared better because they could live on browse, but many of them died also. Mr. Willard Scott, banker in Naperville, the son of Stephen J., is the authority for the above; and further states that for the next four years succeeding the winter of 1830-31, he had often passed from the Desplaines River through Mud Lake into the Chicago River with the barges of the American Fur Company.

John Baptiste Beaubien was their agent there at that time, to whom some of the Indians brought their furs to sell, packed on the

backs of ponies, but most of them sold their furs to the traders, who had transient stations throughout the country. Bernardus Lawton was one of these traders, whose station was at Plainfield, but his headquarters were at Chicago. David Lawton lived on the Desplaines, where he kept a tavern at the present site of Riverside from previous to 1830 till his death. Both were highly esteemed alike by whites and Indians. Says Mr. Scott: "Bernardus had an Indian wife, who was a sensible and discreet woman, who ever enjoyed the confidence of her husband."

From the very first the Pottawatomies, who were frequently at the Naper settlement, had always been friendly, and highly esteemed Mr. Scott, with whom their acquaintance had been of several years' duration, and likewise held the Naper brothers in like favor, though their acquaintance had been shorter. The same may be said with regard to all the old settlers with whom the writer has conversed, all of whom speak kindly of the Pottawatomies. Why should they not? They had settled on land that the Indians never had sold, and they made no attempt to molest them, but treated them with kindness.

In speaking of an interview with the Indians, says Mrs. Hobson: "The Pottawatomies frequently called at our house, and were always friendly up to the spring of 1832, when strange appearances began to be manifest. On one occasion, three Indians came to her house when no one but her two youngest children were with her. Two of them seemed friendly as usual, but the third betrayed himself to be of a strange tribe, and wore a rueful countenance. He would not eat of the food she placed before the visitors, which behavior, so eccentric in an Indian, boded no good intent. Besides this, she plainly saw that it required an effort on the part of the two friendly Pottawatomies to prevent an outbreak on the spot."

When the three left, she saw him conceal a

carving knife under his blanket, with which she had been cutting off some dried beef for her visitors, and, as they were departing, she informed the two friendly Indians of the theft. They promptly took the knife from the culprit, and restored it to Mrs. Hobson, meanwhile evidently rebuking the faithless vagabond for his perfidy; and, at the same time, apologizing to Mrs. Hobson by repeating to her "me-o-net"—no good Indian, pointing to the stranger.

He was doubtless a Sauk, who had come among the Pottawatomies to influence them to take up the hatchet against the whites.

Two days after this adventure at the house of Mrs. Hobson, the real alarm came.

Its incidents are so well told in Richmond & Vallette's Early History, that their relation of it has been transferred to these columns by permission of Col. Henry Vallette:

"Never was a 'good time come' hailed with more gladness than was the spring of 1832 by the infant colony. A prospect of reward for past hardships was before them. All was busy preparation for the approaching seed time. The labor of breaking and fencing went briskly forward, and in due time the new-fledged grain came peering from the mellow ground. But long before the growing fields stood ready for the sickle of the glad harvester, the little band were obliged to relinquish their cherished anticipations, and flee from their new homes for the safety of their lives.

"The news of the breaking-out of the Black Hawk war caused great excitement in the settlement, and the alarm was heightened by the arrival of Shata, an express from the Pottawatomies, who were friendly to the whites, with the intelligence that a party of Sac Indians were committing depredations among the settlers on Fox River, some ten miles distant, and that the houses of Cunningham and Hollenback had been burned to the ground, and their property entirely destroyed. Aware of their inability to carry on a successful warfare with the

Indians, as the colony was in an almost defenseless state, and, being liable to an attack from them at any moment, the settlers decided to send their families, with all possible haste, to Chicago, where old Fort Dearborn offered its protection to any fearing the incursions of the savages. The settlement was now the scene of universal disorder and alarm. Bustle and confusion were the order of the hour. Men were hurrying to and fro in eager pursuit of their wives and children, while weeping wives and crying children were hurrying with equal rapidity and greater anxiety in pursuit of their husbands and fathers. Order was at length, in some degree, restored, and while the women were engaged in packing such articles of clothing and provision as they would require for the journey, the men were actively fitting out teams to convey them away.

"Early in the afternoon of the 18th of May, the train started for Chicago. But the family of Christopher Paine, who lived near the place of S. & D. Babbitt, consisting of his wife and six children, were, in the general confusion incident to their hasty departure, left behind. The family were sent in advance of the train, with directions to wait at a short distance from the settlement for its arrival. Concealing themselves in a thicket by the roadside, near the farm now owned by Capt. John Sargent, and not hearing the company as it passed, they were obliged to remain in their place of concealment during the night, which must have been one of fearful anxiety to the mother, as the imaginative dangers of her situation magnified, while watching over her houseless and defenseless children. They returned in safety to the settlement next morning, but much exhausted by fatigue and hunger.

"The following incidents relating to the alarm and sudden flight of Mr. Hobson's family, have been kindly furnished by one of its members. Mr. Hobson, with Mr. Paine and son, had just seated themselves at their noonday meal, relat-



ing, in the meantime, the intelligence they had received while working in the field ; that a band of Indians were advancing, and were then only thirty miles distant, when they were suddenly interrupted by the appearance of Paine's eldest son, who rushed into the house, bareheaded and breathless, informing them that Specie and Ament had just arrived from the Au Sable grove, having run their horses down, and performed a part of the journey on foot, to bring the alarming intelligence that a body of Indians had that morning passed through Hollenback's Grove, killing several settlers, and burning every thing in their path. Upon this intelligence, immediate preparations for safety were considered expedient. Hobson and Paine arose from the table, leaving the dinner untasted. Mr. Paine, accompanied by his sons, started in great haste for their home, while Mr. Hobson prepared to ride up to the Naper settlement to see what the inhabitants there had concluded to do, but his wife and children, clinging to him, begged him not to leave them ; whereupon he saddled the horses, and after seeing the wife and children all mounted, except the eldest son, who was to accompany them on foot, they started together. They directed their course through the east end of the grove, and coming upon a rise of ground, beheld a man on horseback, about a mile distant. It immediately occurred to Mr. Hobson that this was an Indian spy, but it proved to be one of a small party of scouts sent out from the settlement. He, however, directed his wife and children to hasten out of sight. They rode into the grove and dismounted. Mr. Hobson came up soon after, threw the saddles into a thicket, turned the horses into a neighboring field, and made all possible haste to secrete his family ; directing them to use every precaution to evade pursuit, and not to tangle nor bruise the grass and weeds as they went along. Having done this, his attention was next directed to his dog, a faithful and valuable animal. 'You have been,' said he, 'my com-

panion and protector for years ; you have never been unfaithful to a trust, nor given me cause to question your fidelity—always the first to welcome, foremost to defend. But now you may betray us, and, saddening as the thought may be, I must be reconciled to the thought of putting you to death.' So, taking the unsuspecting victim, he went to a cabin near by, which had been but recently occupied by the family of Mr. Seth Wescott, his object being to procure an ax with which to do the deed at which his very soul shuddered. It was supposed that the family of Mr. Wescott had received the alarm, and fled. What then was his surprise to meet him at the threshold of his door, with gun in hand, just starting out on a hunting expedition. At Mr. Hobson's solicitation, the dog was shot ; but he died not, as many pass from life, without a tear to consecrate the event, or a heart to embalm the memory of the departed soul—his loss was sincerely lamented. Mr. Wescott made immediate preparation to join the settlers, and Mr. Hobson, fearing that the report of the gun might have alarmed his family, hastened to meet them. Accompanied by his wife, he then returned to the house to make preparations, in case it should become necessary for them to desert their home. The box had been removed from the wagon, but with his wife's assistance he was enabled to replace it, and after completing their arrangements, they again set forth, Mrs. Hobson with some food to seek her children in the grove while her husband went to the settlement to see what preparations were being made there. On his arrival he found that the families, with a part of the men, had gone to Chicago. He informed those that remained of the condition of his family, and of his anxiety that they should set out that night, in hopes of overtaking the advance party. Capt. Naper, Lieut. King, and Specie volunteered to return with him to the place where he had concealed his family. They were all mounted except King, who was on



*Samuel Curtis*





foot. Having found the family in their hiding place, it was a matter that required considerable mathematical skill to determine how they were to be conveyed. It was at length decided that the two eldest children should be placed on the horse of Mr. Hobson ; that Capt. Naper should take two more on the horse with him ; and that Mrs. Hobson, assisted by King, should go on foot, carrying the youngest child, then two years old. They pressed on toward the north end of the grove, where Mr. Hobson had agreed to meet them with his team. Emerging from the grove they had yet half a mile to go, and Mrs. Hobson being fatigued from the journey, one of the children was taken from Capt. Naper's horse and placed on the horse with the two others, while Mrs. Hobson mounted behind Capt. Naper. They started again, one horse carrying Capt. Naper, with his huge Kentucky rifle, together with Mrs. Hobson, one child, and sundry and divers trappings. It is supposed that the gallant Captain never presented a more formidable appearance than he did while riding along on that memorable occasion, with his burnished steel glistening in the moonbeams, although he has, since that day, been the hero of at least three decisive battles.

"They arrived in safety at the place appointed to meet Mr. Hobson, who soon came up with his oxen and wagon, bringing with him such things from the house as he could hastily pick up in the dark. The announcement of "all aboard" soon followed. Mr. Hobson gave up his horse to Mr. King, who returned with Capt. Naper to the settlement, while the vehicle containing the family moved on its slow and weary way. The night was cold, and rendered still more uncomfortable by a heavy fall of rain ; but wet and cold are of minor consideration when compared with the horrors of an excited imagination, which transforms every tree and shrub into a merciless Indian foe, with tomahawk and scalping knife in hand, ready to commit their deeds of cruelty and slaughter. Pass-

ing a night of the most intense fear and anxiety, they arrived at Brush Hill at sunrise. Crossing the O'Plain, they found a habitation, the only one on the whole route. They journeyed on and soon reached the "Big Prairie," the distance across which is about ten miles. Crossing this prairie was the most tedious part of the way. The wheels, during a greater part of the distance, were half imbedded in the marshy soil, rendering it almost impossible for the team to move on, even with an empty wagon. The children became sickened from exposure and thirst. Being unprovided with a drinking vessel, Mrs. Hobson frequently took the shoe from her foot and dipped the muddy water from the pools by the roadside, which they drank with much apparent satisfaction. They plodded on at a slow pace, and reached their destination at a little before sunset, much exhausted by hunger and fatigue, neither Mr. nor Mrs. Hobson having tasted food for more than thirty-six hours. They were safely quartered in Fort Dearborn, and here we leave them, and return to the settlement.

"Some fifteen or twenty men remained behind, when the settlement was abandoned by the families, in order to protect, if possible, their dwellings and other property, from the depredations of the Indians, should they come to destroy them. They quartered themselves in the log house of Capt. Naper, and kept vigilant guard during the night. On the following morning the settlers were visited by Lawton, an Indian trader, living on the O'Plain, in company with three Indians and a half-breed, named Burrasaw. They brought no news, but came to gather further particulars in relation to the threatened invasion of the Sacs. As the settlers had heard nothing of their movements since the departure of Shata's express, it was resolved that a party, joined by Lawton and the three Indians, should go to the camp of the Potawatomies, near the Big Woods, some ten miles distant, for information. Two men,



named Brown and Murphy, had been placed on patrol that morning, and were out on the prairie, a little west of the settlement. The party setting out for the Big Woods determined to test their courage, and for that purpose, sent the three Indians in advance of the main party. As soon as the Indians came in sight of the patrol, they gave a most terrific war-whoop, and darted on after them with the fleetness of so many arrows. The patrol, seized with sudden consternation, sprang to their horses and fled in the wildest dismay—first toward the north, but being intercepted by some of the company, whom they took to be savages, they wheeled and took an opposite direction. In this course they were again intercepted by the three Indians. Concluding they must be surrounded, they came to a halt, laid down their arms, and were about to sue for mercy, when they chanced to discover in the features of their vengeful pursuers a striking likeness to those they had left at the settlement. The fact soon dawned upon them that they had been successfully hoaxed, and their duties 'on guard' terminated with that adventure.

"The company advanced toward the Big Woods. As they drew near the timber, an Indian was observed mounted on a horse, who, on seeing them, turned and fled. The three Indians made instant pursuit; overtaking him before he had gone far, they made themselves known as friends, and detained him until the company came up. Lawton understood the dialects of several Indian tribes, and in a conversation with him ascertained that he belonged to the Pottawatomies, who were encamped only three miles distant. The Indian said the whole of his tribe were drunk, and it would be dangerous for the company to visit them. However, after brief consultation, they decided to proceed to the encampment, and the captured Indian led the way. Although the appearance of the company in the camp caused some little excitement among that portion of the tribe who

were sufficiently sober to entertain an emotion of any kind, yet they were received with no apparent indications of hostility. On examination, the testimony of the Indian was fully substantiated. Indians were found in a state of beastly intoxication in every part of the camp; while others were enjoying the pastime in the most picturesque, amusing and fantastic series of performances that can be imagined. Dancing, singing, whooping and screeching, delightfully mingled, formed the grand offering which there went up at the shrine of bad whisky and worse tobacco. One fellow, who seemed to be of a decidedly pugnacious turn, was lying on the ground, face downward, with his hands secured behind him, Samson like, with green withes. Frantic with rage, he seemed to utter the most vehement and fearful denunciations against all who came near him. Upon inquiry, it was ascertained that the fellow had violated an important law in their code respecting these orgies, which law forbids 'a brother knocking a brother down,' and he was suffering the penalty affixed.

"The company were summoned into the presence of the chiefs, who gave them a friendly and courteous reception. A council was called, and Lawton and Burrasaw were admitted to the ring. The consultation lasted for two or three hours, and the 'outsiders' were becoming rather impatient. An old Indian woman, known to Capt. Naper, while passing near him, uttered in his ear the word 'Puc-a-che,' which, being both literally and liberally interpreted, signifies 'Be off.' And the Captain began to think it time to heed the advice.

"Inquiry was made in relation to the deliberations of the council, and Lawton responded, that 'there were 300 Sac Indians in the Black-berry timber, some four miles distant, and,' said he, 'you will see them if you wait here an hour.' These Indians will not fight them, but will "stop them by talk," if they can, from burning your settlement.' The Captain signi-

fied no inclination to hold an interview with 300 Sac Indians, but suggested the propriety of retreating to the settlement as soon as possible, and sending the most valuable property there to Chicago. This plan received the acquiescence of all the company, and after making arrangements with Lawton to send an express to notify them of any immediate danger from the Sacs, the settlers returned. The packing of their goods was immediately commenced. All the articles which were inconvenient to convey were lowered into a well partly dug, and all was soon ready for loading the wagons. The horses had been harnessed, and were then feeding at a stable some ten or fifteen rods from the house. Capt. Naper was in the house tying the corners of a quilt, which contained the remnant of clothing left behind by his family, when a man rushed wildly into the room, shouting at the top of his voice, "the Indians are upon us!" The whole company took instant alarm and with the exception of Captain and John Naper, beat a precipitate retreat to a thicket of hazel bushes, which, in those days, flourished in prolific exuberance on the soil now known as Jefferson avenue. The two Napers were somewhat unlike the redoubtable Mr. Sparrowgrass, who was prone to pull trigger and make inquiries afterward. They decided that *inquiry* should take the precedence, and if it came to that, why they could *run some*.

"As the horses were near, they removed the harness and put on the saddles, that they might be in readiness in case of emergency. They had scarcely accomplished this, when Alanson Sweet came galloping up on his fierce charger, exhorting them to instant flight, if they valued their lives. 'There are at least 500 Indians upon us,' said he, 'and they are not more than fifteen rods off.' Alanson rode away, but the Napers resolved to investigate. They walked in the direction from which Sweet said the Indians were approaching, and soon

came upon a rise of ground which had concealed the Indians from view, when lo! the dusky visage of their friend Lawton appeared before them. He was at the head of about fifty brawny Pottawatomies, and had come to warn the settlers of immediate danger. Messengers were sent out to gather in the fugitives, that all might listen to Lawton's story. He said that at least sixteen of the Sacs, and how many more he did not know, had crossed Fox River; that the Pottawatomies could not stop them. They were determined to attack the settlements, and their 'talk' could not prevent them. The settlers, upon this, abandoned all idea of saving their property, but determined to make every effort to save the wife and children of Paine, who were still in the settlement. The horses were attached to a light covered wagon, in which the family was placed, and the whole company set out that night for Chicago. John Naper insisted upon going on foot, and divested himself of everything in the shape of attire, except his shirt and pantaloons. He was earnestly entreated to ride, but upon his assuring the party that 'he could outrun any Sac Indian in the nation,' further importunity was deemed useless. They reached the O'Plain, and encamped for the night without taking their horses from the wagon, that they might be ready to move on at a moment's warning. They had hastened on, through fear of being cut off on the northern trail by the Indians, and being much worn with fatigue, all hands slept pretty soundly till next morning. The journey was then resumed, and the party arrived at Chicago before noon, on the 20th day of May. A company of twenty-five men was raised during the day, to return to the settlement. It consisted chiefly of settlers, accompanied by Capt. Brown and Col. Hamilton. They started on Saturday, May 21, and passed the night at Lawton's. Next day they went on to the settlement, where they found everything undisturbed. Leaving the



settlement under the guardianship of several friendly Indians, the company proceeded to Plainfield, where they found the settlers safely quartered in a fort, which they had just completed. They then started for Holderman's Grove, to ascertain the condition of the settlers there. Meeting Cunningham and Hollenback on the way, they were informed that it would be of no use to go farther, as their property had been destroyed. Notwithstanding, they proceeded to Holderman's Grove. From this place they sent an express to Ottawa, to notify the settlers of the safety of their property, and also sent a messenger to Chicago to apprise their friends of their own safety. The party remained at Holderman's house during the night. Early next morning the express returned from Ottawa, bringing the intelligence of the massacre at Indian Creek. The party immediately went to Ottawa, and thence proceeded to the scene of the bloody tragedy. What they there witnessed was too appalling to be described. Not less than fifteen bodies, of men, women and children were lying there, cut and mangled in the most shocking manner. It was ascertained that they were the families of Messrs. Hall, Davis and Pettigrew, and that two daughters of the Hall family, Silvia and Rachel, the one about seventeen and the other about fifteen years old, were carried off as prisoners. The party of Indians immediately retreated into the Winnebago country, up Rock River, carrying the scalps of the slain and their prisoners with them. 'Indian wars are wars of a past age. They have always been characterized by the same ferocity and cruelty. To describe this massacre is only to repeat what has been written a hundred times; but a brief account of it may not be deemed inappropriate in this place. The Indians were about seventy in number. They approached the house, in which the three families were assembled, in the daytime. They entered it suddenly, but with little notice. Some of the

inmates were immediately shot down with rifles, others were pierced through with spears or dispatched with the tomahawk. The Indians afterward related, with an infernal glee, how the women had squeaked like geese when they were run through the body with spears, or felt the sharp tomahawk entering their heads. All the victims were carefully scalped, their bodies shockingly mutilated; the little children were chopped to pieces with axes, and the bodies of the women were suspended by the feet from the walls of the houses. The young women prisoners were hurried, by forced marches, beyond the reach of pursuit. After a long and fatiguing journey with their Indian conductors, through a wilderness country, with but little to eat, and being subject to a variety of fortune, they were at last purchased by the chiefs of the Winnebagoes, employed by Mr. Gratiot for that purpose, with \$2,000, in horses, wampum and trinkets, and were returned in safety to their friends.'

"The company assisted in burying the dead and returned with sad hearts to Ottawa. There they found Col. Stillman's command, consisting of about two hundred men, under Col. Johnson. The settlers, or Capt. Brown's company, as it was called, encamped on the north side of the river, near where the city of Ottawa now stands. Capt. Brown's company being so small, he requested Col. Johnson to send an escort with his party to Chicago, as it was expected that they would be attacked by Indians on their return. Col. Johnson refused to send men for that purpose, but paraded his company and called for volunteers. Maj. Bailey and twelve privates volunteered to go. But the company being still very small, Col. Johnson agreed to send a detachment up the river and meet Maj. Brown's company at Green's mill. Upon this assurance, the settlers left Ottawa and followed the river up as far as Green's, but no tidings came to them of Col. Johnson's detachment. Returning to Holderman's Grove, they found

everything laid waste. The settlement there was a scene of complete devastation and ruin. They proceeded to Plainfield, and found the garrison in the state of great alarm, occasioned by the news of the massacre at Indian Creek. The women, who appeared the more courageous, provided the company with a good supper, and they remained there until next day. In the morning the settlement was abandoned; and all started for Chicago, except a preacher by the name of Paine. He refused to accompany them, as he had, from some cause, conceived the notion that the settlers at Chicago had all been murdered. He started in the direction of Holderman's Grove, but was found murdered some days afterward, with one scalp torn from his head and another from his face. Paine went to wear a very heavy beard, which accounts for the scalp being taken from his face. There is a tradition of this brutal affair, which informs us that the Indians cut off Paine's head and carried it with them, supposing, from the appearance given to the face by its long beard, that they had killed one of the gods of the whites.

"The settlers all reached Chicago the same day on which they left Plainfield.

"The Scott families, which should have been noticed in another place, did not abandon their claims at the Forks, until some time after the inhabitants fled from the settlement. A son of Robinson, an Indian chief of the Pottawatomie tribe, was living with them, and they knew that, in case of actual danger from the Sacs, the boy would be taken away. When he was removed, they concluded there would be no safety in remaining longer, and thereupon followed in the trail of their affrighted neighbors, to Fort Dearborn."

The writer will here state that from Judge Blodgett himself he has learned that Half Day, a Pottawatomie chief, attended a council held at this time at Waubonsies village (now Aurora), in which Black Hawk's emissaries were

trying to persuade the Pottawatomies to come to his assistance. This they declined to do, advising the Sauks at the same time to abandon their warlike designs, but in vain.

Half Day then left the council and hastened to the house of Mr. Blodgett, warning him of the impending danger, when he promptly set about starting for Fort Dearborn with his family, at the same time dispatching young Henry, then ten years old, to the various families in the Scott settlement, to warn them of the danger, and they all retreated together to the fort.

This in no wise conflicts with the statement of Richmond and Vallette, but would go to show that warning to them came from a different messenger than the one who brought the unwelcome news to the Naper settlement.

"Not long after, a scouting party of twenty-five horsemen started for the settlement; their object being to ascertain whether any of the enemy had been there, and to look after the property of the settlers. This expedition was placed under the command of Col. Beaubien. They left Chicago in the morning, and at noon reached the O'Plain River, where they found Robert Kinzie, with fifty Indians under his command.

"An arrangement was made, by which it was agreed that the Indians, under Capt. Kinzie, should proceed by the direct trail to the settlement, and the mounted company should proceed to the same place by way of Capt. Boardman's, to look after the property there.

"It was expected that the latter party would arrive at the settlement some time before the former. Beaubien's company urged their horses on as fast as possible, and in a few hours arrived at Ellsworth's Grove. The skirt of timber, which then extended over nearly the whole area of the present village of Naperville, concealed the settlement from their view, but to their surprise, and we might add, to the dismay of some, smoke was seen rising from the place where Naper's house was situated. A halt was



called, and by some of the company, most willingly obeyed. A hasty consultation followed, and John Naper, who was ever ready to 'don armor and break a lance' in the cause of his friends, volunteered to ride around the point of timber and ascertain whether the settlement was in the possession of friend or foe. In case he could meet with friends, he was to discharge his rifle, to notify his waiting and anxious comrades of that fact. But if foes were encountered, he was to return immediately to the company. His progress was watched with no small degree of interest, until he passed behind the point of timber, out of sight. Soon the reports of two guns were heard, and Naper did not make his appearance. In all probability he was shot, and the alarm among the company increased. There was no means of telling how numerous the enemy might be, nor how soon the sharp report of the rifle might be their own death-knell.

"Two of the company, one of whom was mounted on a pack mule, and the other on a diminutive pack pony, belonging to the American Fur Company, manifested considerable uneasiness, as they had found by actual experience that neither of their animals was very remarkable for speed, and knew that in case of flight they must inevitably fall in the rear, and become an easy prey to their pursuers. They considered discretion as the better part of valor, and 'self-preservation the first law of nature,' and, suiting their action to the consideration, hobbled off toward the East Branch timber. They had not gone far when they were discovered by Col. Beaubien, who rode on after them, loudly vociferating, 'Halt! halt!' They did not heed the command, but concentrated all their efforts to get out of his way. Beaubien put spurs to his horse and soon ran them down. Coming up to them, he drew a pistol, and, presenting it, uttered the effective condition and conclusion, 'You run? By gar! you run, me shoot you!' The argument was irresistible,

and the fugitives were captured and brought back. R. N. Murray, who was with the company, being well mounted, started to go and ascertain what had become of Naper; but he had gone only a short distance when John made his appearance and gave the signal that friends were in the camp, which signal was greeted with a shout as joyous as any that ever broke the silence of that grove. On entering the settlement, it was ascertained that the Indians under Capt. Kinzie had accomplished the journey before them, and had fired the two guns as a salute to the gallant Naper, as he rode fearlessly into the camp. The company had been out all day, and were very hungry, but nothing could be found at the settlement in the way of provisions. Among the cattle feeding on the prairie was a fine, fat steer, belonging to R. M. Sweet, and it was decided that it should be slaughtered for their evening's repast. The cattle were all very wild, and ran off in fright whenever they were approached, so that the only method of securing the young steer was by shooting it. The Indians being anxious to undertake this part of the project, about fifty of them were provided with rifles, and they sallied forth toward the place where the herd was feeding, capering and cutting all kinds of antics as they went along. As they approached the herd, their victim was singled out, and two or three shots were fired without taking effect. The affrighted animal ran bellowing over the field, closely pressed by his assailants, who kept up a continual fire upon him, until the whole round had been discharged.

"Of the fifty shots directed toward the animal, none proved mortal. A rifle ball, however, more fatally lodged, sent a tremor through his frame, and caused him to slacken his pace. The chase continued for some time, when the animal, in attempting to cross a slough, became mired and was easily taken. 'War seemed a civil game,' compared to the uproar that followed the fall of this hero. And as they bore

him upon their shoulders triumphantly into the camp, one would have supposed, from the infernal yelling and screeching of those Indians, which

“ ‘ Embowel'd with outrageous noise the air,'

that Milton's deep-throated engines were again let loose with a certainty. They all shared the triumph, and each celebrated the capture of the steer as his own special achievement. Nothing could exceed the vainglorious vapping of these rude sons of the forest, as they strutted about and exulted in the heroism of the adventure. The animal was properly dressed, and portions of the meat were prepared for supper, of which all partook with a good degree of relish.

“ After supper, the log store was broken open and found to contain, among other things, a good supply of the two staple articles of pioneer merchandise, viz., rum and tobacco. These were dealt out profusely to the Indians as a reward for their *valorous* conduct in the evening chase. The company remained at the settlement during the night. In the evening, to vary the monotony a little, they prevailed upon the Indians to get up a war dance. This performance, when dramatically considered, is strictly tragic, but it must be admitted that the ‘bill’ for that evening had a fair sprinkling of the comic. Scalping scenes and tomahawk scenes were presented in the most approved Indian fashion, to the infinite amusement of a small but ‘highly respectable audience.’ At a late hour, the whole company *retired*, each individual selecting his ‘site’ without respect to the complexion of his neighbor.

“ In the morning the company under Beaubien arose with an impatient desire to meet the enemy. They had slept off the fatigue of the previous day, and their desire for conflict returned with redoubled force with the restoration of their

bodily energies. They resolved upon committing havoc among the Sacs, and fearing that they might, in some unguarded moment, slay some of their friends, the Pottawatomies, by mistake, they went again to the old log store and procured a piece of cotton sheeting, which they tore into small strips and tied around the head and waist of each friendly Indian. Thus decorated, they left the party of Capt. Kinzie, and started for the Big Woods. The prairies were scoured, but not an Indian, nor trace of an Indian, was to be found.

“ The company returned to the settlement sadly dejected at the ill success of their Quixotic adventure, and started for Chicago on the following morning. Nothing transpired on the way worthy of notice, except that the company rode as far as Brush Hill, constantly expecting to suffer the inconvenience of being shot, through the carelessness of one of its members, a young man then fresh from New York City, but now an individual of some distinction in Chicago City. He accidentally discharged his piece three times before reaching Brush Hill. The guns were strapped to the saddles in a horizontal position, and the chances were that the young man's random shots would take effect, if he was allowed the range of the whole company much longer. Arriving at Brush Hill and attempting to dismount, bang! went his gun again. This aroused the ire of Col. Beaubien. He could endure it no longer, and commanded the youth to surrender up his arms. This the young man stoutly refused to do, whereupon Col. Beaubien made a violent descent upon him, threw him down, and after a short struggle, succeeded in wresting the gun from his grasp, after which there was no more ‘firing on parade’ that day.”



## CHAPTER III.

CAPT. PAINE ARRIVES AT THE NAPER SETTLEMENT—FORT PAINE BUILT—JAMES BROWN SHOT BY THE INDIANS—EXPEDITION TO HALF DAY'S VILLAGE—MAJ. WILLIAM WHISTLER ARRIVES AT FORT DEARBORN—CAPT. PAINE'S COMPANY RETURN TO DANVILLE—GEN. SCOTT ARRIVES AT CHICAGO—THE CHOLERA—GEN. SCOTT ENCAMPS ON THE DESPLAINES—GEN. SCOTT AT FORT PAINE—GEN. SCOTT'S ARMY AT ROCK ISLAND—JOHN K. CLARK—BLACK HAWK SENT TO FORTRESS MONROE—HIS DEATH—POLL LISTS—THE PRE-EMPTION HOUSE—CLAIMANTS—THE PRAIRIE SCHOONER—THE FIRST GRIST-MILL—FOWLER'S GRAPPLE WITH THE WOLF—THE PIONEER OF PIONEERS—EARLY PREACHERS.

PENDING these excitements, Black Hawk, with his army, were encamped on the Rock River, north of Dixon, and Gen. Atkinson, who held chief command of the volunteers, was stationed at Ottawa; and inasmuch as the new settlers on the Du Page had no means of knowing the real situation, they thought it no more than a prudential measure, warranted by the circumstances, to build a fort, into which the settlers might take refuge in case of a sudden invasion. Accordingly, Capt. Joseph Naper, Capt. H. Boardman and ten or twelve others, about the middle of June, started for Ottawa to get assistance from Gen. Atkinson to do this. He granted their request, and detailed Capt. Paine, of Joliet, with a company of fifty volunteers from Danville, to assist in the work. These, with the company of men comprising the settlers on the Du Page, under command of Capt. Joseph Naper, soon completed the work.

The following is the muster-roll of the Du Page Company:

Muster-roll of a company of mounted volunteers in the service of the United States in defense of the northern frontier of the State of Illinois against the Sac and Fox Indians, from the County of Cook, in said State, in the year 1832, under command of Capt. Joseph Naper.

Joseph Naper, Captain; Alanson Sweet, First Lieutenant, now living at Evanston, Ill.; Sherman King, Second Lieutenant, afterward a resident of Brush Hill, Ill.; S. M. Salsbury, First Sergeant, dead; John Manning, Second Sergeant; Walter Stowell, Third Sergeant, afterward removed to Newark, Ill.; John Naper, Fourth Sergeant, died in Naperville; T. E. Parsons, First Corporal; Lyman Butterfield, Second Corporal; Israel P. Blodgett, Third Corporal, dead; Robert N. Murry, now County Judge of Du Page County.

*Privates*—P. F. W. Peck, William Barber, Richard M. Sweet, John Stevens, Jr., Calvin M. Stowell, John Fox, Denis Clark, Caleb Foster, Augustine Stowell, George Fox, T. Parsons, Daniel Langdon, William Gault, Uriah Paine, John Stevens (dead), Seth Wescott (dead), Henry T. Wilson (now ninety-four years old, living at Wheaton), Christopher Paine, Bailey Hobson, Josiah H. Giddings (living in Wisconsin), Anson Ament, Calvin Ament, Edmund Harrison, Willard Scott (now living in Naperville), Prez Hawley, Peter Wicoffe.

The fort was situated on the spot now occupied by the house of Lewis Elsworth. It was a stockade of about 100 feet square, surrounded by pickets set in the ground, on two diagonal corners of which were two block-houses, pierced

with port-holes so as to command the prairie in every direction. While constructing the block-house, "shakes" (clapboards or shingles) had to be used for covering. A quantity of these had already been riven out from oak timber in Sweet's Grove, two and one-half miles distant, and Capt. Paine detached two men with a team to haul them to the ground. It was driven by James Brown, and a young man named Buckley accompanied him to assist in loading. Arriving at the grove, they had to pass through a pair of bars, and Buckley jumped from the wagon to take them away, proceeding thence directly toward the pile of shakes. Brown drove on toward the spot, when, on entering the grove, he was fired on by a party of Indians who laid in ambush for the purpose of cutting off any one who might be so unfortunate as to cross their path. Three balls pierced his breast, and he fell. The horses, which were spirited animals, took fright, and, running, with great force thrust the end of the tongue of the wagon two or three inches into an oak tree. The three Indians who did this dastardly work now came up, scalped their victim, cut the horses loose from their confined position, mounted them and fled, two of them on one horse and the third on the other.

Young Buckley, who witnessed the cruel fate of his companion, fled to the fort, breathless and stupefied with terror. On his arrival, it was several minutes before he could speak, but his blanched face and protruding tongue told his story in advance, all but the detail. His feet were bare, but he could not remember having pulled off his boots, which he must have done to lend speed to his flight. As soon as he could give an account of the affair, a company of ten or twelve men well mounted started in pursuit. Passing by the spot where the unfortunate young soldier laid still warm, but a lifeless corpse, they kept on the track of the vagabonds who had slain him, and followed them to a grove near the present residence of

Judge Drummond. Night overtook them here, and while the pursued could flee, the pursuers could not follow their tracks. Thus balked of their purpose, the party returned, taking up the body of Brown on their way and conveying it to the fort. He was buried with the honors of war on a rise of ground about twenty rods from the fort, and subsequently his remains were removed to the cemetery at Naperville, where a monument perpetuates his memory. He was one of the Danville volunteers.

The night after this unfortunate occurrence, under the impression that a large force of hostile Sauks must be not far distant, Capt. Naper and Alanson Sweet started for Fort Dearborn at Chicago to get a re-enforcement; but Gen. Williams, who held command there, after conferring with his subordinate officers, instead of granting him the men refused, on the ground that he deemed it unsafe—a reply illy calculated to re-assure the little band already there, and especially the two scouts who had alone ventured through a country supposed to be beset with foes. The two scouts returned to Fort Paine, and no further move was made till the 4th of July, when a scouting party, under command of Capt. Boardman, consisting of about twenty well-mounted men, started out on a reconnoissance to Ament's Grove, eight miles below Oswego. There they encamped at the deserted house of Mr. Ament, who, with his family, had taken refuge within the walls of Fort Dearborn.

During the night, rain had fallen, making a mold for footprints in the well-frequented trail that led past the place, and careful examination the next morning revealed the tracks of two Indians. Of course, in the distempered imaginations of the raiders they must be Sauks, and they followed them about fifteen miles to the village of a friendly Pottawatomie chief. While yet a mile distant from the village, the figure of an Indian on top of one of the tents was plainly discernible,



evidently on the watch for his pursuers. The place was soon gained, but all was silent as the grave in the deserted place. Careful examination now traced the fugitives to the river bank opposite an island. Had the harmless but unlucky fleers been found, they would have been shot at sight. This they well knew; and, instead of either attempting to hold a parley with the scouts or to run away before their fleet horses, stealthily climbed a tree on the island and concealed themselves amid its foliage.

In vain their pursuers searched for their tracks along river bank and trail. No trace of them could be found, and the party returned to Fort Paine. Some weeks afterward, two friendly Pottawatomies told the story to Alexander Robinson, giving point to the recital by describing the astonishment of their pursuers as to the mysterious way by which their tracks had been concealed.

They had circumvented White Eagle, as they called Mr. Scott, and that was glory enough for them.

Let us now return to Fort Dearborn. Here fugitives from the Hickory Creek, Naper, Scott and Walker's Grove settlements had gathered into close quarters, and nearly all of them destitute of food and a change of clothing. This would have been no especial grievance to savages, but to the people here assembled, who had been bred in the midst of plenty, nothing but the value which a cultured citizen places on life could make it endurable.

While these fugitives were amusing themselves as best they could to kill the long days of July, the sound of a cannon broke the silence of the morning. All eyes turned toward the lake, and there was an approaching sail. Succeeding puffs of smoke, with a corresponding number of reports, after brief intervals, threw the town into transports, and almost everybody flew to the beach. The vessel approached the mouth of the river, cast her anchor and low-

ered her boats. Into these the soldiers leaped, and soon came rowing up Chicago River amidst the huzzas of the assembled spectators.

This was a small command under Maj. William Whistler, the son of the same who had built the first Fort Dearborn in 1803-04. He came as an advance to Gen. Scott to make preparations for his arrival. Those who were sheltered in the fort were required to leave it.

For a short time, some still lingered around outside, but most of them returned to their homes, and the Naper settlement began to assume its former appearance again. Capt. Paine's company of volunteers left Fort Paine on the 10th of July, as the danger by this time was considered past, as it had been in reality long before, for Black Hawk for many days with his whole army had been in full retreat northwestwardly in Wisconsin.

'Twas on the 8th of July, at 2 o'clock, during the small hours of morning, that the inhabitants of Chicago were awakened by an outcry in the streets. Gen. Scott's army had arrived at the place and his soldiers were dying with the cholera. When the broad light of morning came, says an eye-witness, hardly a resident was to be seen in the streets for nearly all had fled. Dr. De Camp, the army physician, promptly called on those who had the courage to remain to allay their fears, and to assure them that the disease would be confined to the garrison. Indian Robinson (chief of the Pottawatomies), John Miller (a tavern-keeper at the fort) and Benjamin Hall, at present residents of Wheaton, Ill., remained at their respective posts, but the town, so recently the scene of bustle and confusion, presented the solemnity of a graveyard.

In a few days the fleers began to return, but kept aloof from the fort where the disease was making such havoc that there were scarcely well ones enough to take care of the sick and bury the dead. Ninety of the soldiers fell victims ere the contagion had spent its force, and



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were buried just outside of the fort without the usual military honors of a soldier or even the civil usages of a coffin. When the last spark of life was supposed to be gone out, the corpse was hastened to the grave which was ever ready to receive the victim, where stood two grave-diggers with immobility in their faces and spades in their hands to interpose a few feet of earth between the decaying mass of contagion and the living world above ground. While this decimating process was going on, Gen. Scott was in no condition to take the offensive, but soon the disease exhausted all the material on which it could work, and abated. A camp was then established on the Desplaines River, where such soldiers as were still suffering from the effects of cholera could recruit their strength preparatory to a march across the country to the Mississippi River. This done, Gen. Scott, with twelve men as a body guard, and two wagons drawn by horses, started across the country for Fort Armstrong on Rock Island; Fort Paine, on the Du Page, lay on his route, and here he arrived on the 20th of July, about the middle of the afternoon, and spent the first night on his journey.

He conversed very agreeably with the citizen soldiers at the fort, and started on his way early the next morning, taking a straight course for Dixon, across the open prairie, which led him directly across Du Page County. It is worthy of notice here that Luther Nichols, a well-known resident of Chicago till his death in 1881, was one of the soldiers who accompanied him. Mr. Nichols was also the last surviving soldier of Fort Dearborn who went through that fearful ordeal. The writer called on him but a few months before his death, and the following is the substance of his story, which verifies what has already been stated. He came to Chicago, with his wife and one child (as a soldier), in the service of the United States Infantry, under the immediate charge of Maj. Whistler. On their arrival, they found

Fort Dearborn crowded with fugitives from the adjoining country, who had fled to the place for refuge from the Black Hawk Indians. They were ordered to leave at once, and obeyed the summons with reluctance, as their fears were not yet allayed from the danger of Indian scalping parties. A few days after their arrival, Gen. Scott came and brought the cholera. Maj. Whistler then left the fort and built barracks for his men at the foot of the present site of Madison street. Here they remained during the prevalence of cholera, and assisted in burying the dead of Scott's army. Soon after Gen. Scott's arrival, several of the dead bodies of such soldiers as had died on the passage (of which eighteen had been thrown into the lake), were driven by the winds ashore on the beach south of Chicago, where he (Mr. Nichols) with six of the company, were ordered to go and bury them. It was a loathsome task, but quickly done. Their graves were soon dug in the soft sands of the shore, into which their bodies were tumbled and hastily covered, from which place they have never been resurrected.

Mr. Nichols witnessed Gen. Scott's treaty with the Sauks, at Rock Island, where their miserable remnant made their signs to relinquish their homes forever. They were subdued, humbled, and so emaciated by hunger and hard marching as to look like skeletons with leathern sacks drawn over them. There was much carousing and hilarity among the soldiers. Mr. Davenport, after whom the city opposite was named, kept a grocery and drinking saloon in Rock Island, half a mile above Fort Armstrong, where both officers and soldiers made themselves merry on whisky, which was said to be of a good brand, but of its quality Mr. Nichols could not judge from his own knowledge.

These simple facts from the lips of this honest old man have not only an historic but a moral force. Had he been intemperate, like some of his comrades, he would not have been *the last survivor of Fort Dearborn.* He was



born in Otsego County, N. Y., in 1805; enlisted in the regular service in 1828; was honorably discharged at Fort Dearborn in the fall of 1833, and remained in Chicago till his death, in 1881. After the departure of Gen. Scott on his way to Rock Island, the command of the main body of the army devolved on Col. Cummings. Many of the men still lay in a feeble condition, encamped at the present site of Riverside on the Desplaines. In a few days, they were ready to take up their march, all but four or five soldiers. These were carried in the wagons, and the army started up the Desplaines River to the present site of Maywood; thence in a direct line through Gilbert's Grove on the Du Page. They crossed the Fox River three miles below where Elgin now stands. Thence through a Winnebago village where Beloit, Wis., now is. The track they made has since been used as a highway, and called the army trail, but the same trail was a well-known route before Scott's army traveled it. It was an old Indian trail from Chicago to the Winnebago village where Beloit now stands, from time immemorial. Scott's army were ordered to follow it, and they obeyed to the letter, cutting a wagon road through groves where it led that they could easily have gone around.

The train waited a week for dispatches at the Indian village, and, after these came, they bent their course down the Rock River to Rock Island. It was probably the result of the battle of Bad Ax that turned the course of the army toward Rock Island instead of toward the locality where Black Hawk's army were fighting like wild beasts at bay. At the battle of Bad Ax, most of his men were dispatched to the happy hunting grounds, and many of their squaws and papooses also went with them, embarking from the fatal island in the Mississippi River where, from the steamer Black Warrior, and from the company of Capt. Taylor (afterward President of the United States), a deadly fire was kept up on them till

the last wretch who had taken refuge there was killed, of whatever sex or age they might be.

Robert N. Murray had enlisted in the service of Col. Cummings as teamster, to sit in one of the fifty wagons of which the train was composed and hold the ribbons. After the first day's ride, he run over a hornets' nest, which gave the teams that immediately followed any benefits that might result.

The retaliation for this disturbance of their home was prompt and decisive, as it was indiscriminate, for it fell not on the teams that had run over them, but on those that followed.

Maddened into fury by their stings, the horses ran away and broke several wagons, and two days' detention to make repairs was the result, all of which was charged to accident (?). Farther along, young Murray was promoted from driving the baggage wagon, to which he had first been assigned, to driving the carriage of the Colonel himself, who held command of the whole train. This promotion could not have been the result of Murray's bold charge on the hornets nest, for his modesty forbade that he should plume himself, and he said nothing about it to any one till he became County Judge, when he revealed the reminiscence to the writer, which is hereby transferred to these columns as a fresh bit of history to illustrate the jocular spirit of the times that then prevailed.

In the summer of 1836, Dr. Tefft, of Elgin, was passing the spot where this event occurred, and there lay in the prairie grass, the bones of a skeleton beside the army trail. Without doubt they were those of a soldier buried here during the detention, and dug up by the wolves after the train was out of sight, who, hyena-like, had made a hideous repast from his diseased flesh. These relics may now be seen in Dr. Tefft's office.

It may want explanation how Gen. Scott, while at Chicago, learned of the progress of the war, and the locality of the erratic combatants engaged in it—a knowledge so essential to him

(the Commander-in-Chief), before any steps could be taken from his position at Fort Dearborn. To get this information, he employed a man acquainted with the country to go to Dixon, on Rock River, which was supposed to be Gen. Atkinson's base.

The name of the intrepid scout thus employed to communicate with Gen. Atkinson was John K. Clark, an early "habitant" of Chicago, still remembered by a few of its early settlers. His mother was a captive, who had been taken in childhood by the Shawnees from the Virginia frontier during Dunmore's war in 1774, and subsequently became the wife (after the Indian fashion) of John Kinzie, the founder of the city of Chicago (in the American sense). Clark was the oldest son of this discarded wife after her marriage to a worthy Scotch gentleman. He executed the mission of Gen. Scott with fidelity, taking along with him two half-breeds, equally courageous, to assist in any emergency that might befall him on the way. Stealthily he traversed the open prairie which intervened between Chicago and Dixon, passing through the northern part of the present county of Du Page, avoiding all trails and Indian lodges lest he might be captured by emissaries of Black Hawk, who were then supposed to be prowling about for stragglers. When he returned with a message from Gen. Atkinson and presented it to Gen. Scott, he with his comrades received a liberal reward, but the two half-breeds tarnished their laurels by a carousal, and, before they recovered from the effects of it, died with cholera. Mr. Benjamin Hall, now living in Wheaton, saw them but a few minutes before they were taken down.

After the arrival of Gen. Scott's army at Fort Armstrong, the fifty teams accompanying it were sent back to Chicago, young Murray being one of the drivers. They had been purchased at Milan, Ohio, but were sold at Chicago on Government account for the most they would bring. The Indian prisoners were sent

to Jefferson barracks just below St. Louis on the 9th of September. Here Black Hawk, who was among them, remained till April 26, 1833, when he was sent to Fortress Monroe, since which time worse men than he have been confined there. On the 4th of June following, he was sent back to the small relic of his tribe, then removed west of the Mississippi River. On his way, he was received with ovations in all the large cities through which he passed. Ladies of high rank flattered him with compliments, which, if anything could astonish an Indian, must have been a surprise to this old weather-beaten warrior at the contrast presented between the treatment he had received at the hands of the white men who first drove him from his village with no provocation, and the kind sympathy of these elegant ladies. Not to be outdone by them in courtesy, he responded to their pleasant words and smiles in as good English as he could: "Pretty Squaw, Pretty squaw."

On returning to his country, he was restored to his tribe as a chief subordinate to Keokuk. His last days were spent in quietude, where his good squaw attended to his wants till death caused him to be

"— Admitted to that equal sky  
To which his faithful dog shall bear him company."  
This was October 3, 1838. He was buried in a sitting posture, near the present village of Towaville, in Wapello County. A mound six feet high was raised over the grave of this ill-starred chieftain who must ever stand recorded as *the last native defender of the soil of the Northwest*. Thus ended all danger from Indian troubles, for no fears were entertained on account of the Pottawatomies, though still more numerous than the whites throughout Northern Illinois.

In justice to the memory of Black Hawk, it should not be omitted here that according to the testimony of Gov. Reynolds, who was in the war and an eye witness, it appears that the



first hostile shot was fired at one of Black Hawk's men, who was one of five to convey a flag of truce to the camp of the Americans. Two of these white-flag bearers were captured and killed by the volunteers, and Stillman's disgraceful defeat was the result of this affair, on which occasion a little handful of Indians gave chase to 240 volunteers, and killed 11 of them in revenge for their attack upon the five truce-bearers.

The massacre at Indian Creek soon followed, which for hellish cruelty has never been exceeded in the annals of Indian warfare. Two of the Indians engaged in it were supposed to be, and probably were veritably identified afterward, and a bill for murder against them was found in the Court of the Grand Jury at Ottawa. The criminals were placed in the hands of George E. Walker, then County Sheriff of La Salle County; but as their trial was postponed six months, and, in the meantime, the tribe to which the two criminals belonged had been removed beyond the Mississippi River, Mr. Walker released them on their own pledge that they would return at the next term of court, he himself signing their bail.

On the appointed day, in stalked the two Indians with the air of their brethren when they sing their death song; but, owing to the floods, the judge could not appear, and the court again adjourned over to another term. The two Indians again returned to their tribe, supposing the matter done with. In this they were mistaken. Mr. Walker was called upon to produce them at the next session of court, and he started immediately and alone across the country, reached the tribe, and the two criminals returned without hesitation with him; were tried and acquitted for want of identification satisfactory to the jury.

Mr. Walker died in 1874, at No. 34 Indiana avenue, Chicago, greatly esteemed by all who knew him. This information was direct from his truthful lips before he died.

During the absence of the settlers at Naper's colony, they had disturbed nothing which had been left behind, and when the flocks returned they found the warm meals that some of them had left on the table untasted, now worse than cold hash.

The sacrifices that had been made by the hasty stampede into Fort Dearborn of the Naper settlers, were more than offset by the widespread fame and notoriety which the affair had given throughout the country, which soon began to induce emigration not only into the entire northern portion of the State; and among the other wonders that first surprised newcomers, was the wonder that so fertile a country accessible as it was to the world outside, had so long remained unnoticed.

The following poll lists are copied from the original documents, which are now in the hands of William Naper, son of Joseph Naper. They are authentic records of the names of settlers then in and contiguous to the Naper settlement:

A poll book of an election held in the Scott General Precinct in Cook County, Ill., on Monday the 6th day of August, 1832.

VOTERS' NAMES.

|                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Joseph Naper,         | P. F. W. Peck,      |
| Harry Boardman,       | Israel P. Blodgett, |
| Stephen M. Salesbury, | Robert Strong,      |
| John Manning,         | Walter Stowell,     |
| Seth Wescott,         | R. M. Sweet,        |
| John Naper,           | Harry T. Willson,   |
| Pierce Hawley,        | Peter Wycoff,       |
| Willard Scott,        | Bailey Hobson.      |
| Isaac Scarritt,       |                     |

At an election held at the house of Joseph Naper in the Scott Precinct, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, on the 6th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, the following-named persons received the number of votes annexed to their respective names, for the following described offices to wit:

Joseph Duncan had 14 votes for Representative to Congress.

Jonathan H. Pugh had 2 votes for Representative to Congress.

James N. Strode had 13 votes for Senator.

James W. Stephenson had 3 votes for Senator.  
 Benjamin I. Mills had 16 votes for Representative.  
 Stephen B. Forbes had 17 votes for Sheriff.  
 Elijah Wentworth, Jr., had 16 votes for Coroner.  
 Rufus Brown had 17 votes for County Commissioner.  
 Harry Boardman had 16 votes for County Commissioner.

Holder Sisson had 16 votes for County Commissioner.

James Walker had 1 vote for County Commissioner.

Certified by us,

JOSEPH NAPER,  
 HARRY BOARDMAN,  
 STEPHEN M. SALESBURY.  
*Judges of Election.*

Attest:

JOHN MANNING, }  
 SETH WESCOTT. } *Clerks of Election.*

A poll book of an election in the Scott General Precinct in Cook County, Ill., on Saturday the 6th of October, 1832.

VOTERS' NAMES.

|                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| Daniel Landon,   | Lyman Butterfield, |
| Joseph Naper,    | John Manning,      |
| Harry Boardman,  | Christopher Payne, |
| John Murray,     | Peter Wycoff,      |
| Alanson Sweet,   | Caleb Foster,      |
| Asahel Buckley,  | John Naper,        |
| Sherman King,    | Pierce Hawley.     |
| S. M. Salesbury, |                    |

At an election held at the house of Joseph Naper in the Scott General Election Precinct in the Flag Creek District, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, on the 6th day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, the following-named persons received the number of votes annexed to their respective names, for the following described offices to wit:  
 Stephen M. Sallsbury had 10 votes for Justice of the Peace.

John Murray had 2 votes for Justice of the Peace.  
 John Manning had 1 vote for Justice of the Peace.  
 Sherman King had 1 vote for Justice of the Peace.  
 Willard Scott had 14 votes for Constable.  
 William Laird had 12 votes for Constable.  
 John Murray had 1 vote for Constable.  
 Sherman King had 1 vote for Constable.

Certified by us.

JOSEPH NAPER,  
 HARRY BOARDMAN,  
 JOHN MURRAY,  
*Judges of Election.*

Attest:

ALANSON SWEET, }  
 JOHN MANNING, } *Clerks of Election.*

Soon after the election, says Judge Blodgett, Henry Pomeroy, Samuel Gooderich, Hiram Standish and Capt. John Barber settled at what was at this time called the Hawley and Scott settlement, which by the next year was so much extended by new-comers as to nearly fill up the gap between it and the Naper settlement.

Among this class of settlers who came after the Black Hawk war and became permanent residents was John Stephens, who in July, 1832, bought out a claim of P. F. W. Peck, a part of which lies within the present corporate limits of Naperville. He remained on it till his death in 1862. Philinda, his daughter, married William Laird the next year, 1833, and went to the Fox River to live. Mr. Laird died in 1834, when Mrs. Laird returned to her father's house at Naperville, where she married Hiram Fowler in 1844. She and her husband are now (1882) both living in Naperville, and from them the writer learned the date of the erection of the first hotel in Naperville, as well as being the first in the county of Du Page. It was the Pre-emption House, the frame of which was put up by George W. Laird, brother of William. He sold it to John Stephens, who partly finished and rented it to Mr. Crocker, and subsequently to Mr. Douglas, Mr. Aldrich, and lastly to Messrs. Munson & Webster, after which he sold it to Gen. Bill.

When the frame of this old landmark was raised, the event was one of no small magnitude in the estimation of those interested. On all such occasions in that day, the inevitable bottle is passed around at seasonable intervals, and it appears that on this occasion a vein of sentiment inspired at least one mind, and found vent in the following lines, which were spoken by Nathan Allen from the ridge pole of the frame when finished.

"This place once a wilderness of savage and owls.  
 Where the red man once roamed and the prairie wolf  
 howled,



This house now erected the place to adorn,  
To shelter the living and babes yet unborn,  
We'll name it "Pre-emption"—a law that's complete,  
For the use of George Laird who says he will treat."

The author's name is not known, but nobody will accuse him of plagiarism, for the lines themselves were too naively put together to allow grounds for such a charge, painting as no other language could the spirit of the days of 1834 at the Naper settlement. Michael Hines, who came to the place the next year (1835), arrived on Temple's line of stages, passing Barry's Point, nine miles west of Chicago, where the Widow Barry kept a hotel; Lawton's, on the Desplains; Brush Hill, where Mr. Fuller kept a log hotel, and Richard Sweet's, a hotel one and a half miles east of Naperville. Says Mr. Hines: "The Pre-emption House was then the only building on the low grounds. On the elevated grounds were log houses where the Napers, Mr. Strubler, Dr. White, Dr. Potter and Alexander Howard, who kept the post office, lived. There was one store also at the time. Mr. Hines is now Justice of the Peace in Naperville. But the country all round was filling up with settlers, and it may with truth be said that its agricultural growth was more rapid than its increase in trading interests, for the reason that the first wants of the settler were simplified down to his necessities, and until the farmers of any new country get revenues from their farms, their villages will improve slowly.

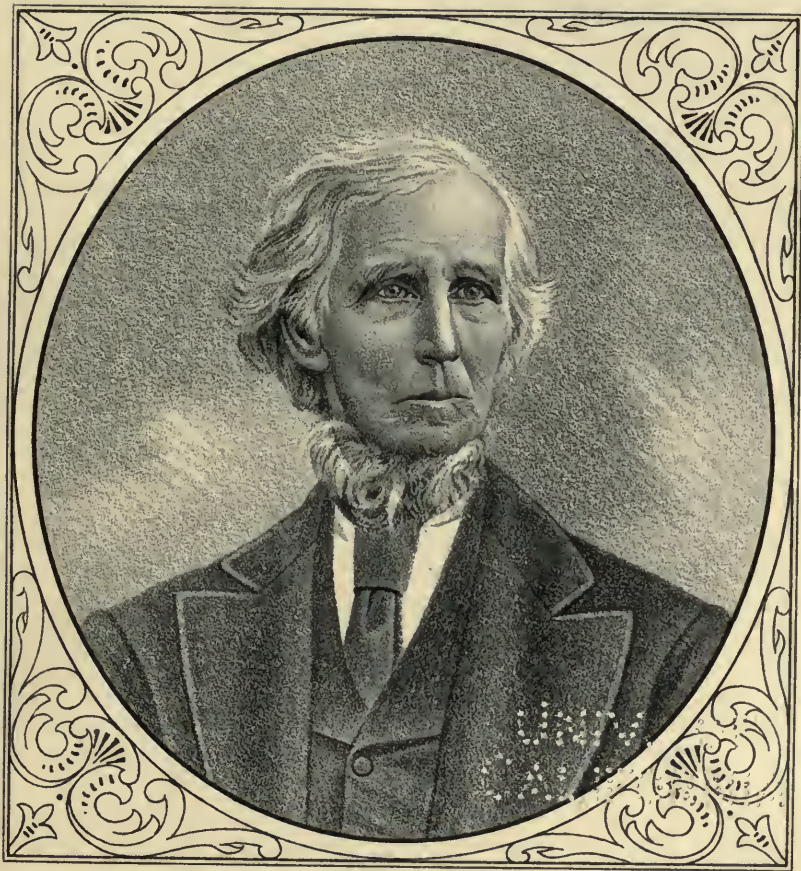
The only public surveys that had yet been made in the country were of the lands southeast of the old Indian boundary line, which only took in about fifty sections in the southeast corner of the present county, but settlers could not wait for surveys. They were on the ground, and when they saw a piece of land that suited them, they took possession of it, or, at least, as much of it as they felt their ability to pay for when it came to be surveyed and brought into market by the Government. To

define the limits of their claims, they plowed a furrow around them on prairies, and blazed the trees to define claim lines in the groves. The first claims thus made were for lands comprising both prairie and timber in requisite proportions; water also being an important consideration, lands on the Du Page River, or those on which springs were found, were the first sought for. All lands of this description, for many miles around the Naper settlement, were under claim as early as 1835, but plenty of open prairie had not been taken possession of previous to 1839.

The second hotel built in the Naper settlement was the New York House. It was not at first intended for a hotel, but for a wagon and blacksmith shop, for which purpose it was used for a year or more, when it was metamorphosed into a house of entertainment, by removing the forges which once stood where now the billiard table stands in this establishment, which is still like the Pre-emption House, one of the links that connect the early day to the present.

R. N. Murray was its first proprietor. While the house inside had been purged of every vestige of blacksmith's cinders—honorable in their place, but not appropriate in a hotel, still the old swings for shoeing oxen outside remained for some years—after their mission had ended—there standing as a huge memento of the early methods of transportation by these slow, but faithful animals, with their cloven hoofs plated with iron.

During all this time, Naperville was the center of attraction. Here was a saw mill, stores, shops and two taverns, and it was on the great highway that led from Chicago to Ottawa, and thence to Vandalia, the capital of the State. This road was traveled by a constant stream of prairie schooners, as they were called. They were large Pennsylvania wagons covered with canvas, drawn by oxen. Slowly they moved along, with their ponderous burdens following the beaten track over the great ocean of waving grass, that was omnipresent, with nothing to



*Daniel McQuinn*



THE END  
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WORLD

relieve its monotonous grandeur (if the expression is admissible) but here and there a grove. When night overtook them, their drivers fed the oxen from the prairie and berthed himself in the wagon after having eaten his cold boiled ham and corned bread, seasoned with a swallow from his flask (if he had not joined the teetotalers) to tone up his spirits with his digestion.

Naperville was a far-famed stopping-place for these travelers, and some of its early residents have informed the writer that more than fifty of these "prairie schooners" anchored there during the season of travel every night. Whisky was 20 cents per gallon, and they had merry times. Far along the verge of the grove their shouts rent the air, and their camp-fires gleamed through the darkness till a late hour. The teams from the West were loaded with grain for the Chicago market, and those from the East with goods to supply the necessities of farmers, such as salt, leather, plows and other indispensables.

Besides this travel through the place, there was a large travel from every direction to it, to bring corn and wheat to a grist-mill, which Bailey Hobson and Harry Boardman had finished in running order in 1835. This was the first and only one of the kind that went by water in a large scope of country around, and here the farmers came with their grists, and also took the occasion to do a little shopping at the stores.

It was a great event in the place when this mill went into operation; every one wished to help the enterprise along, and let it not be forgotten that in this benevolent work Miss Lucy Standish made the bolt cloth, and ingeniously put it on the reel. She is cousin to the wife of Mr. F. Mather, a resident of Wheaton, and a true descendant of Old Cotton Mather, the great foe to Salem Witches. Whether Miss Standish is related in any way to the celebrated Miles, the writer cannot say, but it is certain that she is not his direct descendant, as he died a bache-

lor, after an unsuccessful courtship, resulting from the blunder of sending an agent to do his courting, who won the lady on his own account, and left poor Miles a lonesome monument of the old adage, that "faint heart never won fair lady." Albeit the memory of Miles Standish is embalmed in history, for his pugnacious feelings toward the Indians, who never committed an offense against him. His humble namesake, Miss Lucy, whose ingenuity in making the first bolt cloth that ever separated bran from flour in this county, still lives among us, worthy to be represented in these pages. In the good old times when she was in the heyday of her vigor, almost everybody partook of the "rough and ready" spirit. If anything difficult or dangerous was to be done, there was little shirking. Nobody was afraid of soiling their kid gloves. It's doubtful if there was such a thing in the county.

Hiram Fowler, who still lives as a resident of Naperville, now far advanced in years, delights to rehearse the tales of early life there, and amongst other reminiscences, has a wolf story, which, though familiar to his fellow-citizens, will bear printing for the benefit of those who have not heard him tell it.

In 1836, his home was a mile and a half above Naperville, on the bank of the Du Page, from which, late one afternoon, he rode to the town on horseback to buy some groceries. On his return, his dog encountered a wolf some distance ahead of him, and he well knew, from the fierce snapping and yelping, that a battle was going on between the two. Hastening to the spot, he dismounted, but he had no weapon, not even a stick with which he could take part in the evenly matched fight. But, unarmed as he was, he ventured to give the wolf a kick in the head, or rather make the attempt to, when the defender caught the toe of his boot, and cut a hole through the upper with a single snap, his tooth passing between two of Mr. Fowler's toes.



Nothing daunted by the failure of this first charge upon the enemy, he next grappled with him, catching him by the hind foot and swinging him around so violently that he could not turn the biting end to defend himself. Mr. Fowler saw his advantage, hung to him with the grip of a giant, swinging him furiously with one hand, while with the other he seized the bridle of his horse and leaped upon his back, still clinging to the wolf. He now galloped to the home of Mr. Bird, half a mile distant, who came to his assistance and dispatched the wolf.

Besides the permanent settler who plants himself on the soil of a new country and grows up with the country, is another class of men, of whom it may with truth be said, lose the end in the means to acquire that end. They are the incarnation of the true pioneer, and their love for settling on the broad face of nature, untarnished by the devices of clans or even the restraints of conventionalism, amounts to a passion, or, as some would say, "a hobby." These men are almost always generous and self-sacrificing, abhor technicalities and scorn thieves.

They take a short cut toward what they consider a principle of justice, though it may be across fields of jurisdiction. Mr. Lewis Ellsworth, a well-known citizen of Naperville, tells the writer an anecdote as to one of these men, named Stout, who had made a claim on the west side of the East Branch of the Du Page, Lisle Township, Section 11. He had a large field of corn near the road where the travel went from the back country to Chicago, and it was a frequent occurrence that passers with loaded wagons would take corn from his field to bate their teams. When informed of this, he replied that it was all right, as he felt so strongly imbued with the principle of hospitality that he felt no desire to put a stop to what the mildest name other people would have given to it would be a trespass. But Mr. Stout came from a backwoods place in Indiana, where

the generosity of the neighborhood would forbid one to charge pay for a horse feed, and he could not bring himself to such a practice. Soon after this, there came an avalanche of settlers and the machinery of law and society was put fairly in motion. Then he left for a new field on which to bask in the sunshine of immunity from restraints.

Those who have lived in frontier places can best understand the eccentricities of these men. The writer once knew one of them to move six or eight miles and build a new cabin at the spot because his cow had chosen her range there, which whim would be like the tail wagging the dog instead of the dog the tail. Without drawing any comparison between these men and Oscar Wilde, who stands at the other end of the pole, it is justly due to them to say that, with all their idiosyncracies, they possess points out of which the romancer and the poet weaves the brightest colors into his fabric. Cooper's Leather Stocking was one of them, and Longfellow's Lover of Evangeline was another. One other class of the early day deserves mention, and that is the preacher.

The reverend pioneer was no æsthetic. He rode an ambling pony from settlement to settlement, and quartered on the hospitality of the people as he went along, which was always a steadfast dependence, for no one would turn anybody away, especially a preacher. He was always very much at home, and, if his coat often wanted a few stitches to make it presentable to an audience, he did not hesitate to ask the mistress of the household whose circle he honored with his presence to do the necessary needle work. His sermons, if not elegant, were effective, and laid the foundation for more learned and perhaps more effeminate preachers to reap where he sowed the seed.

Rev. S. R. Beggs was one of these early preachers, and has written a book relating his early experiences, from which the following

quotations are taken as good authority to show the methods and mission of the early preacher. On page 91, he says: "I thanked him, and attended morning devotions. The thanks and prayers of the Methodist minister in those days always settled the reckoning with their hosts." On page 108, continues Father Beggs, in 1834: "I was re-appointed to Desplaines Mission (this included the Du Page country), and I returned with renewed zeal, which in this case was the more necessary, as the rage for speculation was just commencing among both settlers and emigrants. It was an earnest struggle, and it sometimes seemed impossible to hold the attention of the sinner long enough to impress him with the great claim which the Gospel had on him. Those who would not come out to church I followed to their houses, conversing with them on the highways and by the wayside. It was a doubtful struggle; but by the help of the Lord and His efficient instruments—in the persons of Brothers Walker, E. Scarriott and F. Owens—I saw many souls converted and believers

strengthened. \* \* \* My worldly goods increased, so that, if one could use the paradox, I was cursed with blessings. Three years before, I owned a horse and \$60, now my farm of 240 acres was nearly paid for, and I had four horses, seven cows and forty hogs."

On page 229, in speaking of Rev. Mr. See, Father Beggs continues: "I knew him well, and as a good preacher, and if he 'got into the brush,' as the pioneers used to say, when one was at a loss how to go on with his sermon, it was no more than others did who made pretensions to greater advantages when trying to preach without a manuscript, and at last did not get the brush cleared away after all, as did Father See. Indeed, I have often thought of the story of one of the 'regular succession,' who, while preaching, suddenly discovered that 'thirdly' had been blown out of the window, by means of which he lost the thread of his ideas, and came to a full stop. And" (continues Father Beggs, in defending Mr. See from an attack made on him for 'slaughtering the king's English'), "thank God, he slaughtered sin, also."

## CHAPTER IV.

PUBLIC LAND SURVEYS—THE LAND CLAIM SYSTEM—NECESSITY FOR THE HIGHER LAW—THE BIG WOODS CLAIM PROTECTING SOCIETY—THE LAND PIRATE COMPANY—LAND SPECULATORS  
—INDIAN BURYING GROUNDS—THE FOX RIVER COUNTRY—METHOD OF GRINDING CORN—INDIAN VILLAGES—INDIAN AGRICULTURE—INDIAN MODES OF TRAVEL—THE COUNTRY NORTH, EAST AND SOUTH OF THE DU PAGE SETTLEMENTS—THE DU PAGE COUNTY SOCIETY FOR MUTUAL PROTECTION—THE HOGNATORIAL COUNCIL.

THE public lands of the United States are ordinarily surveyed into rectangular tracts, bounded by lines conforming to the cardinal points. These tracts are designated as townships, sections, half-sections, quarter-sections, half-quarter-sections, quarter-quarter-sections, and lots. They have, as nearly as may be, the following dimensions: A township is six miles

square; a section is one mile square; a half-section is one mile long and one-half mile wide; a quarter-section is one-half mile square; a half-quarter-section is one-half mile north and south, and one-fourth mile east and west; a quarter-quarter-section is one-fourth mile square; a lot is one of the subdivisions of such part of a fractional section as is not susceptible



of division into quarter-quarter-sections, and contains, as nearly as may be, the quantity of a quarter-quarter-section.

This plan of survey is called the rectangular system. It has been in operation since the latter part of the last century. Since its inauguration, it has undergone modifications contributing much to its completeness. The later surveys are, therefore, much more systematic and regular than the early ones.

In applying this system to any portion of the public lands, a base line, on a parallel of latitude, and a principal meridian intersecting it, are established as the necessities and convenience of the survey may require; and they are laid down and marked with great care. Other lines are then run corresponding to these, and so that the last ones are, as nearly as may be, six miles apart each way.

The rectangular tracts thus formed are the townships, and subdivisions of these form the sections and fractions of sections.

A line of townships extending north and south is called a range. The ranges are designated by their number east or west of the principal meridian. The townships in each range are named by their number north or south of the base line.

This will be understood by observing upon the map of Illinois that a principal meridian is laid down from the mouth of the Ohio River northward through the State, and that in the northeast corner of Washington County it intersects a base line on the parallel of thirty-eight and a half degrees. This principal meridian and base line, it will be seen, are each numbered both ways from the point of intersection. This is the third of the established permanent meridians of the land survey. Springfield, for instance, is thus found to be in Township 16 north, in Range 5 west, of the Third Principal Meridian.

The Fourth Principal Meridian begins at the mouth of the Illinois River and intersects a

base line at Beardstown. All of the State west of the Illinois River, and west of the Third Principal Meridian northward from where it crosses the Illinois River, is numbered from this fourth meridian. The Second Principal Meridian extends from the Ohio River, in Crawford County, Ind., through the State. It intersects the base line in Orange County. The portion of Illinois east of Range 11 east of the Third Principal Meridian, north to the south line of Township 31, is numbered from this Second Principal Meridian, all the rest is numbered from the Third Meridian, and Du Page County is included in this territory. The public surveys had been extended through the entire southern and central portions of the State of Illinois long before Du Page County or the northern part of the State had been settled, and on no part of the public domain of the wild and unsurveyed territory of the United States had so many complex conditions crossed the path of the settler as here.

That this country had so long remained comparatively unknown to the world outside, was due to the fact that the Indian title to it had not been extinguished till the social antagonisms of the white and red races were brought face to face with each other, and demanded action to prevent violence. The Pottawatomies had been no idle observers of the manner by which their red brethren east of them had been driven from their lands. They had seen these tribes take up the hatchet, and though led by such renowned chiefs as Pontiac, Little Turtle and Tecumseh, had been vanquished and almost annihilated in the unequal combat that followed their efforts to defend their soil from the first inroads of the settlers. Hoping to avert such a calamity, they attempted to do it by submission, and in accordance with this policy never molested the settlers who came among them, nor could Black Hawk's emissaries with all their bravado induce them to change their peaceful policy. For this reason

the Government could have no quarrel with them, and there was no necessity to extinguish their title to their lands till social influences under the conditions of peace as already stated made it essential to the best interests of both the red and white races to do so. This is why public surveys in Northern Illinois had been retarded so long. The consequence was that the settlers, in their haste to secure the best lands, were obliged to take possession of them in a state of nature, and establish the limits and boundaries of their farms themselves, which limits of course would have to be changed to suit the lines made by the surveyors when they came to be made. To adjust these limits whose section lines left portions of two or more men's claims in one section, involved nice distinctions in the natural principle of justice, with no precedent or rule as a guide. This was only one of many other complications to be solved on principles of equity and fair dealing growing out of land claims. The primary object of the settlers was to secure homes for themselves, while for the rights of the land speculator who came here to take possession of the land to speculate on and enrich himself on its enhanced value growing out of their labor, they cared nothing. He did not come within the pale of this protection; on the contrary, he was regarded with jealousy, and had a thorny path to travel when he came in collision with their interests.

But the foremost object of the settlers was to guard against "claim jumping." This was an attempt on the part of some interloper to take possession of some parcel of land within the limits of a claim already made. The limits were marked by a furrow in the prairie, and in the groves by marking the trees in a similar manner to the way in which public surveyors "blaze" their lines through the woods in timbered countries.

To adjust all the disputes liable to grow out of all these circumstantial points, it was

thought expedient to organize a society and appoint a committee of referees with plenary power to settle all issues that compromise had failed to harmonize between parties interested. To this end, on the 6th of February, 1836, a meeting of claim-holders was convened at the house of Mr. A. Culver, who lived on the eastern side of the Big Woods, which lies partly in the southeastern corner of Du Page County and also beyond to the west in Kane County. At this meeting, Dr. Levi Ward, Frederick Stolp, A. E. Carpenter, William J. Strong and Charles Sidders were appointed a committee for the purpose required. These gentlemen constituted a court of justice from whose decision there was in substance no appeal. Not that they or their constituency held themselves in a position of defiance to law. They only made a law unto themselves to prepare for an emergency for which the laws of the land had not made provision. They only protected themselves in their natural rights to land before it was surveyed, as the Government protected pre-emptors after surveys had been made.

It is true that certain contingencies were liable to come up with them not possible to pre-emptors of public lands, and for these contingencies they did not hesitate to provide, as the sequel will show; and here the historian would be at default if he did not record the fact that in no case has the decision of this self-constituted court been accused of injustice. The society formed at the house of Mr. Culver was called "The Big Woods Claim Protecting Society," of which John Warne was Secretary. It was the first of the kind in the county and consisted of ninety-seven members, including officers, all of whom, so far as tradition and reports go, were stalwart, justice-loving men, who would neither commit an offense against justice nor submit to one, quite a number of whom are still living.

As an historic record, a list of those who first



joined the society is inserted: John Warne, A. E. Carpenter, James Dyer, John Mosier, Joseph Fish, J. M. Warren, John Maxwell, Cornelius Jones, John Ogden, Phineas Graves, William Hall, David Crane, James Brown, Frederick Stolp, Nelson Murray, Taylor S. Warne, Jesse B. Ketchum, Barton Eddy, David McKee, J. S. P. Lord, Joseph Wilson, Warren Smith, Henry M. Waite, Lyman King, Luther Chandler, Gilbert S. Rouse, S. H. Arnold, Joseph Stolp, Reuben Austin, Charles Arnold, Levi Leach, Elihu Wright, Naham Beardsley, S. Hurlbut, Darias J. Lamphear, Walter Germain, John B. Eddy, John Gregg, Samuel Mosier, Orrin W. Graves, B. Tubbs, Jr., Joseph Thayer, Thomson Paxton, L. Ward, Charles Brown, Charles Sidders, James Hymes, Nathan Williams, William J. Strong, Robert Hopkins, Jesse Graves, John Stolp, Allen Williams, A. Culver, Thomas N. Paxton, Dennis Clark, Amander P. Thomas, Alfred Churchill, R. S. Ostrander, A. W. Beardsley, George Laird, George C. Howes, Samuel Paxton, William Williams, George Monroe, Harvey Higbee, N. H. Thomas, Enos Coleman, Linus L. Coleman, Eli Northum, Zerah Jones, Reuben Jones, George S. Blackman, Blackman & Winslow, William E. Bent, J. B. & E. Smith, Ira Woodman, Alden S. Clifford, William Hill, John Fox, Nathan Williams, Alanson Arnold, Eleazer Blackman, Aurin Ralph, John Sidders, Russel Whipple, Sheffield Mills, Jonas Lamphear, William R. Currier, Manus Griswold, Isaac Barnes. These gentlemen bound themselves, in the penal sum of \$1,000 each, to protect and assist each other in their respective claims, as per the decisions of the committee they had appointed to represent and define their rights.

Their meetings were to be twice a year, or oftener if necessary, and the next one met on the 6th of August, 1836, at the house of Thomas Paxton. This was by the provisions of their compact to be the date of their annual meeting.

A new committee was chosen at this meeting, consisting of William J. Strong, Thomson Paxton, John Gregg, Warren Smith and Frederick Stolp. At this meeting, it was made the duty of the Secretary to record the description of each claim of the different members, who were to give the same to him within ninety days. The meeting was adjourned to meet again at the same place on the 4th of February the succeeding year.

As already stated, the Big Woods' Claim Protecting Society was the first one of its kind established here; but previous to its organization a company of land speculators had entered the Big Woods, and laid claim to several sections of its best timbered land, and for the better security of their lands had built a rail fence around it. The gentlemen composing this society gloried in the name of the Land Pirate Company, but their piratical exploits in monopolizing the timber wanted for the use of the settlers never achieved sufficient notoriety to be lionized as marine highwaymen were by Byron in "The Corsair," for not long after the formation of the Big Woods Society the fence they had built around their claim disappeared, and nobody ever knew who hauled the rails away any more than it was known who, under the guise of Indian plumes and paint, only sixty years before this event, had went aboard the English ships in Boston Harbor, and emptied their tea chests into the sea. One of these tea destroyers survived till about the date of this Big Woods Company's birth, having in his latter years revealed his identity, and, perhaps, some of those who moved away the offending rails, by means of which it was hoped to retain the timber of the Big Woods, may yet tell how it was done, and who did it. Possibly the old veteran of Boston Harbor had set them up to the business.

Land speculators at the time of the formation of this society, were almost as numerous as the actual settlers. They made a business of mark-

ing out claims in a similar manner to settlers, and, after making slight improvements on them, selling these claims to settlers at a large profit. Against this grievance there was no remedy, for it was optional with the settler to purchase his claim or go farther West and make one from the great domain west of the Fox River, between which and the Rock River no claims had been made, except along their immediate banks.

The land south of the Indian boundary line having been surveyed about the year 1830, came into market in 1835. Much of it rested under claims, and a collision of interest came up when the land was offered for sale at the land office in Chicago. Speculators began to bid on it as high as \$10 or \$15 per acre, and quite a number of actual settlers lost the lands on which they had settled and made improvements; but the sale had not proceeded long till the claimants asserted their rights, backed up by too formidable an array of force and influence for the speculators to set at defiance, and no more bidding on lands under a settler's claim was ventured on. The same year, in 1835, the lands along Fox River were partly under claims, and from Joseph Tefft, M. D., a present resident of Elgin, the writer has learned the extent of settlements from the present site of Aurora, then known as Waubonsie's Village, to Elgin at that time.

Mr. Tefts came from Madison County, N. Y., and, after making a short stop at a place called the Yankee settlement, on the Desplaines River, he passed through Naperville, and thence to the Fox River, in the autumn of 1835. Where Aurora now is, he found on the west bank of the river a log cabin, where Mr. Wilde lived on land he had claimed. On the east bank were some settlers also, but not more than two or three. Two and a half miles up the river was the Indian burying-ground, where mounds like those in our cemeteries were raised over graves. Here were newly-made graves, for the country was still occu-

pled by a remnant of Waubonsie's subjects. Besides those buried in the ground was the body of a child, incased in birch bark, attached to the limb of a tree far above their reach, where it swung to and fro in the wind. This custom of depositing the remains of young children in trees, thus incased, was not unusual among the Indians. Perhaps it was to rock them to sleep. A Mr. McNemar then owned a claim at the place, including the Indian cemetery. Farther along, a man named Clybourne had a saw mill on a branch of the Fox River coming in from the west, near the present site of Batavia. At the present site of Geneva lived James Herrington, who then kept a store at the place, depending on custom from settlers from a large radius of country around. At the present site of St. Charles lived Mr. Fersons, father of Reed Fersons, on the west side of the river. Four miles to the north lived Rice Fay, who came to the place the year before, and had raised a few vegetables and some corn for family use. Not long afterward, Mr. Teffts having made a claim and settled a short distance above him on the river, he came to his cabin to buy a few potatoes, but no persuasion could induce him to sell them; but, just before leaving, he gave him some, in which respect he was not unlike many other pioneers. Mr. Fay had a large family, and ground all their cereals for bread in a coffee mill during the winter of 1835-36.

Farther up, where the army trail crossed Fox River, lived Mr. Kendall in a log cabin on his claim. Above him, Ira Minard had a claim on the ground now occupied by the Elgin Insane Asylum.

Mr. Minard, Reed Fersons and B. T. Hunt were the founders of St. Charles.

At Elgin was a log cabin on the west side of the river where Jonathan Kimball lived, who was subsequently Justice of the Peace at Elgin. Phineas Kimball lived on the east side, immediately north of the present site of the depot.



North of him lived Ransom Olds, and the next who came were James T. Gifford, the founder of Elgin, who built a house near where Mr. Orlando Davidson now lives; Hezekiah Gifford, who built a house where George S. Bowen lives, and Dr. Tefft, who settled in South Elgin and now lives in Elgin.

There had been a large Indian village between the present city of Elgin and Dundee, where about three acres of land still bore the marks of their rude agriculture. Similar signs were also apparent at South Elgin, where even some of the tent poles of the Indians were standing where their frail tenements had but recently stood.

When the inhabitants of these places changed their residence for a winter's hunt, or to make a visit to a neighboring town, sometimes they all went together, with the papoose baby strapped to a board which was lashed to the back of the mother. The next two oldest put one each into saddle-bags, and thrown across the back of the pony as we used to take a grist to mill in the olden time. The father then mounted the pony, and then all were ready for a march, the patient squaw having the hardest part, as she tugged the papoose along by the side of her lord, whose leggings her hands had ornamented with porcupine quills or beads.

Fox River was then full of fish, which were caught by the settlers and sometimes salted down for table use in the winter. Beyond these beginnings on the river-bank westwardly, was a waste of prairie presenting no attraction to the settler till the Rock River was reached. To the north no settlements had been made till the vicinity of Green Bay and Fort Howard was reached. To the east was the mushroom town of Chicago, waiting the completion of the canal as a voucher for ultimate grandeur. Between this germ cell of a city and the Du Page was first a dismal swamp, drained in its western verge by the Desplaines River, on the banks of which Mr. Barnardus Lawton had established

a hotel that old settlers still hold in grateful remembrance.

Southward of the Du Page settlement—we must remember that at this date of which we now speak, 1835, it belonged to Cook County—was a country settled more and more densely the farther one went, till he reached Edwards County, opposite St. Louis.

These were the surroundings of what is now Du Page County, when the claimants of land here first put down their stakes, not to be pulled up again, and united their wisdom in council at the Big Woods, for the purpose of uniting their muscle, if necessary, to protect each other in getting deeds of the lands which their labors were about to make valuable. In this there was no law but the higher law to protect them, and this they were bound to employ. That disputes, and what are called old-claim feuds, arose, is true, but they had their origin in the same misconception of the principles of justice that give rise to law suits now, and not in the action of the league.

A society having similar objects in view as the Big Woods Society, was formed in Naperville October 28, 1839. It was called the Du Page County Society for Mutual Protection. For a record of this society, we quote from Richmond & Vallett's History :

Russell Whipple was called to the Chair, and James C. Hatch appointed Secretary. Whereupon the following report was read to the meeting: At a meeting of the settlers of Du Page County, held at Naperville on the 29th of September last, to take measures for securing their rights and interests to and in their respective claims, a committee of ten was appointed to draft rules and regulations to present for the consideration of this meeting, in compliance with which, said committee respectfully beg leave to present the following:

Situated as we are upon Government lands, which have, by the industry of the settlers, already become highly valuable, and inasmuch as our claims lie in such a variety of shapes, and are of such different dimensions that they cannot in any manner correspond with the Government survey, it appears necessary, in order to prevent the most fearful con-

sequences, that the lines of our respective claims should be established previous to the Government survey, and we ourselves bound by the strong arm of the law, to reconvey, as hereinafter mentioned, to our neighbors, whenever these lands are sold by the order of the General Government, so as to keep our claims as they are now established; and to accomplish this end, we recommend the following regulations:

*First.* We do hereby form ourselves into a society, to be called the Du Page County Society for Mutual Protection, and agree to be governed by such prudent rules and by-laws as the society may hereafter adopt, not inconsistent with the laws of the country; and that we will make use of all honorable means to protect each other in our respective claims, as may hereafter be agreed upon and recorded; and that we will not countenance any unjust claim, set up by speculators or others; and we declare that the primary object of this society is to protect the inhabitants in their claims and boundaries, so that each shall deed and reeded to the other as hereinafter mentioned, when the Government survey does not agree with the present lines, or lines which may hereafter be agreed upon.

*Second.* That there be a committee of five appointed at this meeting, three of whom may form a board of arbitration, to decide from legal testimony, all disputes respecting the lines or boundaries of any claim to which they may be called together, with the costs of the arbitration, and the party or parties who shall pay the same: *Provided,* It does not appear that such dispute has previously been decided, by an arbitration held by the agreement of the parties, which shall be a bar against further proceedings of said committee, except as to matter of costs.

*Third.* That each of the said committee shall be entitled to \$1 per day, for each day officially engaged.

*Fourth.* That in all cases where the parties cannot establish their lines, either by reference to their neighbors or otherwise, either party may, at any time, by giving to the other ten days' notice of his or her intention, call out at least three of the board of arbitration, to decide the same, and their decision shall be final.

*Fifth.* That there shall be one Clerk appointed at this meeting, who shall keep a fair record of all transactions of this association, and also of all descriptions of claims presented to him for record: *Provided,* That there is attached thereto a certificate from all who have adjoining claims, certifying to the correctness of such description, or a certificate

signed by a majority of any arbitration, met to establish any line or lines of said claim; and that the said Clerk shall be entitled to 25 cents for recording each claim and certificate.

*Sixth.* That it shall be the duty of every settler to present to the Clerk, a definite description of his or her claim, either from actual survey or otherwise, and also to set his or her hand and seal to a certain indenture, drafted by Giles Spring, Esq., of Chicago, for this society.

*Seventh.* That there be a committee of three in each precinct appointed at this meeting, for the purpose of carrying into effect the sixth regulation.

*Eighth.* That the settlers on the school lands ought to obtain their lands at Government prices.

*Ninth.* That we will firmly and manfully protect all who conform to the above regulations previous to the 1st day of January, 1840.

Which report and regulations were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be embodied in a constitution.

Thereafter, on motion, a committee of six was appointed by the chair, to nominate a board of arbitration and Clerk, viz., Lewis Ellsworth, Elihu Thayer, Luther Hatch, Cornelius Jones, Job A. Smith and David S. Dunning; who, having retired, returned and reported Lyman Meacham, Erastus Gary and Stephen J. Scott Board of Arbitration, and P. Ballingall, Clerk; which nominations were approved of.

Whereupon, it was moved and adopted, that the following persons be the precinct committee, viz.:

Naperville Precinct—Stephen J. Scott, Henry Goodrich, Nathan Allen, Jr.

Webster Precinct—John W. Walker, James C. Hatch, Pierce Downer.

Deerfield Precinct—Luther Morton, Perus Barney, Moses Stacy.

Washington Precinct—Lyman Meacham, Smith D. Pierce, Capt. E. Kinny.

Orange Precinct—Job A. Smith, William Kimball, Luther F. Sanderson.

Du Page Precinct—Warren Smith, Lorin G. Hulbert, Alvah Fowler.

Big Woods Precinct—John Warne, Levi Leach, William J. Strong.

*Resolved,* That this meeting adjourn till the first Monday in January, 1840.

RUSSELL WHIPPLE, *Chairman.*

JAMES C. HATCH, *Secretary.*

At a meeting of the "Du Page County Society for Mutual Protection," held at Naperville, the 6th day of January, A. D. 1840, in pursuance of ad-



journalment, Russell Whipple took the chair, when, on motion of Mr. George Martin, it was

*Resolved*, That the time for recording the claims of the members of this society, in order to secure the benefits of the ninth resolution of the meeting held on the 28th of October last, be extended till the 1st day of March next.

On motion of Mr. James C. Hatch,

*Resolved*, That the claims belonging to members of this society which lie on the line of or in another county shall be entitled to record and protection, on the member complying with the fifth regulation.

On motion of Mr. Lyman Meacham,

*Resolved*, That when a claim belonging to a member of this association shall border on that of a non-resident, or that of a person out of the State, or on land not occupied, the same shall be recorded if a certificate from the adjoining claimants be attached thereto, certifying to such non-residence, absence or non-occupancy, and that there is no dispute concerning the same.

On motion of Mr. William J. Strong,

*Resolved*, That any member of this society who, in an arbitration, fails to establish his claim before the Board of Arbitration, shall pay the costs thereof within six days from the decision being pronounced, and failing to make such payment, he shall cease to be a member of this society.

*Resolved*, That this meeting adjourn until the first Monday in March next.

P. BALLINGALL, *Clerk*.

At a meeting of the society held at Naperville, on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1840, in pursuance of adjournment, Stephen J. Scott was appointed Chairman.

*Resolved*, That James Johnson and Isaac B. Berry be allowed another trial in their arbitration with Harry T. Wilson, on condition that said Johnson and Berry pay one counsel fee and the whole costs of the arbitration.

*Resolved*, That the Board of Arbitrators shall have power to fill all vacancies occasioned by death, removal or otherwise, between this time and the first Monday in May next.

*Resolved*, That the resolution offered by William J. Strong, and passed at last meeting, be and is hereby repealed.

*Resolved*, That the line between Ephraim Collar and Timothy E. Parsons is hereby declared to be the road leading from — to —, laid by Butterfield, Church and Arnold, as the same has been recorded.

*Resolved*, That this meeting adjourn till the first Monday in May next.

P. BALLINGALL, *Clerk*.

At a meeting of the Du Page County Society for Mutual Protection, held at Naperville, on Monday, the 4th day of May, A. D. 1840, pursuant to adjournment, John Stevens was appointed Chairman and James F. Wight Clerk *pro tem.*, when, on motion of Mr. P. Downer,

*Resolved*, That the time for settling and recording claims of the members of this society be extended to the first Monday in June next.

*Resolved*, That this meeting adjourn to the first Monday in June next, then to meet at Naperville.

J. F. WIGHT, *Clerk pro tem.*

At a meeting of the Du Page County Society for Mutual Protection, held at Naperville, on Monday, the 1st day (being the first Monday) in June, 1840, pursuant to adjournment, Capt. John Stevens was appointed Chairman.

Patrick Ballingall, Esq., having resigned the office of Clerk of this society, on motion of Mr. Hunt,

*Resolved*, That James F. Wight be and is hereby appointed Clerk of this society, in the place of P. Ballingall, Esq., resigned.

*Resolved*, That the time for settling and recording claims of the members of this society be extended until the first Monday in September next.

On motion of Mr. James C. Hatch,

*Resolved*, That the Clerk hereafter record no certificates of claims unless it is certified that they are the only claimants adjoining the claim or claims offered to be recorded, or, for want of such certificate, that the applicant shall make oath that no other person except those named in such certificate adjoin him.

*Resolved*, That the Clerk shall notify all persons whose claims are recorded (without their having signed the settler's bond) that they sign the said bond, or they will not be protected by this society.

*Resolved*, That this meeting adjourn to the first Monday in September next, then to meet at the Pre-emption House, in Naperville, at 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES F. WIGHT, *Clerk*.

At a meeting of the Du Page County Society for Mutual Protection, held at Naperville, on Wednesday, the 3d day of March, 1841, Hon. Russell Whipple was called to the Chair, and Morris Sleight appointed Secretary.

After the object of the meeting had been stated by Stephen J. Scott, the following persons were ap-



D. Struckmann  
(DECEASED)





pointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, viz.: Luther Hatch, Stephen J. Scott, William J. Strong and Isaac Clark.

On motion of N. Allen, Jr., Esq., Alymer Keith was appointed Clerk of this society, to record claims and the certificates for the same, and to keep the settlers' book, in place of James F. Wight.

*Resolved*, That the time for recording claims be extended to the first Monday of September, 1841.

The committee appointed to draft resolutions reported the following, which were adopted, with one or two dissenting votes:

WHEREAS, It is generally believed that the public lands on which we hold settlers' claims will be shortly offered for sale, and in order that each claimant may obtain and feel secure in the possession of his just claim, it is deemed necessary that there be a uniformity of action and feeling on the subject, and believing that the proving up of pre-emption claims will have a tendency to create excitement and confusion, if not to interfere with the rights of others; therefore be it

*Resolved*, 1. That we will not prove up our pre-emption claims, even when justly entitled to do so, except in cases where it may be deemed necessary to secure the claimant; but that we will not do so without the consent of a committee to be appointed by this union or the several towns, to settle disputes.

*Resolved*, 2. That any person who shall attempt to obtain a pre-emption, and thereby seize upon any part of any other person's claim, shall be deemed a dishonest man, not entitled to the protection of this union, and shall not be allowed to purchase any other land in this county, if this union can prevent it.

*Resolved*, 3. That when the inhabitants of any township shall guarantee to those on the school section, and entitled to a float, that they shall have their claim at ten shillings per acre, then, in such case, if they shall obtain, or attempt to obtain, a float, or lay one upon any other claimant's just claim, they shall be considered no better than a thief or a robber, and shall have no protection from this union.

*Resolved*, 4. That it is the duty of this association to take measures to secure to claimants on the school section their claims at government price.

*Resolved*, 5. That the protection of this union will not be extended to any person who shall either take or purchase a school section float, except the township refuse to guarantee, as in the third resolution.

*Resolved*, 6. That the several townships in this

county call meetings, and make arrangements and adopt such measures as may be thought necessary with regard to their claims at the approaching land sale.

*Resolved*, 7. That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded by the Secretary to the land office in Chicago, and ask of the Register and Receiver to act with regard to lands in this county on the spirit of the resolutions here passed.

*Resolved*, 8. That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in the Chicago papers.

Subordinate claim societies were organized in each of the precincts of the county; the settlers pretty generally joined them, and many difficulties were adjusted by this means among the squatters. The hard times which followed the crisis of 1836 and 1837 discouraged speculation somewhat, and but few were able to purchase the land which they had improved, and some were unable to do that. The pledges made by the members of the claim societies were uniformly carried out, and all honorable men gave no cause of complaint to their neighbors. In a few cases some less scrupulous refused to deed lands in their possession to the rightful owner, and, in consequence, quarrels and some suits at law were the result.

We subjoin a few instances, showing how summarily a certain class of claim difficulties were disposed of. Many more might be added, but let these suffice.

Two neighbors owned adjoining claims, and at the time of the organization of the claim society, their land was being surveyed by the Government surveyor. One of the men happened to be a member of the society, and the other, not. It so happened that the random line, run by the surveyor, cut off a portion of the claim of the first, and left it in such a manner that the other would be entitled to a pre-emption upon it. When he discovered this, he refused to deed the land to the one who claimed it. Persuasion was used in vain. He thought he had the advantage of his neighbor, and determined to keep it. In a few days, however,



matters assumed a different light, and then the line was established so as to give back to the society man not only what he claimed, but also a large corner from his neighbor's tract, and now *he* was entitled to a pre-emption. The obstinate man was thus induced to join the society, and take upon himself the obligation to "deed and re-deed." After being kept in suspense for awhile, by way of punishment, his land was again restored to him.

There were many of the settlers who did not join the claim societies, but among all *bona-fide* settlers there prevailed a determination to protect each other. The first trouble arising from "claim jumping," was in 1836, or thereabouts, respecting the claim of a Mr. Frothingham, in the town of Milton. A family of squatters came on and took possession of a portion of his claim, without leave or license, and were determined to remain there in spite of entreaty or physical force. The settlement was apprised of this state of affairs, and a company of about fifty horsemen proceeded to the cabin of the incorrigible squatters, who, on seeing them, broke for tall timber, leaving but one occupant in the cabin, an old lady who had passed the running point. The sum of \$17 was raised among the company to indemnify the family for sundry outlays which they had made upon the premises. This the old lady received upon condition that the family should quit the claim without delay. To expedite the execution of her part of the contract, the settlers fell to work and assisted in the removal of the furniture from the house, and in clearing the premises of everything that belonged to the family. After this had been done, the house was torn down and the rubbish thrown into a heap near by, preparatory to kindling a bonfire, when the "meeting" was called to order and several stump speeches, of a decidedly inflammatory character, were made. We are not in possession of the minutes of those speeches, but have been informed that the Hon. Nathan Allen

figured quite conspicuously in this part of the exercises. His speech on that occasion is spoken of as being one of his most felicitous and pointed "efforts." When the speech-making had subsided, fire was set to the heap of promiscuous ruins, and the hut of the interlopers was soon reduced to ruins. The conduct of the settlers in this case proved a warning to future intruders, and claim-jumping was rarely heard of in that part of the county afterward.

A man from Plumb Grove happened to be on his way to the Naper settlement, and passed near the place while the affair just described was taking place. Seeing the smoke ascend from the spot, and hearing the universal uproar among the settlers, he concluded at once that a party of Indians was there, killing and laying waste. Turning from the beaten track which led near the house, he made a circuit around the "marauders," and lashing his horses to their utmost speed, rode to the settlement, warning everybody to flee for their lives. The cause of his fright was pretty generally understood, and therefore he did not succeed in getting up a very serious alarm.

A few years after, a contention arose respecting the Tullis claim, which was situated in the same neighborhood. Under a pre-emption law passed about that time, a man by the name of Harmond undertook to pre-empt a portion of the claim of Mr. Tullis, who had already obtained possession of it under a former pre-emption act. In order to comply with the provisions of the later act, Harmond built a *pen* of small poles near the center of his claim, stayed in it only one night, and started immediately for Chicago, to prove his pre-emption. On his return, he commenced making repairs upon an old block-house which was already built upon his "quarter," and being asked why he was doing it, replied that he had pre-empted that claim, and was going to live there. This aroused the indignation of the neighboring squatters, who called a meeting to take into

consideration the conduct of Mr. Harmond. He, being present, was advised to relinquish his claim, but he positively refused to do it, and at the same time threw out some pretty savage threats against the settlers, in case they attempted to remove him by force. After a long consultation, it was concluded that the building on the premises should be torn down if he did not abandon it without delay. At this decision, Harmond became greatly exasperated, and, having his rifle with him, threatened to fire upon "the first man who should tear off a board." Whereupon a fearless Quaker gentleman stepped forth and remarked to Mr. Harmond that if he designed to put that threat into execution he had better begin by shooting at *him*, as he considered himself a mark of sufficient magnitude for a *claim-jumper* to shoot at, anyhow. The old Quaker was soon joined by Lyman Butterfield, who addressed Mr. Harmond in pretty much the same strain, informing him that if he was not willing to waste his powder on one man, he would offer the additional inducement of placing his own body in fair range, so that he might at least kill "two birds with one stone." But Harmond could not be prevailed upon to shoot, and so the party proceeded to the disputed claim, tearing down the house, and removing every vestige of former occupancy. Before ten minutes had elapsed, after the decision of the council of settlers, this was done, and Mr. Harmond was sent on his way to other parts, not rejoicing, but uttering the most awful denunciations against such ungentlemanly treatment.

In justice to a numerous class of our early settlers, we deem it appropriate to introduce here a brief notice of a society which was formed in 1834, and known as the "Hognatorial Council." We have ransacked all the dead languages we ever heard of in order to obtain for our readers some clew to the origin of this *pre-nomen*, but have been signally defeated in the undertaking. Its origin is altogether too obscure for

us, and we leave the task of tracing it to professional archæologists. The object of the "council" seems to have been the settling of a peculiar class of claim difficulties, which were not taken cognizance of by the *bona fide* claim committee, and its operations were designed to burlesque the proceedings of that committee, as well as to ridicule courts in general. All disputes brought before the "Hognatorial" were settled in a summary and satisfactory manner. We can illustrate this remark with but one instance, which occurred in the south part of the county. A man by the name of Clark, who was firmly grounded in Midshipman Easy's doctrine of "what belongs to my neighbor belongs also to me," made a "claim" upon another man's land, lying somewhere on the Du Page River. Finding that peaceable and quiet possession was impossible, he applied to a gentleman who happened to be posted in "hognatorial matters" for advice. He was, of course, advised to bring the matter before the "Hognatorial Council," as that was the only reliable tribunal having jurisdiction over such grievances. His case was prepared by Nathan Allen, a man of superior legal attainments, and upon a certain day the Hognatorial Council room was crowded to witness the proceedings in the case. Allen opened the case by giving to the jury a plain, unvarnished statement of the facts, and closed it by a most pathetic appeal to their sense of justice in behalf of his wronged and injured client. Several witnesses were called upon to testify, and the upshot of the testimony was that Mr. Clark had a claim commencing at a certain point on Du Page River, but in what direction his lines ran from that point it was impossible to ascertain. Several hours were occupied in examining witnesses, during which time Clark kept a boy running to and fro between the "council chamber" and his house, to inform his wife of the different phases which the case assumed as the trial progressed. At length the testimony was



all in, the closing argument made, and the case submitted to the jury. There was but one point left for the jury to act upon, and that related particularly to the boundary of Clark's claim. They were out but a short time, and returned the following verdict: "We, the jurors in this case, decide that Mr. Clark is justly entitled to a piece of land lying on the Du Page

River, and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a certain point on the east bank of said river, and running perpendicular to the horizon *straight up*." This was enough for Clark. He hastened to communicate the result to his waiting, anxious wife, and afterward proceeded to the tavern and got ingloriously drunk over the result of his victorious suit.

## CHAPTER V.

FIRST INTRODUCTION OF SLAVERY INTO THE COLONY OF VIRGINIA—FIRST ANTI-SLAVERY LITERATURE—SOUTHERN ORIGIN OF ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETIES—ACTION OF THE QUAKERS—"THE GENIUS OF UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION"—EARLY ABOLITIONISTS—THE OLD FEDERAL PARTY—ORIGIN OF THE DEMOCRATIC AND WHIG PARTIES—ORIGIN OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—GOV. COLES—ELIHU B. WASHBURNE—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS—ABRAHAM LINCOLN—THE "WESTERN CITIZEN" INTRODUCES ABOLITIONISM INTO CHICAGO—ITS EFFECT—ILLINOIS THE FIRST STATE TO TAKE POLITICAL ACTION IN THE ABOLITION MOVEMENT—JOHN BROWN—FORT SUMTER.

THE history of the war of the rebellion has been written by several of the ablest men our country has produced as political economists and authors; and while these men have given us the fundamental principles that ruled in the issue, and even told how these principles gathered force in the councils of the nation, none of them have made an historical record of the special events from the first, which, step by step, produced the cause for which the issue came into being. Nor have they biographically sketched the men who were the instruments by which the great change in public opinion was wrought, that finally became an "irrepressible conflict," to be decided by the sword only. This as yet unwritten chapter in history may be appropriately introduced here to precede the war record of Du Page County.

Among the first American anti-slavery literature to be found since we became a nation are some tracts in the private library of George Washington, which library was purchased by

some Boston gentleman, and presented to the Boston Athenæum for preservation, where they may now be found. Next in order, exclusively anti-slavery, may be cited an oration upon the moral and political evils of slavery, delivered at a public meeting of the Maryland Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, July 4, 1791, by George Buchanan, M. D., member of the American Philosophical Society, Baltimore; printed by Philip Edwards, 1793, and re-printed by Robert Clark & Co., Cincinnati, in 1873, as an appendix to an address by William F. Poole on early anti-slavery opinions, delivered before the Cincinnati Literary Club in 1872. Dr. Buchanan's oration was a forcible argument against slavery, for which he received a vote of thanks from the society before whom it was delivered. He was born near Baltimore, September 19, 1763, and died at Philadelphia of yellow fever in 1807, while in the discharge of his duties as a physician.

In Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, which were

written in 1781-82, occur paragraphs condemning slavery in forcible language, and canvassing different plans for its extinction. In these sentiments Mr. Jefferson was sustained by a very respectable constituency of Southern men, among whom was George Wythe, of William and Mary College.

Says Mr. Poole in his address already referred to: "There never has been a time since 1619, when the first slave ship—a Dutch man-of-war—entered James River, in Virginia, when in our country there were not persons protesting against the wickedness and impolicy of the African slave trade, and of the domestic slave system. Slavery was introduced into the American colonies against the wishes of the settlers by the avarice of British traders, and with the connivance of the British Government. In 1772, the Assembly of Virginia petitioned the throne of England to stop the importation of slaves, using language as follows: 'We are encouraged to look up to the throne and implore your Majesty's paternal assistance in averting a calamity of a most alarming nature. The importation of slaves into the colonies from the coast of Africa hath long been considered as a trade of great inhumanity, and under its present encouragement, we have great reason to fear, will endanger the very existence of your Majesty's dominion.'"

No notice was taken of the petition by the crown, from which it is manifest that slavery was enforced upon America by the mother country.

Even while the first crude thoughts of the American Revolution were revolving in the minds of our fathers, an anti-slavery society was formed by the Quakers at Sun Tavern in Philadelphia, April 14, 1775.

The next year, 1776, the Quakers disowned such of their members as continued to hold slaves over the lawful age.

Patrick Henry in a letter dated January 18, 1773, to Robert Pleasants, afterward President

of the Virginia Abolition Society, said: "Believe me I shall honor the Quakers for their noble efforts to abolish slavery. \* \* \* I believe a time will come when an opportunity will be offered to abolish this lamentable evil." The first anti-slavery society took the name of the society for the relief of free negroes unlawfully held in bondage. It met four times in 1775, but on account of the Revolutionary war did not meet again till February, 1784, the next year after peace. Benjamin Franklin was President and Benjamin Rush Secretary of this society in 1787.

A society in New York was established for the manumission of slaves January 25, 1785, of which John Jay was President, and Alexander Hamilton his successor.

The foregoing are only a few of the leading anti-slavery societies which sprung into existence in the first half-century of our Government. The American Colonization Society was formed in 1816, for the purpose of freeing slaves and sending them to Africa, but this was found to be of but little avail in the immense work to be accomplished. In 1827, there were 136 abolition societies in the United States, 106 of which were in slave-holding States. Many of the later established ones of these, were the result of Benjamin Lundy's efforts, who was the main connecting link between the old societies founded by the Revolutionary fathers and the more modern Abolitionists, who revised the work that they begun, and carried it on to success amidst a storm of abuse, and sometimes great personal violence.

Mr. Lundy was a Hicksite Quaker, born in New Jersey January 4, 1789. In 1821, he commenced the publication of *The Genius of Universal Emancipation* at Mount Pleasant, Ohio. This name to his paper was borrowed from Grattan's eloquent speech on the abolition of slavery in the British Dominion. His paper was removed to Tennessee, where it was continued till it was again re-



moved to Baltimore in 1825, and afterward to Philadelphia, where it was continued till destroyed by a mob at the burning of Pennsylvania Hall in 1837.

Mr. Lundy, then undaunted by the murder of Elijah P. Lovejoy, went to Illinois to continue the work he had begun there by resuming the publication of the *Genius*, where his predecessor had lost his life in the same cause.

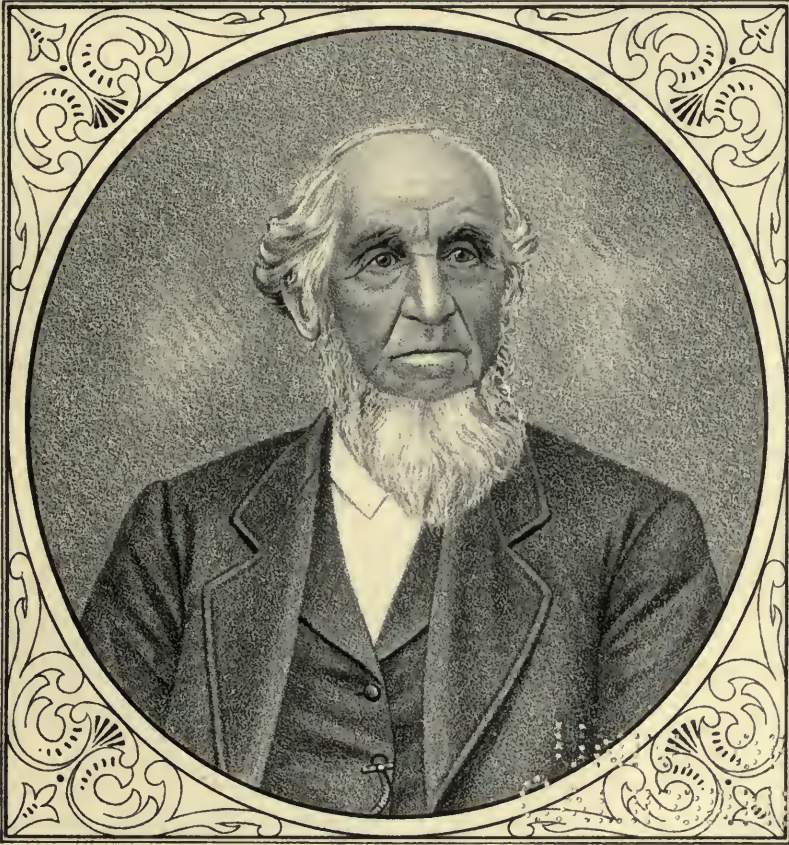
William Lloyd Garrison, William Goodell, Joshua Leavitt, Arthur Tappan and many other leaders of the anti-slavery movement owe their convictions to Lundy's teachings. His paper was largely patronized by prominent men in the Slave States. In an August number of the *Genius*, 1825, a statement is made showing that there were more subscribers to the paper in North Carolina than in any other State. He died at Lowell, Ill., August 22, 1839.

William Lloyd Garrison was born at Newburyport, Mass., December 12, 1804, and when very young, his father died, and he was left to the care of a Christian mother. When only nine years old, he was apprenticed to a shoemaker, but found his health would not permit him to continue the trade. He then, after some efforts to secure the advantages of an academy, became apprenticed to the publisher of a paper in his native town, and, while learning this trade, kept up his studies and began to contribute for the press. At the age of twenty-four, he became editor and proprietor of a paper at Newburyport, but this enterprise was not a success. In 1827, he became editor of a total abstinence journal in Boston, which was united later with a temperance and political paper in Bennington, Vt. Subsequently, he united with Benjamin Lundy, a Quaker, in the publication of *The Genius of Universal Emancipation*, at Athens, Ohio, where his uncompromising spirit soon manifested itself, and Garrison was imprisoned for libel. His fine was paid by A. Tappan, and Garrison went to Boston, where, January 1, 1831, he issued the first

number of the historical *Liberator*. He started without money, and did not have even an office. In 1832, he visited England, where he was well received by many of the leaders of public opinion. When the American Anti-Slavery Society was organized at Philadelphia, he took a prominent part in the work. He lectured frequently, and was on one occasion dragged through the streets of Boston by a mob for pleading the cause of the bondman. Garrison was persecuted greatly, and the Governor of Georgia once offered \$5,000 for his arrest. The warfare he waged against slavery was continued until the slaves were set free, and January 1, 1866, he published the last number of the *Liberator*. From that time till his death, which occurred May 24, 1879, he was engaged in writing on various topics.

Benjamin Franklin Wade was born in Springfield, Mass., October 27, 1800. Like Garrison, and many of the most eminent men of this country, his early life was a struggle to obtain an education—a struggle which was successful. In 1826, he began the study of law, and two years after, was admitted to the bar in Ashtabula County, Ohio. In 1847, he was chosen Presiding Judge of the Third District of the State, and in 1851 was elected United States Senator, and re-elected in 1857 and 1863. In 1865, he became President pro tem. of the Senate and Acting Vice President of the United States. In March, 1867, he was elected President of the Senate. Senator Wade was a strong anti-slavery leader, a stalwart Union man, and advocated the homestead bill for years, and it was in his charge that it finally passed through the Senate. He was a member of the San Domingo Commission, and favored the annexation of that island to the United States. His death occurred March 2, 1878, at Jefferson, Ohio.

T. Allan was born in Middle Tennessee, and grew to manhood in Huntsville, Ala. In 1832, he went to Lane Seminary at Cincinnati, Ohio,



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and soon afterward took an active part in slavery discussions by the students of that institution, always advocating abolitionism. This banished him from his father's house in Alabama and also from Lane Seminary, together with many other anti-slavery agitators among the conscientious students. Mr. Allan then took the lecture field, and became agent of the anti-slavery society in Ohio and Western New York and also in Illinois. For ten years this was his main work. He now lives at Geneseo, Ill.

William Goodell, by profession a merchant, converted also by Lundy in 1828, was the editor at the time of the *National Temperance Journal* at Providence, R. I. He became a permanent editor of anti-slavery journals, the *Friend of Man and Principia*. He was the main editor and supporter of the Gerrit Smith doctrine of the unconstitutionality of slavery, on which a section of the Liberty party was formed. He died at Janesville, Wis., in 1879.

Joshua Leavitt, born in the western part of Massachusetts, a convert of Lundy's, a minister by education and an editor by profession. He published the *Emancipator*, the organ of the national Abolitionists, after Garrison's disaffection. He was the leader in the foundation of the Liberty party of 1840, which grew into the Republican party of 1860, of which Abraham Lincoln became the first successful and official representative. Both the *Evangelist* and the *Independent* of New York have been under his editorial charge, and were indebted to him for no small share of their influence as anti-slavery organs. He died at Brooklyn, N. Y., January 16, 1873.

William Ellery Channing was born at Newport, R. I., April 7, 1780. Coleridge said: "He had the love of Wisdom and the wisdom of Love." In 1837, his efforts to abolish slavery began. In 1841, his book on the subject was published, and had a wide circulation. He died at Bennington, Vt., October 2, 1842.

Elijah Parish Lovejoy, "first American martyr to the freedom of the press and the freedom of the slave," was born in Albion, Me., November 9, 1802; educated at Waterville; went to St. Louis, Mo., in 1827; ordained in 1834; became editor of the *St. Louis Observer*, a Presbyterian weekly. Required by the proprietors of the paper to be silent on the subject of slavery, he boldly claimed the rights of free speech and a free press; was mobbed in St. Louis and St. Charles; bought the paper; removed it to Alton, Ill., where three presses were destroyed by violence, and at length, on the night of November 7, 1837, while, by the Mayor's order, defending his fourth, he was shot by an armed mob. His murder roused the North against slavery.

Rev. and Hon. Owen Lovejoy, a younger brother of Elijah P., born in Albion, Me., January 6, 1811. He vowed eternal hostility to slavery over the dead body of his brother; became pastor of the Congregational Church of Princeton, Ill., in 1838; was elected to the Illinois Legislature in 1854, to Congress in 1856, and for three succeeding terms; died while a member, in March, 1864, in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was a very able preacher; had wonderful magnetism as a political speaker over the masses; became a leader in Congress, asserting and maintaining the right of free speech there, against clamorous opposition.\*

James G. Birney was born at Danville, Ky., February 4, 1792. He was the first Liberty party candidate for the Presidency; was a wealthy Southern slaveholder; emancipated his slaves, and was editor of the *Philanthropist* at Cincinnati, Ohio. His press was destroyed several times. He died at Perth Amboy, N. J., November 25, 1857.

Gammil Baily, a physician by profession, succeeded Birney in editing the *Philanthropist*. He founded the *National Era* at Washington,

\*H. L. Hammond contributed the sketch of both of the Lovejoys.



the paper that first gave to the world "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The *Era* had a great influence in popularizing anti-slavery principles. Dr. Baily died in 1857 on a passage from Europe.

John G. Whittier was born in Haverhill, Mass., December 17, 1807. He was a shoemaker by trade, a Quaker in religion, and a poet by nature. He was an early friend of both Garrison and Lundy, from whom his innate abhorrence to human slavery was strengthened, and he never ceased to use his able pen against it till emancipation was proclaimed. His other contributions to American literature have done much to elevate its standard. His home is at Amesbury, Mass.

Arthur Tappan was born in Connecticut May 22, 1786. He became a wealthy New York merchant, well known throughout the whole country as the abolition merchant, whose store was shunned by the Southern trade. He founded the *Emancipator*; helped to found Oberlin College, and was ever ready to assist the great cause both with his influence and money. He died July 23, 1865.

Lewis Tappan, brother of Arthur, was born in Connecticut May 23, 1788. He was also a wealthy New York merchant. He founded the American Missionary Association, and was one of the promoters of the *National Era*. He died July 21, 1873.

Charles Sumner was born in Boston, Mass., January 6, 1811. He was the successor of Daniel Webster in the United States Senate in 1851, which place he retained by successive elections till his death. During this long and exciting period in our country's history, he was one of the main pillars in the great anti-slavery fabric, which grew into maturity during his Senatorial terms. His speech on the rendition of Mason and Slidell was one of the most masterly arguments of his time, and settled the American mind in favor of Seward's policy in delivering them up. Mr. Sumner died in Washington, D. C., March 11, 1874.

Lucretia Mott, one of the earliest female anti-slavery orators—a Quaker preacher—was born on the island of Nantucket in 1794, and resided through her active life in Philadelphia. She was a friend and supporter of Lundy on his first appearance as an agitator; was afterward alike the friend and patron of Garrison. More than any other woman, should she be known as the female philanthropist of America, ranking with Elizabeth Fry in England. She died at her home, near Philadelphia, in November, 1880.

Lydia Maria Child, a celebrated woman, editor and author, a most elegant writer. She edited the *National State Slavery Standard*, the organ of the Garrison party. She wrote the famous book, "An Appeal for the African." She died in Massachusetts at a very great age, in the spring of 1880.

Sarah and Angelina Grimke, two sisters and converted slaveholders from Charleston, S. C. They emancipated their slaves and came North to reside, and were active co-workers with the Garrisonians of Boston. Angelina married Theodore D. Weld. They were both women of talent, and devoted philanthropists.

Theodore D. Weld became a student of Lane Seminary in 1833, was a very eloquent orator and forcible writer. At one time, he seemed to be the literary author of the anti-slavery movement. "Slavery as It Is" and the so-called "Bible Argument" against slavery, works by him, were the great guns of the moral conflict. He married Angelina Grimke, a fit helpmeet in his anti-slavery mission.

Charles T. Torrey, a minister of the Congregational Church and editor of the *Tocsin of Liberty*, of Albany, and other papers; the operator on the Underground Railroad; was arrested in Maryland for running off slaves; convicted, sent to prison for life and died in a year in the Maryland State Prison. He was a devoted Christian man and known now as the Martyr Torrey.

Samuel Lewis, a prominent anti-slavery man

of Ohio and eloquent lay preacher of the Methodist denomination. He was a member of the Board of Education of the State. He was an effective orator, friend and supporter of Birney, Bailey and Chase.

Salmon P. Chase was born in Cornish, N. H., January 13, 1808. He was one of the founders of the Liberty party, in 1848, a member of the Buffalo Free-Soil Convention that nominated Van Buren for President. In 1849, elected United States Senator from Ohio by a coalition of Democrats and Free-Soilers, and made a record in the Senate as the uncompromising enemy of slavery. He became Governor of Ohio in 1855, and was re-elected in 1857, and was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by Lincoln in 1861, which office he held three years, during which time the banking system now in use was founded, of which he may be called the father. Upon the death of Chief Justice Taney, Mr. Chase was appointed by Mr. Lincoln to that position, October, 1864. The fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which guaranteed civil rights to the Freedman, was among the last of the public acts passed under his advocacy. He died of apoplexy at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. William Hoyt, New York City, May 7, 1873.

Joshua R. Giddings, the famous member of Congress from Ohio, who pioneered the slavery agitation in that great conservative body, was born at Athens, Penn., October 6, 1795. His reputation for consistency and honesty as a statesman was acknowledged throughout the country. He was appointed Consul General at Montreal by Abraham Lincoln, where he died May 27, 1864.

Gerrit Smith, a wealthy man of Central New York, born in 1798, the most noted philanthropist of the country. He was the head of the intense organization in politics known as the Gerrit Smith's Liberty Party. He was a friend alike of the two extremes of action—

John Brown and Elihu Burritt. Gave his money freely to aid the fugitives, and for John Brown's Kansas work, for the support of the temperance and anti-slavery cause, and gave away land freely to colored men upon which to make for themselves farms. He died suddenly in New York in 1874.

Elihu Burritt was born at New Britain, Conn., December 8, 1811. He was a blacksmith by trade, and was known throughout the country as "The Learned Blacksmith." Besides his wonderful linguistic accomplishments, he was a persistent searcher into the wants of the common people, and to this end made a tour through England on foot. He was ever ready in America to assist the abolition cause with his logical pen as well as every other cause on the side of humanity against oppression. He died at the place of his birth in March, 1867.

Wendell Phillips, the great New England orator, born in Boston in 1811, the most active of all the agitators; now alive and as aggressive as ever in the path to which his tenacious conscience leads. His almost unparalleled powers of eloquence have become well known throughout the country, and the fame of them is destined to pass into history.

Frederick Douglas was a slave by birth, who secured his freedom first by flight and afterward by paying his master his commercial value in cash to enable him to avoid being victimized by the Fugitive Slave Law. He distinguished himself by writing a book entitled "My Bondage and My Freedom," which had a wide circulation, and by some subtle and secret methods, found its way into various parts of the South, where it caused great commotion. Mr. Douglas is now Recorder of Deeds in the District of Columbia.

Jane Gray Swishelm was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., December 6, 1815, descended from the old Scotch Reformers, and also from the amiable Lady Jane Gray, the nine days' Queen of England. In January, 1848, she started the



Pittsburgh *Saturday Visitor*, a paper devoted to various reforms, but especially to the anti-slavery cause. This paper supported Van Buren when a Free-Soil candidate for the Presidency as she says "to smash one of the great pro-slavery parties of the nation, and gain an anti-slavery balance of power to counteract the slavery vote for which both contended." This paper, together with many other anti-slavery sheets, were the entering-wedge of disintegration to the political policy which had hitherto courted the favor of the slavery interest as indispensable to success; for they forced their sentiments into the ranks of the old Whig party till there was little left of it but a shell after its abolition element was brought to the surface. In the spring of 1857, Mrs. Swishelm established the *Visitor* at St. Cloud, Minn., soon afterward taking the lecture field as an abolitionist. Her path was a thorny one, but she succeeded with her paper in spite of mobs and threats, and the old public functionaries of Minnesota recoiled before her oratorical and editorial power, and finally sunk below the surface to rise no more.

In 1881, Mrs. Swishelm published her book entitled "Half a Century," which is a valuable record of the stirring time indicated in its title. She now lives at Swissvale, near Pittsburgh, still vigorous in mind and body.

Henry B. Stanton was one of the Lane Seminary students at the time of the anti-slavery excitement there. He was from Rochester, N. Y. He was a man of talent, a fine speaker, and soon took a prominent part in the Abolition movement. His field of labor was mostly in New England and New York. Some of the time he was associated with James G. Birney. He was one of the originators of the Liberty party. He is still living, hale and hearty—a New York lawyer.

Hooper Warren, a native of Windsor, Vt., a printer by trade, and an editor by profession. The early anti-slavery man in Illinois when

the State was admitted into the Union, published the Edwardsville *Spectator* from about 1820 to 1826, which at the time was the only paper that opposed the introduction of slavery into Illinois. In that issue, he was a coadjutor of Gov. Coles, and first nominated him as a candidate for Governor. He was editor, in 1841 and 1842, with Z. Eastman, of the *Genius of Liberty*. He died at the home of his daughter at Mendota, in 1864. He was one of those who early shaped the anti-slavery movement in the West, from Hooper Warren, through Lovejoy, on to the culmination of the reform in the election of Abraham Lincoln, which was manifestly the result of their efforts.

Jonathan Blanchard, a native of Vermont, took strong anti-slavery ground when he, a young man, started out in life, armed with a college diploma and an uncompromising spirit toward slavery and secret societies. He was early associated with the abolition movement, and was outspoken as to the impolicy of slavery when Henry Ward Beecher, his associate, stood on neutral ground, under the wing of his venerable father, Dr. Lyman Beecher, of Cincinnati. Mr. Blanchard was a settled pastor over a church in Cincinnati in 1848, and, during his residence at that place, held a debate with Rev. Dr. Rice, a pro-slavery minister of his own denomination, which debate was published in book form, and is now a kind of rare old relic sometimes found on second-hand booksellers' shelves, labeled "scarce," and sold at an advance on its original price.

From Cincinnati, Mr. Blanchard removed to Galesburg, where he became President of Knox College, after remaining at which place a few years he came to Wheaton, and has been President of the college at this place till 1882, when he voluntarily resigned for his son Charles to take his place. He is still vigorous in mind, with a positiveness of purpose whose limit has not yet been overtaken by his advancing years.

Ichabod Codding was born in Bristol, Ontario Co., N. Y., September 23, 1810. Secretary Chase acknowledged him to be the greatest orator he ever heard. He was educated at Middlebury College, Vt., and came to Illinois in 1842, by invitation of Mr. Eastman, to take the lecture field in the anti-slavery agitation at the West, and it is not too much to say that his influence in this growing locality had much to do in developing that sentiment that made it possible to nominate one of its sons to the Presidency of the United States. Mr. Codding died at Baraboo, Wis., June 17, 1866.

Zebina Eastman, born in Amherst, Mass., a printer by trade and an educated journalist, having studied for that profession, he succeeded Mr. Lundy, the pioneer, in editing his paper in Illinois, in 1839. In 1841, edited the *Genius of Liberty*, with Hooper Warren. In 1842, removed to Chicago, by invitation of Dr. C. V. Dyer and Philo Carpenter, and commenced the publication of the *Western Citizen*, then the only anti-slavery paper in the Northwest, with the exception of the *Philanthropist*, at Cincinnati. The *Citizen* was continued till 1855. He was a coadjutor with Elihu Burritt in his League of Brotherhood and a member of the Peace Congress at Frankfort, Germany, in 1850. He was appointed by Lincoln Consul at Bristol in 1861. He now resides near Chicago, and is in the employment of the Government. The policy of the anti-slavery agitation shaped in the *Citizen* was in some sense distinct from the issues of the Eastern Abolitionists. It was more definitely political and for the restoration of the Declaration of Independence in the Government, and was the policy on which anti-slavery principles triumphed in the election of Mr. Lincoln.

Dr. Charles V. Dyer, the famous Abolitionist of Chicago, and eminent as a manager of the Underground Railroad, a noted wit and ever a pronounced active man. The colored people of Chicago presented him with a gold-headed

cane for having broken a previous one over the head of a slave-catcher. He was appointed by President Lincoln Judge of the Slave Trade Court at Sierra Leone. Died at Chicago in 1877.

Charles Durkee, residing at Kenosha, Wis., was the first anti-slavery Congressman from Wisconsin, and afterward United States Senator. He was a very effective man in the anti-slavery cause in the early days of its agitation in the Northwest. He was a member of the Peace Congress at Paris in 1849.

Elihu B. Washburn, born at Livermore, Me., September 23, 1816, was elected to Congress from Galena, Ill., November, 1852, by the votes of the Old Whig party and the Abolitionists who joined them. He took his seat in the Thirty-third Congress in December, 1853, and to the utmost of his power resisted the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and voted for every measure tending to the abolition of slavery. In his eight subsequent elections to Congress, he received the entire abolition vote of his district.

He was a strong advocate for the nomination of Mr. Lincoln in 1860, and was his confidential friend and adviser during his administration.

Was appointed Secretary of State by Gen. Grant in 1869, occupying that position but a short time, when he was sent as a minister to France, in March, 1869. He held this position eight and a half years, during which time the Franco-German war took place.

He was charged with the protection of the German nationalities in Paris and France. He was recalled at his own request, in 1877, since which time he has resided in Chicago.

Edward Coles was the earliest and most distinguished Abolitionist that ever lived in Illinois, and was the second Governor of the State. He was born in Virginia in 1786. His father was a large slaveholder, and at his death bequeathed to him a plantation with a large num-



ber of slaves. Determining not to live in a slave-holding State, nor to hold slaves, he sold his plantation, liberated all his slaves, giving to each 160 acres of land in Illinois and removed to Illinois in 1819. From his earliest childhood, he imbibed the most intense hatred of slavery, and devoted the earlier part of his life to the cause of abolitionism. He was Governor of Illinois at the time of the colossal and desperate struggle to make it a Slave State, and all his official and personal influence was wielded to defeat that great iniquity. To him more than to any other man is Illinois indebted for being a free State.

A sketch of Gen. Coles and of the slavery struggle of 1823 and 1824, has been prepared by Hon. E. B. Washburn, which will form a valuable contribution to early Illinois history. Gov. Coles died in Philadelphia in 1868.

William Henry Seward was born in Florida, Orange Co., N. Y., May 16, 1801. When the issue of a slavery or anti-slavery policy came before the administration, he became an emphatic anti-slavery advocate, and ever afterward was faithful to that principle. He was the author of that forcible term, the "irrepressible conflict," which, the sequel shows, was no empty name. He was appointed Secretary of State by Lincoln in 1861, and it is to his able foreign policy that our nation owed the preservation of peace abroad during our Rebellion. Mr. Seward died in Auburn, N. Y., October 10, 1872.

Theodore Parker, an independent Unitarian minister of Boston, almost initiated a new school in theology, which might be styled the religion of humanity, and was a very effective laborer in the anti-slavery cause, without attaching himself to any of its sects. He was born at Lexington, Mass., in 1812, on the consecrated ground of the Revolution, and was the grandson of one of its early heroes, Capt. John Parker. During the time of the fierce anti-slavery agitation, he delivered occasionally a great sermon

or an address, on the intense points of the contest then at issue. At the time of the attempted enforcement of the fugitive slave law, he manifested a most fierce hostility to its enforcement; and, at one time, he addressed a large concourse of his fellow-citizens in Federal Hall, counseling effective passive resistance, while the corridors of the hall were filled with files of United States soldiers with fixed bayonets, ordered there to preserve the peace and *enforce the law*. He defied the soldiery, and he declared that he should march out between their files when he had closed his speech! Horace Greeley, of the *New York Tribune*, was always among the most anxious to publish the forcible productions of Theodore Parker. He died at Florence, Italy, where he had gone for the purpose of rejuvenating his gradually perishing vitality on the 16th of May, 1860. This strong and intellectually great man, who had lived such an active life, expressed regret, when he came to die, that he had accomplished so little for humanity.

John Quincy Adams, the sixth President of the United States, and son of the second President, was one of the greatest statesmen and remarkable men the country has produced. He was born at Quincy, Mass., July 11, 1867, and was a youth, and doubtless very much inspired by the events, during the period of our Revolutionary war. He should be regarded as among the most foremost of the anti-slavery men of the country, though he avowed no affinity with any of the organizations or sects that grew out of the agitation. He was in fact the first political victim to the slave power of the country, that for a generation slaughtered its thousands of advanced men, and the manhood of millions of the politicians of the country; for it was because he was not a slave-holder, and was a man of the North more than for anything else that he was defeated for the Presidency for the second term by Andrew Jackson; from this period the sectional feeling for the protection of slavery took its

rise. Mr. Adams, after his return to Congress, beginning a new career in political life, after he had once run its course to the Presidency, became specially known as the champion of the right of petition; a sacred political and civil constitutional right, which had been smitten down in the interest of slavery at the behest of the slave leaders. Mr. Adams, from his experience in political life from the beginning of the Government, and his once personal contact with its influence, knew more than any other man of the insidious wiles of the growing slave power, and he knew better than any other man how to combat it. His was an individual life of combat with that power, without support from party or combination. The conflicts with it is one of the sublimest manifestations of the career of the politician and statesman the country has ever furnished; and in it he sought for no co-operation from any clique or combination, and seems to stand alone like the form of a giant, fighting for human and constitutional rights of the fellow-men. As he had good reason to suspect the iniquities that were covered in the heap of meal, he delved into the maturing plot, for the robbing of Mexico of her province of Texas, and getting special information from old Benjamin Lundy, who had traveled largely in Texas for the purpose of settling a colony of emancipated slaves there, he astonished the slave-holding plotters and the nation at large by exposing in a great speech in Congress in 1836 the whole plan of securing the annexation of Texas for the purpose of extending the area of slavery, as the programme was some years later literally carried out. Mr. Adams virtually defined the slave power as a political combination, though he did not give it that name, when he said that it "was a power in American politics that governed the Government."

He gave no special encouragement to any plan of political action in hostility to slavery; gave no special countenance to Garrison or the

Liberty party, though he was particularly confidential with Benjamin Lundy and Joshua R. Giddings, but worked on, partially in sympathy with the party to which he nominally belonged, in hostility to the Jackson party, though himself an original Democrat, and the last of the Jeffersonian Presidents. Standing very much alone, and, for many years, condemned by all parties; not apparently perceiving any ground for a voting opposition to slavery as an institution bulwarked in the reserved rights of the States, and therefore was not a political Abolitionist, and looking probably to its extirpation by moral force alone, as discouraging as it then seemed to be. But to this wise man above his generation was given the foresight to predict the policy and the way in which slavery was finally abolished by the war power. Abraham Lincoln adopted the doctrine of John Quincy Adams when he used the war power of the nation to abolish slavery. It was this power, which John Quincy Adams portrayed in a great speech in 1836, as the only possible way in which the nation could reach slavery and put it out of existence. The slaveholders madly invoked that power, and met its recoil in the destruction of their pet institution.

Mr. Adams was suddenly stricken down, with his fighting armor on, on the floor of the Representative Hall, and taken to a committee room, where he died in February, 1848, and his last words were remarkable for so remarkable a man—"This is the last of earth."

Cassius M. Clay, a native of Kentucky, and an early anti-slavery man of the South, who made himself most odious in his native section for his hostility to their cherished institution. He was born in Madison County, Ky., in 1811, and is still alive. He edited, in 1845, the *True American*, an anti-slavery newspaper in Lexington, at the time of the most intense excitement. He defended his press against the mob spirit by the well-known efficiency of his



tried rifle ; but being prostrated by severe illness, the mob improved the opportunity, and they broke up his newspaper establishment and shipped the fragments of his material out of the State. Horace Greeley, who was foremost in encouraging him, published a volume of his anti-slavery speeches in 1848.

John P. Hale, born in Rochester, N. H., March 31, 1806, and died soon after his return from Madrid as United States Minister, under Abraham Lincoln, November 19, 1873. He is distinguished as the leading politician under the Liberty party, and was that party's candidate for the Presidency after James G. Birney, until it was merged into the Republican party. He is known as the first successful rebel against the slave power, he at that time being a nominee of the Democratic party for Congress ; opposed the annexation of Texas ; was stricken out of the party roll of candidates ; and the people taking him up, he was elected United States Senator. He was first nominated for the Presidency by the *Western Citizen* of Chicago, in 1858, and about six months after was endorsed by the National Liberty Party Convention. He was a genial, jovial man, and very much annoyed the Southern Senators by his pungent criticisms. He was the first anti-slavery man in the Senate, followed afterward by his coadjutors, Chase, Seward, Fessenden and the corps of noble men that in time came to the front, to be the supporters of Lincoln in his arduous responsibilities as the emancipator of 4,000,000 of slaves.

Rev. C. Cook, Congregational minister, was born in Vermont in 1778, graduated at Middlebury College in 1808, preached in the State of New York till 1837 ; made an anti-slavery argument in the Presbyterian General Assembly at Philadelphia, in 1836. He settled at Hennepin, Ill., in 1837, and gave anti-slavery lectures in various parts of the State in 1838 and 1839, often being the victim of mob violence.

In 1840, he removed to Aurora, Kane Co.,

Ill., and became pastor of the First Congregational Church. He died at Ottawa, Ill., March 21, 1860, at the house of his son, B. C. Cook, where he spent the last fifteen years of his life.

Horace Greeley was born in Amherst, N. H., February 3, 1811. His father removed to West Haven, Vt., when Horace was but ten years old, where, between the ills of poverty and intemperance which were ever present with the father, the education of the son was sadly neglected ; but the young child of fortune possessed by nature the wherewithal to educate himself, as he paddled his own canoe through the waves of the great sea of life. At the age of fifteen, he was apprenticed to the printing business, after learning which trade he went to New York, arriving in August, 1831. Here he worked at his trade till June 1, 1833, when he became one of the proprietors of the *Morning Post*, the first penny daily ever published in America. On March 22, 1834, the *New Yorker* was started with Mr. Greeley as editor. In the stirring times of 1840, he published the *Log Cabin*, a campaign paper in the interest of Gen. Harrison's election to the Presidency, and the next year he commenced the publication of the *New York Tribune*, which paper he planted deep in the estimation of every thinker in America, including not only political economists, but even erratic dabblers in every species of reform, or whatever was claimed to be such—all had their "say" in the columns of the *Tribune*. Of course, slavery became a target for his keenest darts, and from the first to the last of the conflict between the slavery and anti-slavery interest he never ceased to "pour hot shot" into the ranks of the enemies of universal freedom, all the more effective because Mr. Greeley himself was free from any entanglements to cripple his own action, having no alliances with any party whose interests could be compromised by the downfall of slavery. Under his masterly pen, the *Tribune* soon took the highest rank in American journalism, and its circulation was

not exceeded by any other paper, although it was interdicted in many of the Southern States, where, could its editor have been found, he would have been lynched on the spot.

When the convention of 1860 met at Chicago to nominate a Republican candidate for President of the United States, all eyes were turned toward Mr. Greeley, who seemed to hold the key to the situation; nor was this hypothesis a false one. At that time, there were substantially but two candidates in the field—Seward and Lincoln. Mr. Seward stood high in the estimation of his party both East and West, and his record was untarnished by any political act that would not bear the closest scrutiny. Moreover, he was well versed in all the affairs of State, having been Governor, Senator and Foreign Minister, and his soundness on the vital issues essential to the fulfillment of the Republican doctrines was not to be questioned. These qualifications would seem to give him an assurance of success, and would certainly have done so but for the influence of Mr. Greeley. Some years before this period, a rupture broke out between Mr. Seward and Mr. Greeley, growing out of a complaint on the part of the latter that the former had neither appreciated nor rewarded him for his services in the great Whig cause, in which the two were co-workers. As to this quarrel between these two distinguished and estimable statesmen, the public were, in the main, reticent, but, at the convention of 1860, it was in vain that Mr. Seward's friends tried to win over the great journalist—he cast his influence in favor of Mr. Lincoln, and turned the scale.

In this sketch of Mr. Greeley, it would be untimely to state the conditions that placed Mr. Lincoln in a position so high that only Mr. Greeley's influence was necessary to make him the winner over the great statesman opposed to him, and we will pass to the next point in Mr. Greeley's life. When the rebellion broke out, he first proposed to let the seceding States go

in peace under a belief that they would soon be glad to come back into the Union, but he did not long hold to this theory, and advocated a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Omitting a record of his acts till 1872, let us look on both sides of the question which made him accept the nomination of the Democrats to be run by them as their candidate for the Presidency. First, he did not accept a plank in their platform which could in any way, even by implication, compromise his life-long teachings of Whig and Republican doctrines. The whole Democratic party virtually abandoned their ground and threw themselves at his feet—he whom they had ever affected to despise. As far as the substance went, this was a sufficient vindication of Mr. Greeley's course; but, in theory, it looked otherwise to many who had been his friends. He was accused of apostacy, and made the butt of unsparing ridicule beyond the power of his hitherto philosophic mind to bear. He sank rapidly beneath his load of humiliation, and died shortly after the election a victim to despair.

His funeral was one of the most impressive ever known in New York, and every tongue that, but a few days before had spoken ill of him was now softened into charity for him who had ever been the great—the honest—the fearless mouthpiece of the Republican party.

John G. Fee was born in Bracken County, Ky., in 1816. When a young man, he was ostracized by his parents for advocating anti-slavery sentiments. He organized three anti-slavery societies in the face of fierce opposition, and, continuing his efforts in this direction, he became the victim of violent mobs in 1856 and later. He was repeatedly threatened with death if he did not leave the State, but still he continued his labors. During the war, he helped to establish various colored schools in Kentucky. He was one of the founders of Berea College, and is now pastor of a church at that place.



John Brown was born in Torrington, Conn., May 9, 1800, of good old Puritan stock, being fifth in descent from Peter Brown, who landed in the *Mayflower* in 1620. As a boy, he was an industrious, muscular, hardy and a capable worker in the great hive of industry that characterized the age of his youth. But he never was a boy except in years, for he felt the responsibilities of manhood from a tender age. From his earliest recollections he entertained a great aversion to slavery, and, in 1854, this trait in his character began to take action as the Kansas border opened a field for it. Four of his sons had settled there, eight miles from the village of Osawatomie, near the border. Here they became an object of great aversion to the border ruffians from Missouri on their father's account as well as their own, being Free-State men, and, in obedience to their call, their father came the next year—1855—with arms and ammunition to defend them. During the next year, he had several successful encounters with the pro-slavery raiders who came across the line to commit depredations on the Free-State men, and soon gained a reputation which made him hated and feared by his adversaries in the irregular style of warfare that was then going on in Kansas. Thirty men were now under his command at Osawatomie, and were suddenly attacked by a force of five hundred Missourians. Their advance was so sudden that half of his men were cut off and taken; but, with the remainder, Brown made a glorious retreat, fighting his pursuing army as he fled before them, and inflicting severe losses upon them. For this gallant action he gained the sobriquet of "Osawatomie Brown."

Six weeks later, he held command of the forces to defend Lawrence against a greatly superior force of the enemy; but the latter dared not make the attack against so obstinate a leader.

These exciting events only served to whet

the edge of his sword for new encounters against the slave power, against which his whole life and soul and strength was pitted, and he laid his plans accordingly.

He had read of insurrections among slaves, and fully believed that if a respectable nucleus of strength could be established in their midst, an army could soon be improvised from them, who would gather force, like a whirlwind, and sweep through the South. Under this belief, so inspiring to his hungry soul, he contemplated seizing the United States Arsenal at Harper's Ferry, where from 100,000 to 200,000 stand of arms were usually stored.

He was about a year maturing his plans, and all things being ready on his part, he, at the head of twenty-two men, seventeen of whom were white and the remainder colored, made the attack at 10 o'clock Sunday night, on the 16th of October, 1859. The three watchmen of the arsenal were taken prisoners, and the town of Harper's Ferry fell into his hands. Private houses were entered, and all arms found therein were taken. The next morning, he had sixty prisoners in his camp, many of whom were workmen in the employment of the United States.

As soon as the temporary stupor caused by his audacity had passed away, the citizens of the surrounding country began to gather to the scene, while, unfortunately for Brown, no recruits came to his standard except six or eight slaves who had been compelled to do so. An attack was now made upon the arsenal, which was kept up till the next day at noon, with losses on both sides.

Brown's forces were now all killed or mortally wounded but three, who still held the engine house to which they had taken refuge. At 7 o'clock, the door of their "last resort" was battered in, when Brown, still fighting with the courage of Charles XII at Bender, fell beneath a sabre stroke, receiving two bayonet thrusts after he was down, and the victory over this strange man was won.



*W. Robbins*



TO YBU  
AUGUST 1960

Now came his greatest triumph. Senator Mason, of Virginia, and Gov. Wise confronted him; but his bearing was dignified and cheerful. Nor did he lose those masterly qualities of his mind, which challenged the respect of his enemies even till his death. His trial was put off till the 31st on account of his weakness from his wounds.

In the defense which followed, he refused to allow his counsel to put in the plea of insanity, but he placed his defense solely on the moral points in the case, and firmly justified his course to the last. He was found guilty by the court of the several charges brought against him, and hung on the 2d of December.

During the preparations, he was the calmest one of the thousands assembled to witness the last end of this hero.

That he was an offender against the laws of Virginia no one can question, and his justification by the almost entire press and people of the North was one of the many proofs that the higher law is stronger than any that man can make when the public will demands its execution.

"John Brown's body lies moldering in the dust;  
His soul is marching on!"

became the song of the war, to be chanted by thousands of voices in concert, falling upon unwilling ears like the voice of a ghost, as the Northern soldiers marched through the South. He drew the first blood in the war that was hastened by his death, and only began in a small way, what was soon to be carried on under the forms of law on a far grander scale.

His widow visited Chicago in August, 1882, and was received with public honors.

Charles G. Finney was born in Litchfield, Conn., August 29, 1792—died in Oberlin, Ohio, August 16, 1875—became President of Oberlin College in 1852, and held the position till 1866. The college over which he presided was noted for being a nursery of Abolitionists, from its first organization, under his rule.

A brief sketch of Lane Seminary may be considered as exemplary to show the growing anti-slavery sentiment that was destined first to split asunder churches, colleges and ultimately, for a time, the nation itself. It was established at Cincinnati in 1832 as a theological school, when theology by many people in America recognized slavery as a patriarchal institution, justified in the Old Testament by precedent and not explicitly forbidden by the new. Dr. Lyman Beecher was President of this institution, and Calvin E. Stone held the chair of Professor of Biblical Literature, and it was the first of its kind established in the West on a footing of the first grade. It was patronized by the best representatives of the orthodoxy of the country. But, unfortunately for Lane as for other "solid" institutions of the country, there was at that time subtly creeping into the public conscience a disintegrating "heresy," so called, and the very attempts that the founders of these various institutions made to subdue the "heresy" (while in the germ cell) only served to cultivate it into a vigorous growth. What could these perplexed fathers do in this dilemma? If they gave full freedom to the young mind to discuss anti-slavery sentiments, the sturdy old leaders both in church and in State would be obliged to come in collision with the interests of their Southern associates, whose tenacity as advocates for slavery forbids its merits to be questioned under penalty of the severance of all ties of friendship and alliance. Hence, free discussion must be forbidden, in order to retain the good will and patronage of southern co-workers in religion as well as politics.

Pending this dilemma, in Lane Seminary many of its earnest students became thoroughly convinced of the impolicy and wickedness of slavery through the teachings of Garrison, as well as by the discussions in their own lyceum on the subject, and formed themselves into an anti-slavery society. When the preamble and



resolutions of this society were read to their President, the venerable father acknowledged the truth and force of them, but averred that it was untimely to agitate the subject, and insisted that they should desist from so doing. This requisition the zealous students refused to comply with, but published their sentiments to the world through the press. The matter now became serious. Many papers took sides one way or the other, and the students unexpectedly became famous. They were extolled as heroes by the Abolitionists, and branded as fools, and threatened with mob violence by the Kentucky slaveholders and their Cincinnati friends. The Trustees of Lane Seminary beheld the opening of this issue with consternation. Lane Seminary was a "hot-bed of abolitionism." went forth the cry. Summary measures must be taken to arrest this impression so fatal to the success of this institution. Accordingly, new rules were made; the students must not make public addresses against slavery; must disband their anti-slavery society, and the executive committee were empowered to discharge any student from the institution without notice or trial. Tyranny over minds could go no further. All but the victims of this gag law were satisfied, and in their transient hour of triumph the authors of it thought they had settled the whole matter. It is justice to the memory of Asa Mahan, one of the Trustees, to state that he protested against these despotic rules, but he was powerless to prevail against them. He then informed the students of the substance of these laws, and heartily sympathized with them in opposition to them.

The first step taken by the Trustees under the new regulations was to make an order to dismiss Theodore D. Weld and W. T. Allan from the institution, whereupon H. B. Stanton, then a student of Lane, and since Secretary of War, called the attention of the students to the situation, saying, "The question now is, can we, under the new laws, remain in the in-

stitution? Let all who answer in the negative rise to their feet." Three-fourths of the students promptly rose and bade good-by to Lane, leaving her with a mill-stone around her neck that soon sunk her to rise no more, and her fate became that of all parties, politicians and institutions that only know enough to step in other people's tracks and follow them to destruction, because they happen to be big ones. And here it may be meet to say that republican institutions, to be consistent with their principles, should accept no political rule or dogma or faith, except on its positive merits, regardless of what interested parties may say or pretend to. As long as they do this, and dispense even-handed justice to every interest and every individual, so long will such a government stand, if it is to the end of time, and it is not too much to add that no government, of whatsoever form, ever went into decadence that had not by its contempt for the rights of its own subjects, deserved first their apathy and lastly their antagonism.

Rufus Lumry was of French Huguenot ancestry. He was born in Rensselaerville, N. Y., at the close of the last century. He united with the Methodists, and became a minister among them at his maturity. In 1835, he took radical anti-slavery grounds at Princeton, Ill., for which he was arraigned before the conference and required to desist. This his conscience forbade, and he severed his connection with the church and joined the Wesleyans. Subsequently he was condemned to suffer death on board a steamboat, for preaching abolition sentiments, and given half an hour for preparation. He was calmer than his accusers, for he told them he was ready, but would not relent, while they reconsidered and did not kill him. He was a co-worker with Owen Lovejoy, Z. Eastman, I. Coddington and others, and with them was kicked, buffeted and despised by the populace. The year 1862 found him in Colorado, pursuing his work of reform, where he

was accidentally drowned in crossing a mountain torrent.

H. H. Hinman was born in Connecticut in 1822, graduated at Willoughby Medical College in 1846; came to Illinois in 1849, was ordained to the ministry and went as a missionary to Africa in 1860. In 1866, he returned and labored as a home missionary in Wisconsin till 1873, and the next year came to Wheaton, Ill. His first vote for President was for Birney in 1844. He always took radical ground on the slavery question, advocating its universal and unconditional abolition by the Government. He helped organize the first Republican party, and start their first paper in Livingston County. He always assisted fugitive slaves to get their liberty, and did not consider himself a violator of law by so doing, as he looked upon all laws to enslave them as void. He believes in Divine Law as the true basis of civil law—in the prohibition of the liquor traffic—the suppression of secret societies, and the substitution of international arbitration for war. Mr. Hinman's home is in Wheaton, Ill.

J. C. Webster. The pastorates of ministers in "ye olden time," were longer than they are now. Rev. Josiah Webster presided over his flock at Hampton, N. H., about thirty years, and during this term of ministerial service, his son, Jesse C. Webster, was born. It was in January, 1810. From him he inherited his Congregationalism, and his love for the ministerial calling. Even in that day, slavery was abhorred by benevolent men, and young Jesse also inherited this sentiment from his father, who, with prophetic vision, said that slavery was destined to be "blotted out in blood."

Mr. Webster graduated at the theological institution at Andover in 1832. About this time, a member of the British Parliament came to the place to lecture, named George Thompson. To the conservative element, he was a fire-brand, but many conscientious young men did not view him in that light, and Mr. Web-

ster was one of these. He identified himself with the agitators, and was reprovved by the professors of Andover for it, and even rebuked for walking arm in arm with Rev. A. A. Phelps because he was a coworker with Thompson. Mr. Webster left the seminary with its parting blessing, *cum grano*, and soon after delivered an abolition lecture, getting pay for the same in eggs, unsavory as they were, hurled at his head. He next became pastor of a Congregational Church at Hopkinton, Mass., and during his long term there, advocated the cause of the slave and became President of the American Church Anti-Slavery Society, the object of which was the exclusion of pro-slavery sentiments from the church. From that day to the present, he has been true to the cause, and like other Abolitionists has become noted for what was once considered a weakness, and he has recently been honored with the title of D. D. His home is Wheaton, Ill.

James B. Walker is one of the well-preserved specimens of the pioneer preacher, editor and Abolitionist, so few of whom are now among us to take us back to early days when men had not sought out so many inventions to subordinate true merit to the control of pretentious purposes. He was born in Philadelphia in July, 1805, but by the death of his father, which took place before his birth, his mother was thrown into the generous household of her parents, who lived twenty miles from Fort Pitt (now Pittsburgh), and here young James' first resolutions fastened upon his childish mind to live, and grow from the log cabin in which he dwelt to the varied positions which he has honored in his long and eventful life.

He began his career clad in garments spun, woven, cut and made by his mother, on the frontier with the first rudiments of science distilled into his mind in a log schoolhouse by a pedagogue with a rod in one hand and a spelling-book in the other, and when the former was once used on him, Mr. Walker still remembers



the rueful looks and illy-concealed indications of sympathy which little Sarah Trovillo manifested on the occasion, which a thousand-fold atoned for the disgrace of the whipping which only hurt for a few minutes, while Sarah's innocent regrets often call back the flowers of spring to blossom again in midwinter.

Having graduated at this school, young James was set to work in a nail factory in Pittsburgh, where he passed the red-hot iron rods from the furnace to the workmen. While thus employed, a benevolent gentleman, visiting the shop, saw something in him that attracted his attention, and gave him a silver half-dollar. It made him feel richer than he has ever felt since.

During these tender years, Mr. Walker says he felt afraid to pass the house of a certain blacksmith in the night because he was an infidel.

Having remained at work in the nail factory till the din of hammers there impaired his hearing for a time, he was mercifully taken from the place and set to work as a store boy at Hookstown, near the borders of Virginia. It was a rough place, and was universally known by the epithet of "The Devil's Half Acre." Mr. Walker speaks of the disgusting scenes of drunkenness and fighting that he saw during his two years' residence at the place, sometimes disfiguring and crippling those engaged in them for life.

The next change in the life of young Walker was to apprentice him to Messrs. Eichbaum & Johnston, who published the *Pittsburgh Gazette*—the first newspaper published West of the Alleghany Mountains. It was edited by Morgan Nevillé. This occupation opened up a new field for the genius of the young lad, whose talents had hitherto been wasted on pursuits for which he was neither mentally nor physically fitted. Here he remained five years, in which time he learned the printer's trade, and received the religious teachings of the

Scotch Secession Church, of which his mother, whose home was now at Pittsburgh, was a member. Mr. Walker speaks of early Methodism, as it was then, as follows: "The men wore a coat of the Quaker form, and the women all wore the Quaker, or Methodist bonnet. To be a Methodist in those days, was to come out from the world in a sense not understood at the present time. When a young woman was converted, all ornaments were laid aside."

While at work on the *Gazette*, Mr. Walker says he sent a contribution to the *Evening Post*, of Philadelphia, which was rejected, but he reserved the same for publication in a paper of his own, which acquisition—long ago a reality—seemed even then a distant possibility in his ambitious imagination.

Mr. Walker's next change was to go to New York City. He made the journey on foot—300 miles in ten days, carrying his pack swung from a staff across his shoulder.

From thence he went to Philadelphia, and, like Benjamin Franklin a century before him, followed type-setting. After remaining here awhile, he again returned to New York, and obtained employment for a short season, in the capacity of clerk for the celebrated M. M. Noah, who had established the first daily paper ever issued in New York. Its first name was *Noah's Ark*, which was subsequently changed to the *Courier and Enquirer*. His term of service, however, soon ceased with Mr. Noah, as he sold out his paper and became Judge of the Court of Sessions. On parting with young Walker, he gave him a letter recommending him to Mr. Booth, a celebrated star actor. His son, in 1865, was the murderer of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Booth treated the young applicant with deserved attention, but informed him that there were so many applicants from young men wishing to try their fortunes on the stage, that he could not give him any encouragement.

Mr. Walker's means now became exhausted, and he sold a cloak to get money to pay a washing bill. He crossed the ferry to Hoboken, and started into the country on foot, not knowing whither he was going. He was soon overtaken by a farmer, who gave him an invitation to ride. In conversation with him, he learned that a schoolmaster was wanted in his district. He obtained the situation, and with it relief. Mr. Walker, having finished his engagement, subsequently returned to the West and bought a half-interest in the *Western Courier*, a paper published in the Western Reserve, Ohio.

Soon after this, he made the acquaintance of John Brown, Theodore Weld and other early Abolitionists, and espoused the cause in which these men were engaged, in which cause he was the victim of a determined mob at Hudson, Ohio, while he was a student at the Western Reserve College at the place, which was shortly after his connection with the *Western Courier*. He had been invited to give an anti-slavery lecture at the Congregational Church. It was known beforehand that violence would be resorted to to prevent it, and the preacher, either through fear or from other motives, did not attend. He might have been like the hunter who saw an animal in the woods that, in the bushes, looked some like a calf and some like a deer, and prudentially fired at it with such an aim as to miss it if a calf and hit it if a deer. In like manner, many preachers took safe ground in the pioneer days of abolitionism. But, whatever were the motives of the minister in question, his wife nailed her colors to the masthead and boldly took her seat in the church. Young Walker "laid on" heavy and unsparring. The mob outside hurled stones, battered the doors, broke in all the windows, and, not content with this, threw fire through the apertures. By this time the audience had all fled, but Mr. Walker and the heroic wife of the minister were the last to leave

the building. He was not molested on his retreat—perhaps her presence saved him.

After graduating at this college, he was employed as editor of the *Ohio Observer*, at Cleveland. Subsequently, Mr. Walker removed to Cincinnati, where he established a religious paper, *The Watchman*, under the patronage of the Synods of Ohio, Cincinnati and Indiana. Dr. Stowe, Jonathan Blanchard and J. Benton engaged to obtain 1,600 subscribers for his paper. Dr. Beecher and Dr. Stowe were then professors in Lane Seminary at Cincinnati which was thoroughly pro-slavery, and ultimately went down under the teachings of abolitionism. Meantime, Mr. Walker did not tone down his editorials as to the subject of slavery in the columns of the *Watchman*, though he was requested to do so by some of its time-serving supporters.

While engaged in these editorial duties, he wrote and published his book, "Plan of Salvation." It has been translated into six languages, and is a text book in the Theological institutions of Europe and America.

This was the crowning work of his life, but since that time he has been pastor of a church in Mansfield and Sandusky, Ohio, and latterly Professor of Mental Science at Wheaton College, his present home, where he is now enjoying a green old age, beloved by all, but most by those who know him best. He has no children, but has adopted, raised and educated thirteen, and fitted them for responsible positions in life.

Washington and Adams belonged to the old Federal party. Jefferson, though in harmony with them as to the fundamental principles of Government, yet through his excessive zeal for the broadest forms of liberty, laid a deep foundation for a departure from the old Federal conservative policy. He was radical, sanguine, and his mind was ready to indorse the verdict of popular convictions, even though sometimes perhaps hasty and ill digested. It



was due to his diplomacy and his public policy combined, that the declaration of the war of 1812 was made against England, which declaration was in violation of the sentiment of New England, as history abundantly proves. He had been Minister to France during the transient glories of the Republic, which succeeded her revolution of 1798, and his sympathies being entirely with her he never lost an occasion to give England a thrust in the conflict that followed between her and France, and our declaration of war against England helped France, besides settling old scores on our own account.

The war won nothing in theory, but more than any one could have hoped for in practical results and military glory. Jackson's victory at New Orleans, though achieved after peace had been signed, placed him at the head of the accumulating force that was gathering strength in opposition to the old Federal policy of Washington, and when these two forms were arrayed against each other with John Quincy Adams, the standard-bearer for the time-honored policy of his father, and Gen. Jackson the exponent of the Jeffersonian policy, the latter won the day. Jackson became President, and the beloved champion of popular rights par excellence. Under him the Democratic party became strong and invincible, till an issue came up bound to crush all partisan organizations. Meantime the Western States were rapidly being settled, and were destined to become the base of operations, from which the champions of each side of the final issue between slavery and anti-slavery should inaugurate their policy, and put their respective machinery in motion.

The Whig party, whose success had been but transient, was going to seed. It had in its ranks too many Abolitionists to live permanently, besides its banking policy had been disastrous to the country. But a new party rose into prominence out of the teachings of the men whose brief biographies have just been given,

and in the State of Illinois this policy gained its first substantial success politically, and set in motion a train of events as to State policy, that soon found its way into the national policy. The circumstances are these :

Soon after the murder of Lovejoy at Alton, a meeting was called at Chicago, not as a direct abolition meeting, but to characterize the action of the mob that killed him as a blow aimed against the constitutional right of the freedom of the press.

Rev. F. Bascom (now living at Downer's Grove), the late Dr. C. V. Dyer, Philo Carpenter and Calvin DeWolf (now living at Chicago) were the leading spirits of this meeting. A watch was kept outside, lest a mob might assail them during their deliberations, but no one molested them.

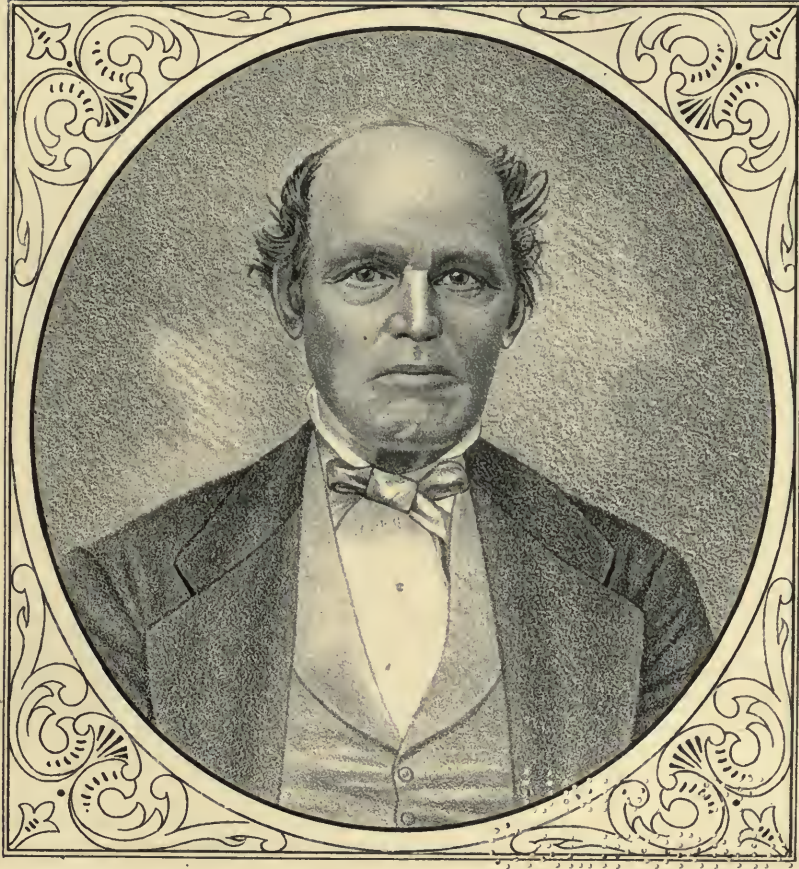
This was the first meeting ever held in Chicago that called in question the right of anybody to oppose slavery agitation by any means, fair or foul.

As has already been recorded in the biography of Benjamin Lundy, he came to Illinois after the death of Lovejoy, and established a paper in defense of constitutional rights.

After his (Lundy's) death in 1839, his paper was continued by Hooper Warren and Z. Eastman, the latter now a resident of Maywood, Cook Co., Ill.

In 1840, an Anti-slavery Presidential ticket was formed in Illinois, in Fulton County, with James Birney as standard-bearer. Here was the beginning ; but more practical results, through Illinois men, followed in due course.

Warren and Eastman's paper was continued at La Salle, on the same press that the old veteran Lundy had consecrated to the cause, till 1842, when Rev. F. Bascom invited Mr. Eastman to come to Chicago, Dr. Dyer being the bearer of the invitation. It was accepted, and Mr. Eastman transferred his type and presses thither the same year (1842), and continued the paper under the name of the *Western Citizen*.



Gerry Bates



TO VNU  
ANNONIAO

On declaring its policy, the *Citizen* said: "We see no reason why our Government should be overturned, our Constitution trampled under foot or the Union dissolved, or why the church organizations should be destroyed. \* \* \* We wish it understood that our course is reformatory, and not destructive."

Icabod Codding soon became associated with Mr. Eastman, and took the field as lecturer. Chief Justice Chase said he was, the most eloquent orator he ever heard. The widow of Mr. Codding is still living at Lockport, Ill.

A convention was soon held in Chicago, at Chapman's Hall, on the southwest corner of La Salle and Randolph Streets, at which the new party sat in council, recognizing not only the usual methods of propagating their sentiments, but recognizing the Underground Railroad as a means worthy to be used. From this time henceforward, the Liberty party always put candidates in the field for State elections and for Congress as fast as the principles of the party gained a foothold in Congressional districts.

The Wilmot Proviso, the Nebraska Bill, Squatter Sovereignty, Fugitive Slave Laws, Repeal of the Missouri Compromise, John Brown's Raid, and the Dred Scot Decision followed in their immutable train and augmented agitation till two great Illinois champions were brought into the arena destined, the one to rend asunder the Democratic party, and the other to be the representative of the new party that was to rise into being amidst the din and strife and contending emotions that racked the brains of politicians opposed to moral sentiment. While numerical force was centering into the hands of the Liberty party during these years, the old Whig party still kept up its organization. Hon. E. B. Washburn was one of their number, and owed his first election to Congress to votes from the Liberty party, who joined with the Whigs, and astonished the stronghold of Democracy by electing him.

This signal defeat for the Democrats never was recovered from; Mr. Washburn's heavy blows fell with great force upon the party to which he was opposed, and will descend into history as a monument to perpetuate the memory of Illinois as the vanguard in the new order of things about to take place. The Liberty party by this time held the situation in their own hands. Not that they outnumbered the Democrats, but because they held the balance of power. The Whigs could do nothing without them, and spread their sails to their breezes. They were potent in the Legislature, for these, too, they held the balance of power, and from this time onward they continued to circumvent their opponents till strong enough to take the field alone in their own name and with their own strength. Mr. Douglas' term in the South being about to expire, a new election was necessary in 1858. His joint debate with Mr. Lincoln at that time is still fresh in the minds of Illinois citizens. Mr. Douglas was elected by a majority of eight votes in the House of Representatives, which decided the election by their vote, but Mr. Lincoln had a majority of 4,000 popular votes in the State, and won the laurels during this debate that made him candidate for the Presidency in 1860.

An anecdote is told of Mr. Lincoln concerning his supposed temerity in running against Mr. Douglas for the Senate, as follows: An inquirer says to him: "You don't expect to beat Douglas, do you?" To which Mr. Lincoln responded that it was with him as it was with the boys who made an attack on a hornets' nest. "What do you expect to do, boys?" You don't expect to take that hornets' nest, do you?" "We don't know that we shall exactly take it," replied the boys, "but we shall bedevil the nest." So said Mr. Lincoln, "If we don't capture Douglas, we shall bedevil his nest."

Mr. Douglas' magnanimity to Mr. Lincoln after his election to the Presidency is well



known. He, too, was an Illinois man. He was the instrument by which the partisan ties that originally bound the party to a wrong principle were rent asunder, when he became the candidate of its Northern wing for President at the same time that Lincoln was candidate for the Liberty party in 1860.

Every soldier who went from Illinois to fight against the rebellion may well feel pride in the part their State took in it, not only in being the first State to define the new policy of the Government, but in furnishing the great statesman to direct the arm of the nation when raised in defense of those rights which are essential to the grandeur of a State, and especially to Illinois, whose central position binds its interests alike to every part of the country. The record of Du Page County soldiers in the conflict that decided the question that Illinois statesmen had been the first to give form and system to, is a noble one.

And, though the county is small, her soldiers took part in the most decisive campaigns and battles of the war, and those who have returned and are now living, are among our most

highly-esteemed fellow-citizens—efficient in the arts of peace as they were formidable on the field of battle.

The same may be said, as a rule, of all the soldiers who went from the North, and it may also be said that this fair fame is all the more to be prized, because so many share it; but let it not be forgotten that the Liberty party of Illinois inserted the first wedge of disintegration into the slavery plank of the Democratic party. This plank was a fungus growth on the trunk of their tree. Jefferson, from whom they claim origin, planted no such seed in its virgin soil, but it grew there as cancers sometimes grow in stalwart frames. The surgeon's knife has removed it. All this is simple history, and not partisan pleading in any sense.

Both the officers and men composing the Union army, were made up from each political party, and partisan issues were lost sight of in the transcendent crisis thrust upon the country by the hostile shots fired at the American flag that waved over Fort Sumter, near the spot where Fort Moultrie had repulsed the British in 1776.

## CHAPTER VI.

### RECORD OF DU PAGE COUNTY IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

IN the war with Mexico, in 1846-47, the quota of Illinois was six regiments, which were the first ever raised in this State for regular service in the United States. Thirty-four years had passed since that time, and though the art of war had gone into disuse, when Abraham Lincoln made a call, April 16, 1861, for 75,000 troops to serve three months, ten regiments from Illinois responded, though their quota was but six. The numbering began where regiments for the Mexican service left off, consequently the number of the

first regiment raised for service in the war of the rebellion was numbered seven.

#### SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Seventh Regiment of Illinois Infantry was among President Lincoln's first call for three months' men. It was first organized April 25, 1861. Twenty-four men from Du Page County enrolled themselves in it as pioneers in a new branch of industry in which they mostly if not all as yet were untaught. That they soon (like others who followed) became

efficient, the result proved. After the term for which this regiment had enlisted had expired, many of the men re-enlisted, and the regiment re-organized as veterans for three years' service at Camp Yates, Springfield, July 25, 1861. Its first destination was Ironton, where it was placed under the command of Gen. Prentiss. Cape Girardeau was the next point reached, and Fort Holt, Ky., its next.

On the 3d of February, it reached Fort Henry, from which place it started on the 12th for Fort Donelson, to take part in the siege of that post, then in the hands of the rebels, and here it was engaged in the last charge made against the enemy's works. After the capture of this fort, it was dispatched to the Tennessee River, and, the following April, took part in the battle of Shiloh, and subsequently in the battle of Corinth, which took place October 3, 4, during both of which days the Seventh was much of the time under fire. From the 18th of December, to the following year, 1863, in May, it was mounted and engaged in raiding and skirmishing. On the 22d of December, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. On the 11th of January, 1864, it was furloughed for thirty days to rest from its hitherto unceasing toils, at the expiration of which term it was sent to Pulaski, where, being again mounted, it went into scouting service in Northern Alabama.

On the 5th of October, 1864, it was in the sanguinary battle of Altoona Pass, where it lost 143 men. On the 9th of November, it joined Sherman's army in its march to the sea, after the successful accomplishment of which exploit the Seventh, together with its other companions in arms, marched in review before President Lincoln in Washington, who there beheld the men whose hardihood had won the cause for which such sacrifices had been made.

From there the Seventh proceeded to Louisville, where it was mustered out July 9, 1865.

Following are the names of the men in this regiment :

## COMPANY A.

Bates, Allen, Wayne, enlisted and mustered in July 25, 1861; killed at Shiloh April 6, 1862.

The following were three months' men from Du Page County, enlisted April 22 and mustered in the 25th, 1861 :

Boutwell, C. M.; Goodwin, J., Musician; Hammond, S. F.; Oyer, Joseph; Smith, A. R.; Thompson, T. J.; Wilson, O. R.

Three years' service :  
Trick, Richard A., Wayne.

## COMPANY C.

Bader, Emil, Naperville.  
Battles, Edwin D., Turner Junction.  
Erhardt, John, Naperville, re-enlisted as veteran; promoted Corporal.  
Gillhower, John, Naperville.  
Givler, David B., Naperville, Musician; re-enlisted as veteran.  
Hamilton, Jesse, Naperville; re-enlisted as veteran.  
Lamb, Lyman, York, discharged May 6, 1862.  
Mitchell, Robert, Warrentville; re-enlisted as veteran.  
Waddlehoffer, Charles, Naperville; re-enlisted as veteran.  
Stafflinger, John, Naperville.  
Ward, Stephen D., Warrentville, killed at Rome; Ga., August 21, 1864.

(All the above were enlisted July 18, and mustered in the 25th, 1861.)

Ward, Charles, Warrentville, enlisted September 27, 1861; discharged May 19, 1862.  
Fisher, William, Naperville, enlisted and mustered in December 23, 1863.  
Hubreht, John B., Naperville, enlisted and mustered in December 23, 1863; promoted Corporal; killed at Altoona, Ga., October 5, 1864.  
Vorhes, William W., Warrentville, enlisted and mustered in December 22, 1863; promoted Sergeant.

## TENTH REGIMENT.

The Tenth Regiment of Illinois Infantry was mustered into service at Cairo April 29, 1861. It had but one volunteer from Du Page County:

## COMPANY C.

Goodell, Charles, York, enlisted and mustered in August 31, 1864.



## TWELFTH REGIMENT.

The Twelfth Regiment of Illinois Infantry was organized at Cairo, and mustered in August 1, 1861. It had two volunteers from Du Page County :

## COMPANY I.

Bolin, Dennis, Winfield, enlisted and mustered in October 25, 1864.

Hannese, James, Wayne, enlisted and mustered in October 25, 1864.

## THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

The Thirteenth Regiment of Illinois Infantry. Company K, of this regiment was from Du Page County. It was organized at Dixon May 9, 1861, and mustered into service on the 24th. It was first ordered to Caseyville, Ill., thence to Rolla, Mo., and the succeeding October (the 25th) was ordered forward to join Fremont's army at Springfield.

Gen. Fremont being now removed, the plan of the campaign was changed, and the Thirteenth was ordered back to Rolla, where it remained till December 12. From there it was ordered to Salem to guard against guerrillas for two weeks, after which it returned to Rolla, where it remained till March 6, 1862, when it was sent to join the army of Gen. Curtis, against whose army Price's rebels were making demonstrations. The junction was made with Gen. Curtis on the 18th of March, and on the 8th of April the army started for Helena, Ark. The march was one unremitting struggle through mud and water, and it was not till the last of July that their destination was reached. Here the regiment was attached to Gen. Steel's division of Sherman's army, then about to move against Vicksburg, the key to the Lower Mississippi, and as such a strategic point of importance second to no other in the Confederacy. On the 22d of December, 1862, an immense fleet of transports hung along the banks of the river, where the Thirteenth had enjoyed a brief respite from the toils of marching. Into these the men were closely packed and turned down

the turbid waters of this stream till the mouth of the Yazoo was reached. Here under a convoy of gunboats they steamed up this tributary to make an attack on Vicksburg from the east. On the morning of the 27th, the line of battle was formed, the Thirteenth occupying the left wing of the army in Gen. Steel's division. The first day was occupied in making approaches to the formidable works of the enemy, and nothing more was done than to drive in their pickets. The next morning opened with a skirmish, but in the afternoon the Thirteenth and Sixteenth, led by Gen. Wyman, silenced some of the batteries of the enemy, while doing which Gen. Wyman fell mortally wounded, but he still encouraged his men. All this was but an insignificant skirmish compared to the work to be accomplished before the stars and stripes could shadow the defiant town in the closer approaches, to which death lurked in ominous silence.

On the 29th, the desperate charge was made. 'Twas upon the earthworks along the banks of Chickasaw Bayou. These were to be taken by storm, and before they could be reached, an open space must be traversed under fire from a sheltered foe from two directions. Into this terrible arena the Thirteenth led the way across two lines of rifle-pits, which they captured. This brought them within thirty rods of the frowning battlements yet to be taken. One hundred and seventy-seven of their men had fallen. To advance was death. The day was lost, and they retired in good order. The enemy were wild with delight, but the end was not yet.

At Arkansas Post was a large depot of stores, and 5,000 rebel troops to guard them. Gen. McClernand was sent to take the place, and Gen. Steel's division, among whom was the Thirteenth, were a part of his forces. The attack was suddenly made, and a day's fighting was rewarded with the capture of the place, including 5,000 prisoners. This irreparable loss to the enemy was soon succeeded by another

severe one at Greenville, Miss., in which the Thirteenth had a hand, after which it shared the triumph of the capture of Jackson, the capital of the State of Mississippi, from whence it was ordered again to Vicksburg, and there manned the trenches which environed the place amidst a tempest of shot till it finally surrendered, July 13, 1863—a monument of tenacious hardihood in triumph over audacious courage almost unparalleled in the records of modern warfare.

Chattanooga was the next principal scene of battle for the Thirteenth. It guarded the baggage train of the army to this place; was foremost in the capture of Tusculumbia, and lent a hand in taking Lookout Mountain, which miraculous achievement was soon followed by the victory of Mission Ridge, where the Thirteenth captured more prisoners of the Eighteenth Alabama than their own force numbered. The enemy now were in full retreat, and the Thirteenth foremost in pursuit of them, but at Ringgold Gap they made a stand, and, owing to the natural strength of their position, held our forces at bay. In the first charge that followed, many were killed, among whom was Capt. Walter Blanchard, of Downer's Grove.

But a desperate encounter was yet in store for this regiment. At Madison Station, Ala., where it was posted, after being reduced by the casualties of war to 350 men fit for duty, it was surrounded by more than one thousand of the enemy's cavalry, with three pieces of artillery. After two hours' fighting, it made good its retreat, but left behind sixty-six men as prisoners. The enemy's loss was sixty killed and wounded.

In the summer of 1864, the regiment returned to their homes to rest, but soon re-enlisted in the Fifty-sixth. The entire loss during the war, from all causes, was 565 men.

## COMPANY H.

Babcock, Frederick W., Naperville, enlisted and mustered in August 24, 1864.

Thatcher, Nelson L., enlisted and mustered in May 24, 1861; mustered out June 18, 1864.

## COMPANY K.

*Captains.*—Blanchard, Walter, Downer's Grove, date of rank May 24, 1861, died December 4, 1863, from wounds received at Ringgold Gap; Cole, Jordan J., Downer's Grove, date of rank December 4, 1863, promoted from Second Lieutenant to First Lieutenant. Term expired June 18, 1864.

*First Lieutenants.*—Bailey, Eli, Naperville, date of rank, December 29, 1862, promoted from Sergeant to Second Lieutenant. Term expired June 18, 1864; Hobson, Meritt S., Naperville, resigned January 22, 1862.

*Second Lieutenant.*—Naper, George A., Naperville, date of rank January 22, 1862, promoted from Sergeant. Killed at Vicksburg December 29, 1862.

*Sergeants.*—Page, Edmund E. Lisle, enlisted June 25, mustered out June 18, 1864, as First Sergeant; Ketcham, Hiram, Winfield, enlisted June 25, 1861, mustered out June 18, 1864, wounded; Gladding, John G., Winfield, enlisted June 25, 1861, discharged December 25, 1862; disability.

*Corporals.*—Pollard, Reuben B., Downer's Grove, enlisted June 25, 1861, discharged March 25, 1863; Blanchard, Franklin, Downer's Grove, enlisted June 25, 1861, mustered out June 18, 1864, as Sergeant; Farrar, Eugene W., Downer's Grove, enlisted June 25, 1861, mustered out June 18, 1864, as Sergeant; Riley, Patrick, Downer's Grove, enlisted June 25, 1861, Color Sergeant, killed at Ringgold November 27, 1863; Kenyon, Israel, Naperville, enlisted June 25, 1861, discharged February 20, 1862, disability; Hyde, Charles W., Naperville, enlisted June 25, 1861, died June 15, 1863, wounds; Ball, Lewis C., Naperville, enlisted June 25, 1861, mustered out June 18, 1864.

*Musicians.*—Perry, Merritt, Downer's Grove, enlisted June 25, 1861, transferred to non-commissioned staff September 10, 1861, as Principal Musician; Sucher, James W., Downer's Grove, enlisted June 25, 1861, mustered June 18, 1864; Kenyon, John M., York, enlisted June 25, 1861, transferred to non-commissioned staff November 20, 1863, as Principal Musician.

*Privates.*—Beckman, Charles, Naperville, June 25, 1861, discharged March 10, 1864, lost right arm; Bader, Adolph, Naperville, June 25, 1861, prisoner of war, mustered out June 18, 1865; Bolles, Charles E., Turner Junction, enlisted and mustered in March 8, 1862, discharged February 10, 1863, for wounds; Beesing, Lewis, Naperville, June 25, 1861, died August 4, 1863; Ballou, Daniel W., Naperville, June



25, 1861, trans. to Tenth Missouri Cavalry, promoted Second Lieutenant; Blanchard, William, Downer's Grove, June 25, 1861, discharged April 18, 1862, disability; Boettger, Charles, Du Page County, June 25, 1861, mustered out June 18, 1864; Beuck, Fritz, Du Page County, June 25, 1861, mustered out June 18, 1864; Balliman, William, Downer's Grove, June 25, 1861, mustered out June 18, 1864; Baugertz, Lorentz, Downer's Grove, June 25, 1861, discharged July 25, 1862, disability; Bolles, Essec, Du Page County, June 25, 1861, mustered out June 18, 1864, as Corporal; Carpenter, Charles, Downer's Grove, June 25, 1861, mustered out June 18, 1864; Daniels, John, Naperville, June 25, 1861, trans. to Tenth Missouri Cavalry, October 1, 1861; Deuel, Charles B., York, June 25, 1861, mustered out June 18, 1864; Dirr, Adam L., Naperville, June 25, 1861, mustered out June 18, 1864; Doerr, Phillip, Naperville, June 25, 1861, trans. to Tenth Missouri Cavalry, October 1, 1861; Fowler, Oliver S., York, June 25, 1861, mustered out June 18, 1864, as Corporal; Farrell, James, Du Page County, June 25, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864, trans. to Company I, Fifty-sixth Illinois, prisoner of war; Ferris, Charles H., Lisle, June 25, 1861, died November 26, 1861; Greggs, Joseph, Du Page County, June 25, 1861, discharged September 18, 1863, disability; Griffith, Charles, Warrenville, June 25, 1861, mustered out June 18, 1864; Gokey, Lewis, Warrenville, June 25, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864, trans. to Company I, Fifty-sixth Illinois; Howard, Abraham C., Downer's Grove, June 25, 1861, trans. to Invalid Corps September 1, 1863; Hart, Matthias, Naperville, June 25, 1861, mustered out June 18, 1864, as Corporal; Holley, James L., Du Page County, June 25, 1861, mustered out June 18, 1864; Hunt, Henry, Downer's Grove, June 25, 1861, discharged February 20, 1862, disability; Howland, Charles E., Lisle, June 25, 1861, died October 25, 1861; Hintz, Michael, Du Page County, June 25, 1861, discharged March 30, 1863, lost his arm; Hartigan, Patrick, Du Page County, June 25, 1861, mustered out June 18, 1864; Harris, Charles, Du Page County, June 25, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864, prisoner of war; Henrick, Christian, Brush Hill, enlisted and mustered in June 25, 1861, mustered out June 18, 1864; Johnson, William, Du Page County, June 25, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864; Kuchel, Mathias, Lisle, June 25, 1861, mustered out June 18, 1864; Kreitzer, Ferdinand, Du Page County, June 25, 1861, discharged October 1, 1861, disability; Kniffin, Daniel, Lisle, June 25, 1861, transferred to

Invalid Corps; Kenyon, William J., Naperville, June 25, 1861, died April 20, 1863; Miller, John F., Naperville, June 25, 1861, prisoner of war, mustered out June 7, 1865; Neas, Baptiste, Naperville, June 25, 1861, killed at Chickasaw Bayou December 29, 1862; Naper, John N., June 25, 1861, discharged January 1, 1864, disability; Neaderhauser, Daniel, Naperville, June 24, 1861, died October 27, 1861; Potter, William, Naperville, June 25, 1861, trans. to Invalid Corps September 21, 1863; Potter, Robert K., Naperville, June 25, 1861, discharged May 26, 1863, disability; Rose, William E., Naperville, June 25, 1861, mustered out June 18, 1864; Smith, Joseph, Lisle, enlisted and mustered in June 25, 1861, mustered out June 18, 1864; Snyder, Reuben, Naperville, June 25, 1861, died December 21, 1863, wounds; Sucher, Jacob, Downer's Grove, June 25, 1861, mustered out June 18, 1864; Shuester, William, Lisle, June 25, 1861, prisoner of war; Standage, Henry, Du Page County, June 25, 1861, reported dead; Turner, George, Downer's Grove, June 25, 1861, mustered June 18, 1864; Townsend, Lysander, York, June 25, 1861, discharged December 10, 1863, disability; Tuttle, Charles, Du Page County, June 25, 1861, died December 26, 1861; Toitlet, John, Downer's Grove, June 25, 1861, prisoner of war; Wilffin, Christian, Du Page County, June 25, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864, prisoner of war; Walters, Christian, Downer's Grove, June 25, 1861, mustered out June 18, 1864; Woods, Hollis, Winfield, June 25, 1861, died January 29, 1863, wounds; Webster, Charles, Lisle, June 25, 1861, mustered out June 18, 1864.

*Recruits.*—Griffith, Samuel, Warrenville, September 10 1861, discharged February 7, 1863, disability; Hubbard John B., Naperville, September 10, 1861, trans. to Invalid Corps; Hall, Henry K., Naperville, September 10, 1861, discharged November 15, 1862, disability; Ketcham, Abraham, Winfield, October 1, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran; Prandleburg, Joseph, Du Page County, July 8, 1861, trans. to Company I, Fifty-sixth Illinois; Rimmel, Matthias, Naperville, September 10, 1861, discharged May 26, 1863, wounded in head; Roush, Jeremiah, Naperville, September 10, 1861, discharged August 11, 1863, disability; Rose, William, October 1, 1862, discharged April 18, 1863, disability; Starnhagen, John, Du Page County, enlisted and mustered in July 21, 1861, died May 24, 1862; Stevens, De Witt, Naperville, July 7, 1861, killed at Chickasaw Bayou, December 29, 1862; Stark, Henry, Du Page County, enlisted and mustered in July 15, 1861, re-enlisted as

veteran; Tennant, Joseph, Naperville, September 10, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran; Tilden, Charles, Naperville, March 24, 1862, trans. to Company I, Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry; Wescott, Theophilus, Warrenville, September 10, 1861, discharged October 1, 1861, disability.

## FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

Fifteenth Regiment of Illinois Infantry was organized at Freeport, Ill., and mustered into service May 24, 1861, being the first in the State for the three years' service; had four men from Du Page County. It was mustered out September 1, 1865, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

## COMPANY C.

Truman, Ira, Milton, enlisted and mustered in May 24, 1861; mustered out May 25, 1864.

Truman, Austin B., Milton, enlisted and mustered in May 24, 1861; mustered out May 25, 1864.

## COMPANY E.

Blaisdell, William E., Wayne, enlisted and mustered in May 24, 1861; discharged January 22, 1863.

Watson, Edward, Wayne, enlisted and mustered in May 24, 1861; killed at Shiloh April 6, 1862.

## NINETEENTH REGIMENT.

The Nineteenth Regiment of Illinois Infantry in its formation dates from the opening of the war. Three companies of it, without waiting till men could be raised, were hurriedly sent to Cairo April 14, 1861, under Gen. Swift, to guard the place from a threatening attack. The regiment was completely organized and mustered into service at Chicago June 17, 1861, and mustered out at the expiration of its term of service July 9, 1864. It had one man in it from Du Page County.

## COMPANY C.

Miles, Martin, Wheaton, who remained in the service during its term.

## TWENTIETH REGIMENT.

The Twentieth Regiment of Illinois Infantry was organized at Joliet May 14, and mustered

in June 13, 1861. It took part in the siege of Fort Donelson February, 1862, and in the battle of Shiloh the following April. It also was in many other engagements during the term of its service, till it was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 16, 1865, and arrived at Chicago the 19th for discharge. It had five men from Du Page County.

## COMPANY A.

Scott, Silas C., First Sergeant, enlisted and mustered in October 10, 1864.

Ewing, Robert, Sergeant, Naperville, enlisted and mustered in October 12, 1864.

Bocker, George B., Addison, enlisted and mustered in October 12, 1864.

Wante, Lushing, Naperville, enlisted and mustered in October 12, 1864.

## COMPANY B.

Neff, Martin, Du Page County, enlisted October 14, and mustered in the 28th, 1861; died at Cairo September 2, 1863.

## TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

The Twenty-third Regiment of Illinois Infantry, known as the Irish Brigade, was organized at Chicago May 17, 1861, and mustered into service June 17, and mustered out July 24, 1865. It had fifteen men from Du Page County in its ranks as follows:

## COMPANY H.

Bates, Francis, Wheaton, Sergeant.  
 Watson, Casper W., Wheaton, Corporal.  
 Armbruster, Adam, Naperville.  
 Austin N., Wheaton.  
 Beardsley, Jerome G., Wheaton.  
 Drullard, Thomas W., Wheaton.  
 Getsch, Frank S., Milton.  
 Georo, Serophine, Milton.  
 Manning, Augustus, Warrenville.  
 Kovey, Fred, Milton.  
 Kinyon, Albert R., York.  
 Ott, Peter, Milton.  
 Ulech, Herman W. A., Wheaton.  
 Wilskin, Dominee, Naperville.  
 Yeates, J. K. P.

The above all enlisted in March, 1865, and were mustered out with the regiment.



## THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

The Thirty-third Regiment of Illinois Infantry, known as the Normal Regiment, because it was composed largely of teachers and students, was organized at Camp Butler in September, 1861, and mustered into service the same month. It moved immediately to Ironton, Mo., where it remained during the winter, doing occasional scout service and fighting the battle of Fredericksburg. In March, 1862, it moved southward and joined Gen. Curtis' army, and took part in the battle of Cache. After being engaged here in several skirmishes with the enemy, it moved to Pilot Knob, Mo., arriving in October, 1862.

November 15, it moved to Van Buren, Ark., in Col. Harris' brigade, Brig. Gen. W. J. Benton's division of Gen. Davidson's corps, and made a winter campaign in Southeast Missouri, passing through Patterson, Van Buren, Alton, West Plain, Eminence and Centreville, and returned to Bellevue Valley, near Pilot Knob, about March 1, 1863.

It was then ordered to St. Genevieve, Mo., where, with the command, it embarked for Miliken's Bend, La. It was now attached to the First Brigade, First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, and with it took part in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, the assault and sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson.

In August, it moved to New Orleans with the Thirteenth Corps. In October, it was engaged in the campaign up the Bayou Teche, and, returning to New Orleans in November, it was ordered to Brownsville, Tex., but before landing was ordered to Arkansas Pass. It disembarked on St. Joseph's and Matagorda Islands to Saluria, participating in the capture of Ft. Esperanza, and thence moved to Indianola and Port Lavaca.

The First Brigade, while on the mainland of Texas, was commanded by Brig. Gen. Fitz Henry Warren. January 1, 1864, the regiment

re-enlisted as veterans, and March 14 reached Bloomington, Ill., and received veteran furlough.

April 18, 1864, the regiment was re-organized at Camp Butler, Ill., and proceeded to New Orleans via Alton and St. Louis, arriving the 29th and camping at Carrollton.

May 17, it was ordered to Brashear City, La. Soon after its arrival, the regiment was scattered along the line of the road as guard, as follows: Companies F, C and K at Bayou Boeuf; Company I at Bayou L'Ours; Companies A and D at Tigerville; Company G at Chacahula; Company E at Terre Bonne; Company B at Bayou La Fourche and Bayou des Allemands; Company H at Boutte; regimental headquarters, Terre Bonne. The district was called the "District of La Fourche," commanded by Brig. Gen. Robert A. Cameron, headquarters at Thibodeaux.

September 17, 1864, the non-veterans of the regiment were started home, via New York City, in charge of rebel prisoners, and were mustered out at Camp Butler about October 11, 1864.

March 2, 1865, it was ordered to join the Sixteenth Army Corps. Near Boutte Station the train was thrown from the track, and nine men killed and seventy wounded. On the 18th, the regiment embarked on Lake Ponchartrain for Mobile expedition. Company K remaining behind to guard transportation, joined the regiment April 11, at Blakely.

It next moved via Fort Gaines and Navy Cove, landed on Fish River, Ala., and marched with Gen. Canby's army up the east side of Mobile Bay. The regiment was in the First Brigade, Col. W. L. McMillian, Ninety-fifth Ohio; First Division, Brig. Gen. J. McArthur; Sixteenth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith.

March 27, it arrived in front of Spanish Fort, the main defense of Mobile, and, until its capture, April 18, was actively engaged. Loss, 1 killed, 2 died of wounds, and 9 wounded.

After the surrender of Mobile, it marched, April 13, 1865, with the Sixteenth Army Corps, for Montgomery, Ala., where it arrived on the 25th, and encamped on the Alabama River. Here it received the news of Lee and Johnston's surrender, after which its operations were not of a hostile character.

May 10, marched to Selma, and May 17 by rail to Meriden, Miss. In the latter part of July, the regiment was filled above the maximum by men transferred from the Seventy-second, One Hundred and Seventeenth, One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois, when it moved to Vicksburg August 4, 1865; and remained at that place until mustered out of service November 24, 1865, and ordered to Camp Butler, Ill., for final payment and discharge. It had forty-seven men from Du Page County.

## COMPANY B.

Morgan, Moses J., Naperville, Captain; date of rank September 18, 1861.  
 Durant, Edward T., Lisle, First Lieutenant; date of promotion from Second Lieutenant March 20, 1864.  
 Morgan, Sid. O., Naperville, Sergeant; re-enlisted as veteran.  
 Lyon, Forester S., Downer's Grove, Sergeant; re-enlisted as veteran.  
 Barr, James M., Lisle, Corporal; discharged March 23, 1863, for disability.  
 Cotter, Charles M., Lisle, Corporal; discharged March 23, 1863, for disability.  
 Green, Frank D., Lisle, Corporal; died at Ironton, Mo., February 15, 1863.  
 Wakeman, Bradford J., Cottage Hill, Musician; promoted to Fife Major.

## PRIVATES.

Allison, Andrew, Cass; died at Helena October 5, 1862.  
 Andrews, Charles, Downer's Grove; mustered out October 11, 1864.  
 Andrews, Giles, York, mustered out October 11, 1864.  
 Austin, Charles G., Jr., Downer's Grove; re-enlisted as veteran.  
 Ballou, Morgan, Lisle, mustered out October 11, 1864, as Corporal.

Block, Ferdinand, Lisle; re-enlisted as veteran.  
 Blodgett, Scott, Cass; re-enlisted as veteran.  
 Clark, Luther J., Bloomingdale; re-enlisted as veteran.  
 Chatfield, Alonzo B., Lisle; discharged for wounds.  
 Chatfield, George W., Lisle.  
 Cry, Samuel, Naperville; re-enlisted as veteran.  
 Clifford, Edward, Cass; mustered out October 11, 1874.  
 Day, Brice, Cass, died at Mound City September 15, 1862.  
 Durant, William E., Lisle; re-enlisted as veteran.  
 Fetterman, Cyrus, Cass; re-enlisted as veteran.  
 Fischer, Frederick J., Addison; mustered out October 11, 1864, as Corporal.  
 Grothman, Frederick, Addison; discharged October 4, 1864, term expired.  
 Heartt, George, Cass; re-enlisted as veteran.  
 Harberger, Jacob, Addison; re-enlisted as veteran.  
 Holchany, Frederick, Addison; re-enlisted as veteran.  
 Hummer, Jacob, Naperville; re-enlisted as veteran.  
 Koshner, Charles, Naperville; re-enlisted as veteran.  
 Morgan, Henry G., Naperville; discharged February 11, 1862, for disability.  
 Marvin, Hector A., Lisle; died at Ironton, Mo., November 19, 1861.  
 Rodgers, Lucius B., Milton; re-enlisted as veteran.  
 Ridge, Royer, Naperville; re-enlisted as veteran.  
 Smart, Wesley, Downer's Grove; mustered out October 11, 1864.  
 Schmidt, Edward, Addison.  
 Schwartz, Louis, Addison; died at Ironton, Mo., October 14, 1861.  
 Shimmer, J. C., Addison; mustered out October 11, 1864.  
 Turtlott, James M., Cass; mustered out October 11, 1864.  
 Utting, William, Addison; died at St. Louis October 20, 1861.  
 Wheatley, William, Lisle; mustered out October 11, 1864.

## RECRUITS.

Grannke, Charles, Addison, enlisted December 2, 1861; died at Virginia Station, Mo., March 2, 1862.  
 Grothman, Frederick, York, enlisted October 4, 1864.  
 Hatch, Edward P., Lisle, enlisted September 20, 1864; discharged July 20, 1865, as Sergeant for promotion in U. S. Colored Infantry.  
 Renken, Henry, Addison; transferred to gunboat service February 7, 1862.



## COMPANY F.

Lapin, Charles, Warrenville.

## COMPANY H.

Nelson, Henry, Naperville, enlisted March 20; mustered in April 17, 1864.

Those who were mustered in October 4, 1864, were such as did not re-enlist after their terms had expired.

## THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

The Thirty-sixth Regiment of Illinois Infantry was organized at Aurora, Ill., in September, 1861, and mustered into service the 23d of the same month. It was sent to St. Louis, where it received its arms, from whence it was sent to Rolla, where it remained till January 14, 1862. More active service now began, and it was engaged in battle at Bentonville and Pea Ridge, subsequent to which it was assigned to Gen. Pope's command. It was next engaged in the battle of Perryville, where it lost seventy-five killed and wounded. But its terrible conflict was at Stone River, where, after six days' fighting, it came out with only 200 men. It was subsequently engaged in other battles near Chattanooga, in all of which its courage was not found wanting. It was mustered out at New Orleans, October 8, 1865, and arrived at Camp Butler the 17th for discharge. It had forty-seven men from Du Page County.

## COMPANY A.

Taylor, John B. F., Wheaton, enlisted August 8, and mustered in September 23, 1861; discharged September 22, 1864.

## COMPANY C.

Rothemel, Benhard, York, enlisted and mustered in October 14, 1864; transferred from Seventy-fourth Regiment.

## COMPANY K.

*Captain*—Adams, John Q., Wayne, date of rank August 20, and mustered in September 23, 1861; resigned September 7, 1862.

*First Lieutenants*—Elliot, John F., Wayne, date of rank September 7, 1862, mustered in March 12, 1863, promoted from Sergeant, discharged May 30, 1864; Pratt, Emery W., Wayne, date of rank April 11, 1865, mustered in July 8, 1865.

*Second Lieutenants*—Hammond, Mathew J., Wayne, date of rank February 15, 1862, resigned September 7, 1862; Hazelhurst, Charles, Wayne, date of rank September 7, 1862, mustered in November 17, 1862, resigned July 7, 1865.

*Sergeants*—Smith, Romain A., Wayne, enlisted August 12, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran; Adams, Eldridge, Wayne, enlisted August 12, 1861, died of wounds January 18, 1863; Dickenson, David H., Wayne, enlisted August 12, 1861, as Corporal, promoted to Second Lieutenant U. S. Colored Infantry.

*Corporals*—Folsón, Theodore A., Wayne, enlisted August 12, 1861.

Ketchum, Abram J., Wayne, enlisted August 12; 1861, transferred to Company K.

Starr, Robert H., Wayne, enlisted August 12, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran.

Albro, Eugene P., Wayne, Corporal, enlisted August 12, 1861.

Adams, Aseph J., Wayne; killed in battle at Stone River.

Hemmingway, George W., Wayne, musician, enlisted August 12, 1861; discharged for disability. Hazelhurst, James, Musician, Wayne, enlisted August 12, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran.

## PRIVATEs.

Allen, Henry C., Wayne, enlisted August 12, 1861, promoted to Corporal; discharged, February 25, 1862, for wounds.

Adams, William, Wayne, enlisted August 12, 1861; missing at Chickamauga September 20, 1863.

Blank, Harrison W., Wayne, enlisted September 20, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran.

Clark, John P., Wayne, enlisted August 12, 1861; died at Rolla December 14, 1861.

Delany, James, Wayne, enlisted August 12, 1861; discharged September 22, 1864.

Gordon, John M., Wayne, enlisted August 12, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran.

Grundy, Samuel, Wayne, enlisted August 12, 1861; killed at Chickamauga.

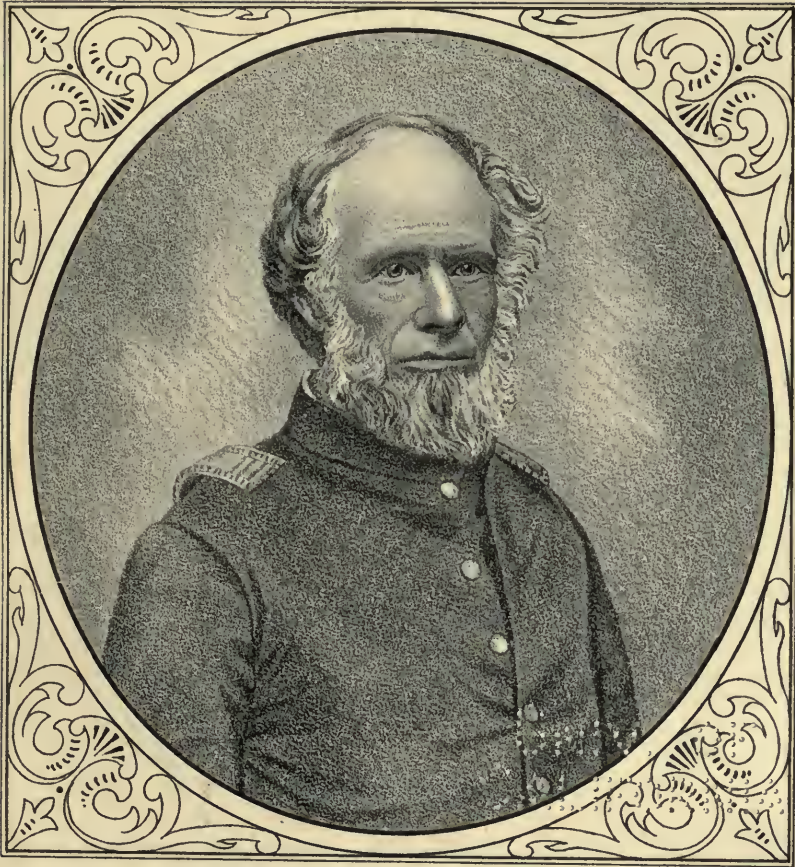
Gates, George W., Wayne, enlisted August 19, 1861, killed at Dallas, Ga., May 26, 1864.

La Rue, Harrison M., Du Page County, enlisted September 24, 1861, transferred to Fifteenth Cavalry.

Hillard, Michael, Wayne, enlisted August 12, 1861, died at Lebanon, Mo., Feb. 12, 1862.

Hazelhurst, Frederick, Wayne, enlisted August 12, 1861, mustered out, September 8, 1864, as Corporal.

Hammond, Daniel, Wayne, enlisted August 12, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran.



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Judd, Francis, Wayne, enlisted August 12, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran.

Matteson, Thomas P., Wayne, enlisted August 20, 1861, promoted to Principal Musician.

Minkler, John C., Wayne, enlisted August 24, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran.

Monroe, George, Wayne, enlisted August 20, 1861, killed in battle at Stone River.

Monroe, Edward E., Wayne, enlisted August 20, 1861.

Piatt, Emery W., Wayne, enlisted August 12, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran.

Paul, John, Wayne, enlisted August 20, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran.

Peterson, John, Wayne, enlisted August 21, 1861; transferred to V. R. C. April 17, 1864.

Skinner, Harrison, Wayne, enlisted August 12, 1861; killed at Perrsville, Ky., October 8, 1862.

Simmons, Benjamin W., enlisted August 12, 1861.

Scales, George M., Wayne, enlisted August 12, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran.

Samson, Francis, Wayne, enlisted August 12, 1861; died of wounds received at Cassville, Mo., April 16, 1862.

Sanders, Harlan, Wayne, enlisted August 12, 1861; discharged April 19, 1863, for wounds.

Tukesbury, Francis, Wayne, enlisted August 12, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran.

Tucker, Charles A., Wayne, enlisted August 12, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran.

Wood, Orrin, Wayne, enlisted August 12, 1861, died January 19, 1863, of wounds.

Wagoner, Sidney O., Wayne, enlisted August 12, 1861, discharged March 16, 1864, for wounds.

*Unassigned Recruits*—Bissell, Charles, York, enlisted and mustered in October 14, 1864.

## THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Thirty-seventh Regiment of Illinois Infantry was organized at Chicago in September 1861, and mustered out at Houston, Tex., May 15, 1866. It had four men from Du Page County.

Clark, Elijah A., Wheaton, First Assistant Surgeon, promoted by the President to Surgeon of Eighth Missouri Cavalry.

Blodgett, Edward A., Downer's Grove, Quartermaster's Sergeant.

## COMPANY C.

Newton, Isaac, Wheaton, enlisted September 1, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran.

## COMPANY G.

Topel, Dedrick, Downer's Grove, enlisted August 15; re-enlisted as veteran.

## THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

The Thirty-ninth Regiment of Illinois Infantry began recruiting immediately after the firing on Fort Sumter, but was not ready to take the field at the first call for six regiments from Illinois. It was mustered into service August, 1861, at Chicago, and mustered out at Norfolk, Va., December 5, 1865. It had two soldiers from Du Page County.

## COMPANY G.

Cook, Ezra A., Wheaton, enlisted September 2, 1861, discharged in 1864 for disability; Decker, Lewis, Wheaton, enlisted August 9, 1861, discharged the 30th for disability.

## FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

The Forty-second Regiment of Illinois Infantry was organized at Chicago July 22, 1861. It bore the brunt of the war, being in the principal battles in which the Army of the Cumberland was engaged. It was mustered out at Indianola, Tex., December 16, 1865, and reached Camp Butler January 3, 1866. It had seven men from Du Page County.

## COMPANY B.

O'Brien, Edward, Du Page County, enlisted and mustered in September 3, 1860, at Chicago, re-enlisted as veteran from Du Page County January 1, 1864, transferred to V. R. C. March 13, 1865.

## COMPANY H.

Bents, Benjamin, Naperville, enlisted and mustered in September 3, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran; Butts, Benjamin F., Naperville, enlisted February 16, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864, mustered out December 16, 1865, as Sergeant; Gillis, Thomas, Naperville, enlisted and mustered in August 3, 1861, killed at Farmington, Miss., May 9, 1862; Itzenhauzer, John, Naperville, enlisted and mustered in September 10, 1861, died of wounds January 8, 1862; Shimp, William, Naperville, enlisted and mustered in September 10, 1861, promoted to Sergeant, discharged on account of wounds Sep-



tember 16, 1864; Wilcox, Elisha, Naperville, enlisted and mustered in August 18, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran.

#### FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

The Forty-fourth Regiment of Illinois Infantry was organized in August, 1861, at Camp Ellsworth, in Chicago, and mustered out September 25, 1865, at Port Lavaca, Tex. Arrived at Springfield October 15, 1865, where it was discharged. In had one soldier from Du Page County.

#### COMPANY E.

Goldhammer, Henry, York, enlisted August 1, mustered in September 13, 1861, transferred to Company K.

#### FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The Fifty-first Regiment was organized at Camp Douglas December 24, 1861. April 2, 1862, it moved against Island No. 10. It suffered severely at the battle of Chickamauga, being in the thickest of the fight. On February 10, 1864, the whole regiment mustered as veterans. During the Atlanta campaign, it lost 3 officers killed, 4 wounded, and 105 men killed and wounded. It was mustered out of service at Camp Irwin, Tex., September 25, 1865, and arrived at Camp Butler October 15. It had eighteen men from Du Page County, as follows:

#### COMPANY B.

Bates, Ansel, Cottage Hill, enlisted October 19, 1861, mustered in January 23, 1862, promoted Sergeant and Second Lieutenant; Beach, Gustave, Cottage Hill, enlisted October 19, 1861, mustered in January 23, 1862; Bernan, Lewis, Addison, enlisted December 5, 1861; Foley, John, Cottage Hill, enlisted November 26, mustered in December 24, 1861, died at Chattanooga June 1, 1864; Hahn, Henry, Brush Hill, enlisted December 3, 1861; Hoffman, Paul, Cottage Hill, enlisted December 5, 1861; Johnson, Christian, Cottage Hill, enlisted December 7, mustered in the 24th, 1861; Kehler, Phillip, Cottage Hill, enlisted December 7, mustered in the 24th, 1861, died at Paducah June 1, 1862; Keiler, Stephen, Cottage Hill, enlisted December 13, mustered in the 24th, 1861, discharged October 2, 1862; Kernan, Mark T., York, enlisted November 26,

1861; Lapp, Henry, Cottage Hill, enlisted December 24, 1861, mustered in January 23, 1862, accidentally killed March 16, 1862; Lauerman, John, Cottage Hill, enlisted December 20, 1861, mustered in January 23, 1862; Snow, Edgar J., Cottage Hill, enlisted October 23, mustered in December 24, 1861; Welsh, William, Cottage Hill, enlisted November 30, mustered in December 24, 1861; Werden, Frederic, Brush Hill, enlisted December 2, mustered in the 24th, 1861.

#### COMPANY E.

Hull, Edward E., Naperville, enlisted December 24, 1863; killed at Kenesaw Mountain June 15, 1864.

#### COMPANY I.

Miller, George W., Cass, enlisted February 25, mustered in March 10, 1865; Prickett, William W., Cass, enlisted February 25, mustered in March 10, 1865

#### FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

The Fifty-second Regiment was organized at Geneva, Ill. Its first active service was at Fort Donelson, where it arrived in time to take charge of the rebel prisoners taken there and deliver them at Springfield and Chicago. It was then ordered to join the Army of the Tennessee, and was engaged in the battle of Shiloh, where it lost in killed, wounded and missing over one-third of its number. It was subsequently in the battles of Iuka, Corinth, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Lay's Ferry, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickojack Creek, Decatur and Altoona, after which it was with Gen. Sherman on his march to the sea, and went from there to Richmond. Was next in the grand review at Washington, from whence it was ordered to Louisville, where it was mustered out only 517 strong out of the original 940 men in its ranks, to whom 400 had been added as recruits, 823 men having been killed or disabled in the battles and hardships which this regiment had passed through. It had twenty-four men from Du Page County, as follows:

#### COMPANY A.

Burnham, Edward, Du Page County, enlisted October 12, mustered in the 25th, 1861; Giles, Jerry W., Naperville, enlisted September 16, mustered in Oc-

tober 25, 1861; Graves, James D., Naperville, enlisted October 25, 1861.

## COMPANY C.

Parks, Isaac, Naperville, enlisted September 15, mustered in November 19, 1861.

## COMPANY D.

Brown, Gilbert N., Winfield, enlisted September 10, mustered in November 19, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran, promoted to Sergeant; Hammond, James W., Winfield, enlisted January 20, mustered in February 27, 1864; Hammond, William H., Winfield, enlisted and mustered in at the same time; Reckenback, Christian, Winfield, enlisted September 10, mustered in November 19, 1861; Stauffer, Lewis, Winfield, enlisted and mustered in at the same time, re-enlisted as veteran; Swenson, John, Warrenville, enlisted and mustered in at the same time, re-enlisted as veteran; Vanderogen, John, Naperville, enlisted January 19, mustered in February 27, 1864, died near Marietta, Ga., July 23, 1864.

*Recruit*—La Plant, Medar, Naperville, January, 13, 1864.

## COMPANY I.

Farnham, Thomas E., Warrenville, enlisted September 11, and mustered in October 25, 1861.

## COMPANY K.

Cleveland, Sylvester, Naperville, enlisted January 9, 1864; Currier, William R., Turner Junction, enlisted September 6, mustered in October 25, 1861.

*Unassigned Recruit*—Ford, John, Naperville, mustered in February 27, 1864.

The following were musicians who enlisted October 25, 1861, all from Naperville:

Glines, A. B., Heitzler, John, Mathias, Gregory, Saylor, Alexander H., Saylor, Morgan F., Saylor, Thomas W., Swartz, Joseph, Vallette, James M.

## FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

The Fifty-third Regiment of Illinois Infantry was organized at Ottawa, Ill., in the winter of 1861–62, and moved to Camp Douglas February 27. It was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 22, 1865, and arrived at Chicago the 28th. It had one man from Du Page County in its ranks.

## COMPANY K.

Kingston, George, Downer's Grove, enlisted as recruit October 19, 1864.

## FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

The Fifty-fourth Regiment was organized at Camp Dubois, Aurora, Ill., in November, 1861, as a part of a Kentucky brigade. It was mustered into service February 18, 1862. This regiment was actively engaged raiding against and skirmishing with the enemy much of the time during the war, and in consequence many of them were taken prisoners, but were exchanged December 5, 1864.

It was mustered out at Little Rock October 15, 1865, and was discharged at Camp Butler the 26th. It had thirteen men from Du Page County.

## COMPANY B.

Miller, Alexander, Milton, enlisted November 21, and mustered in February 16, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran.

## COMPANY D.

Cox, William, Downer's Grove, enlisted as recruit March 31, 1865, died at Fort Smith, Ark., September 12, 1865; Cox, Wesley H., Downer's Grove, enlisted as recruit March 6, 1862, died at Memphis October 1, 1863; Hardsoc, Elzy, Downer's Grove, enlisted as recruit March 1, 1865, mustered out October 15, 1865.

## COMPANY G.

Busick, James A., Milton, enlisted December 2, 1861, mustered in February 18, 1862, re-enlisted as veteran; Sutherland, Amaziah, Milton, enlisted December 2, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran; Stevens, John W., Milton, enlisted December 2, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran.

## COMPANY I.

Farroll, Ezra R., York, enlisted and mustered in as recruit March 7, 1865, mustered out October 15, 1865; Riscoe, John, York, enlisted and mustered in March 7, 1865, mustered out October 15, 1865.

## COMPANY K.

Campbell, James H., Milton, enlisted as Wagoner December 10, 1861, mustered in February 10, 1862; Boyd, Ithamer, Milton, enlisted December 10, 1861, mustered in February 16, 1862; re-enlisted as veteran.



## UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Baker, Henry J., York, enlisted and mustered in March 8, 1865; Plumby, Andrew J., Milton, enlisted and mustered in March 30, 1864, transferred to V. R. C. September 22, 1864.

## FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

The Fifty-fifth Regiment of Illinois with the Fifty-fourth Ohio Infantry, distinguished themselves by their obstinate valor at the battle of Shiloh, where they held the extreme left of the Union army against a greatly superior force of the enemy till the main body had retired. Their loss in this engagement was ten officers and 102 killed or mortally wounded. The regiment was organized at Camp Douglas, and mustered into service October 31, 1861, and and mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., August 14, 1865. It arrived at Chicago August 22, where it was discharged. It had in its ranks thirty-five men from Du Page County :

## COMPANY C.

Sanders, Calvin A., Naperville, enlisted September 26, 1861, discharged January 5, 1863, for disability; Summers, Thomas, Du Page County, enlisted September 30, 1861, died at Memphis September 22, 1862; Schultz, Theodore, Du Page County, enlisted August 27, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran.

## COMPANY E.

*First Lieutenant.*—Dixon, William H., Downer's Grove, resigned March 13, 1862.

*Privates.*—Arnot, Hugo, Naperville, enlisted September 3, 1861, promoted to Corporal; Bautlinghouse, Amos, Naperville, enlisted September 6, 1861; Benie, Henry, Naperville, enlisted September 25, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran; Baiger, Dedic, Naperville, enlisted September 26, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran; Dixon, Robert, Du Page County, enlisted February 18, mustered in the 27, 1861, promoted to Captain from First Sergeant, re-enlisted as veteran; Downing, William, Bloomingdale, enlisted March 1, mustered in April 12, 1861; Garbs, Richard, Naperville, enlisted September 16, died at St. Louis of wounds October 31, 1864; Garst, Christian, Naperville, enlisted September 6, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran; Gleasner, Andrew, Naperville, enlisted September 9, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran; Gushard, Emanuel, Naperville, enlisted No-

ember 1, 1861, taken prisoner November 3, 1863; Gushard, Isaac, Naperville, enlisted September 26, re-enlisted as veteran; Kailer, Frederick, Naperville, enlisted September 3, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran; Keiser, Henry, Naperville, enlisted September 3, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran; Kennedy, James, Naperville, enlisted September 8, 1861; Kellogg, Samuel C., Naperville, died at Vicksburg July 18, 1863; Leiberguth, Christian, Naperville, enlisted September 6, re-enlisted as veteran; Leiberguth, Christian, Cass, enlisted January 24, mustered in February 16, 1864, promoted to Sergeant; Misner, Andrew, Naperville, enlisted September 19, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran; Porter, William, Naperville, promoted to Captain April 1, 1863, killed in battle June 27, 1864; Papp, Martin, Naperville, enlisted September 20, 1861, discharged September 26, 1863, for wounds; Porter, Martin R., Du Page County, enlisted September 3, 1861, discharged for disability June 28, 1863; Reynolds, Henry, Naperville, enlisted September 6, 1861; Reinoehl, Henry, Naperville, re-enlisted as veteran January 23, 1864; Reinoehl, Joseph, Naperville, enlisted November 18, 1861; Shaning, Dederick, York, re-enlisted as veteran January 23, 1864, killed at Kenesaw Mountain June 27, 1864; Shaning, Richard, Naperville, enlisted September 5, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran; Stretcher, David, Naperville, enlisted September 5, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran; Teisel, Henry, Naperville, enlisted September 6, 1861; Trinke, Harman, Naperville, enlisted October 16, 1861, died at Napoleon, Ark., January 17, 1863; Warden, Moses, Du Page County, enlisted September 3, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran; Warden, John, Du Page County, enlisted September 7, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran.

## FIFTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The Fifty-eighth Regiment of Illinois Infantry was organized with nine companies at Camp Douglas, and mustered into service December 24 and 25, 1861, the remaining tenth company being mustered in February 7, 1862. It participated in the capture of Fort Donelson, and was in many sanguinary battles during the war. It was mustered out at Montgomery, Ala., April 1, 1866. Twelve Du Page County men were in its ranks, as follows :

## COMPANY C.

Atwater, Benjamin F., York, enlisted December 12, mustered in the 25th, 1861, discharged June 17,

for disability: Eldridge, George W., York, enlisted January 12, 1862, discharged for disability.

## COMPANY D.

Mehan, John, Naperville, enlisted December 3, 1861, mustered in the 20th, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran; Stuber, Daniel, Addison, enlisted November 9, mustered in December 31, 1861, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

## COMPANY F.

Hoehn, George, Corporal, Brush Hill, enlisted and mustered in December 31, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran; Ugoveck, Albert, Cottage Hill, Corporal, enlisted November 12, mustered in December 31, 1861; Shultz, John, Brush Hill, enlisted October 30, mustered in December 31, 1861.

## COMPANY G.

Battles, Caleb, Winfield, enlisted and mustered in December 31, 1861, transferred to Company I, March 2, 1862.

## COMPANY H.

Scoville, George R., Wheaton, enlisted October 8, 1861, discharged for disability; Scoville, Goodwin D., Wheaton, enlisted October 8, re-enlisted as veteran.

## COMPANY I.

Dooner, Jeremiah, Turner Junction, enlisted December 9, mustered in the 24th, 1861, died of wounds received at Shiloh.

## SIXTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Sixty-seventh Regiment of Illinois Infantry was organized at Camp Douglas June 13, 1862, for three months' service, where it remained during its term. It had in its ranks three men from Du Page County.

## COMPANY B.

Farnagham, Melvin, Warrenville, enlisted June 4 and mustered in the 13th, 1862.

## COMPANY D.

Blanchard, William F., Wheaton, enlisted June 2, and mustered in the 13th, 1862; Ward, Isaac S., Wheaton, enlisted and mustered in at the same time.

## SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment Illinois Infantry was organized at Camp Douglas, and mustered into service as a three months' regiment June

14, 1862. It had five Du Page County men in its ranks.

## COMPANY B.

Benedict, Thomas, Wayne, Donovan, Henry, Turner Junction; Griffith, William, Turner Junction; Ketchum, Charles F., Turner Junction; Stephens, Alonzo S., Winfield; all mustered out at the expiration of their term.

## SEVENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

The Seventy-second Regiment of Illinois Infantry was organized by the Board of Trade, Chicago, July 23, 1862. It took part in the campaign on the Big Black, siege of Vicksburg, battle of Nashville, Fort Pillow, Fort Pemberton and many other lesser battles. It was mustered out of service at Jackson, Miss., August 13, 1865. It had fifteen men from Du Page County in its ranks.

## COMPANY A.

Black, Henry, York, enlisted and mustered in October 8, 1864, transferred to Twenty-third Veteran Reserve Corps, April 24, 1865; Schurzman, Charles, Addison, enlisted and mustered in October 8, 1864, died of wounds at Greenville, Ala., April 16, 1865.

## COMPANY C.

Gleason, Henry J., Milton, enlisted and mustered in August 21, 1862, promoted to Captain September 8, 1864; Gleason, Bishop J., Milton, enlisted January 4, and mustered in the 31st, 1864, transferred to Thirty-third Regiment.

## COMPANY D.

Graves, Julius, Lisle, enlisted July 28, mustered in August 21, 1861.

## COMPANY E.

Wells, Abraham, Downer's Grove, enlisted August 8, mustered in the 21st, 1862; Wells, Lucian, Cass, enlisted and mustered in at the same time; Winterton, William, Downer's Grove, enlisted and mustered in at the same time.

## COMPANY G.

Stinson, Thomas, Naperville, enlisted August 12, and mustered in the 21st, 1862, died May 28, 1862, of wounds.

## COMPANY K.

Heinricks, Peter, York; Heinrick, Christopher, York, enlisted and mustered in October 8, 1864.



Newhouse, Peter, Addison, enlisted and mustered in at the same date; Ross, Charles, York, enlisted and mustered in August 23, 1864; Shattman, Ernst, Addison, enlisted and mustered in October 8, 1864; Williams, William M., York, enlisted and mustered in October 14, 1864.

#### EIGHTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

The Eighty-second Regiment of Illinois Infantry, called the Second Hecker Regiment, mostly made up of Germans and Scandinavians, was mustered into service at Camp Butler, August 26, 1862. This regiment always honored the German name for toughness and endurance. It was mustered out at Chicago, June 17, 1865, at which time it had only 310 men left. One man represented Du Page County in it.

#### COMPANY K.

Bumgartner, Andreas, Winfield, enlisted July 5, mustered in September 26, discharged May 5, 1864, for disability.

#### EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The Eighty-eighth Regiment of Illinois Infantry, known as the Second Board of Trade Regiment, was mustered in at Chicago August 27, 1862, and after participating in its share in the war was mustered out of service at Chicago, June 14, 1865. Eight men from Du Page County were in its ranks.

#### COMPANY B.

Hamilton, Robert, Musician, died at Nashville, January 13, 1863; Jones, James H., mustered out June 9 as Corporal; Sutherland, James B., died at Nashville of wounds January 26, 1863; Thomas, Samuel S., transferred to Company E.

All the above from Milton, and enlisted and mustered into service in August, 1862.

#### COMPANY G.

Hubbart, Nicholas, enlisted August 12, mustered in the 27th, 1862; Hester, Samuel L., enlisted August 15, mustered in the 27th, 1862, mustered out as Corporal; Hester, Samuel, enlisted and mustered in at the same time; Kelly, Samuel, enlisted and mustered in at the same time.

All the above from Milton.

#### EIGHTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

The Eighty-ninth Regiment of Illinois Infantry was organized at Chicago under the united supervision of several railroad companies, whose parent offices were at the place. Hence it was called the Railroad Regiment. Its first company was mustered into the service August, 25, and its last the 27, 1862. It belonged to the Army of the Cumberland, and Nashville was the last great battle in which it was engaged, at which place it was mustered out of service June 10, 1865. It had seven men from Du Page County in its ranks.

#### COMPANY K.

Watson, Emery B., Turner Junction, Corporal, enlisted August 5, mustered in the 25th, 1862, discharged September 25, 1864, for disability; Fortman, Louis, Milton, enlisted August 4, and mustered in the 25th, 1862, died at New Albany, Ind., December 12, 1862; Leary, John, Turner Junction, enlisted August 11, and mustered in the 25th, 1862; Scott, Otis P., Turner Junction, enlisted August 7, and mustered in the 25th, 1862; Temple, George, Naperville, enlisted January 23, 1864; Washington, George, enlisted at the same time; Wright, Wallace, Turner Junction, enlisted August 7, mustered in the 25th, 1862, killed at Chickamauga September 19, 1863.

#### NINETY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

The Ninety-fifth Regiment of Illinois Infantry was mustered into the service at Rockford, Ill., September 4, 1862. Its chief field of operation was around Vicksburg, New Orleans and Mobile. It was mustered out at Camp Butler, Springfield, August 16, 1865. It lost 84 men in battle, and 276 of disease. Two men from Du Page County was in its ranks.

#### COMPANY A.

Pomery, Luther, Addison, enlisted October 17, 1864, transferred to the Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry; Smith, Thomas, Turner Junction, enlisted January, 25, 1865.

#### ONE HUNDREDTH REGIMENT.

The One Hundredth Regiment of Illinois Infantry was organized August 28, 1862, and



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known as the Will County Regiment. It had one man from Du Page County.

## COMPANY D.

Saylor, Peter H., Naperville, enlisted August 1, mustered in the 30th.

## ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Fifth Regiment of Illinois Infantry deserves a more extended history than any other to whose ranks Du Page County contributed her citizen soldiers, not because these soldiers were better than others who had gone from this county into the war before or after them, but because there were more of them than had enlisted into any other single regiment from this county.

The first call for volunteers had been made April 16, 1861, more than a year previous to the initiatory steps taken to raise the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment. Du Page County had fully contributed her quota to fill the first demand made upon her public spirit. Her young men had gone forth, with many others from the entire North, and the enemy had been met on many a field. Sometimes defeat and sometimes victory had followed, but as yet no substantial results had been reached as to how the conflict was to end. The rebels had lost none of their confidence; on the contrary, their resolution and courage seemed to be gathering force.

While this was true, it may with equal truth be said the inflexible determination of the North to conquer them had become the transcendent sentiment of the pulpit, forum and the press, and had fired the ambition of almost every young heart to interpose the muscular frame that encased it between the sacred shrine of his country's freedom and the enemy who had attacked it. The pleasing illusions, first that the rebels would not fight, and next that they could be conquered in three months, had vanished—the first when they fired on Fort Sumter, and the second when they met they

met the Union forces in the field as "Greek meets Greek."

And, while we condemned them none the less, we have been taught to respect them more, at least for their fighting qualities. Such was the spirit of public sentiment when the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment was organized in the counties of De Kalb and Du Page—six from the former and four from the latter. It was in response to a call from President Lincoln for 300,000 more men.

The One Hundred and Fifth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers was mustered into the service of the United States September 2, 1862, at Dixon, Ill.

On the 8th, moved to Camp Douglas; on the 30th left Camp Douglas for Louisville, Ky.; arriving on the 2d of October and reporting to Gen. Dumont, was attached to his division, Brig. Gen. W. T. Ward's Brigade; on the 3d moved in the direction of Frankfort; arrived on the 9th after a severe march; were engaged in guard and picket duty, with occasional slight skirmishing with the enemy. While at Frankfort, made a raid to Lawrenceburg and returned. On the 26th moved *en route* to Bowling Green, arriving on the 4th of November, and remaining one week. Was ordered to Scottville, November 25; moved to Gallatin, Tenn., December 11; moved to South Tunnel February 1, 1863; returned to Gallatin, remaining until the 1st day of June, 1863, when it moved to Lavergne; from thence to Murfreesboro, Tenn.; returning to Lavergne the last of July, moved to Nashville August 19; was quartered in Fort Negley, doing guard duty in it and the city of Nashville; exchanged the Austrian musket, with which the regiment had been armed, for the Springfield rifle musket. Meanwhile it was attached to the Eleventh Army Corps, Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard commanding.

On the 24th of February, 1864, it took the line of march in the direction of Chattanooga, Tenn. On the —th day of March it arrived



at Wauhatchie, at which place it remained until the 2d day of May, being brigaded with the One Hundred and Second and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois, Seventieth Indiana and the Seventy-ninth Ohio, with which it remained during the war. In the meantime, the Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps were consolidated under the name of the Twentieth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker commanding. May 2, moved to Gordon's Mills; May 6, marched to Lect's Farm; thence to Taylor's Ridge on the 7th; May 10, moved to Snake Creek Gap; May 12, to Sugar Valley; May 13, moved in the direction of Resaca, Ga., skirmishing that evening and the next day. The morning of the 15th, moved with the corps to the extreme left of the lines. Immediately upon its arrival, took part in a charge upon the enemy's works, which were carried, losing several men in the engagement. On the 16th, pursued the retreating army, arriving at Calhoun on the 17th. On the 18th, moved to near Cassville. On the 19th, the One Hundred and Fifth being in advance, skirmished with the rear guard of the enemy, driving them at every point. Remained near Kingston until the 23d, when ordered forward, crossing the Etoway River; 24th, moved to Burnt Hickory. On the 25th, continuing its march to Dallas, Ga., encountering the enemy, having a brisk engagement until dark—the casualties numbering 15, including two commissioned officers.

From this time until the 1st of June, the regiment was engaged in advancing the line, building and strengthening the works and skirmishing, losing 16 men.

On the 1st of June, moved to the extreme left with the Twentieth Corps. On the 2d, the One Hundred and Fifth was ordered out as flankers, in which position it lost a most excellent officer, Surgeon Horace S. Potter, being killed by a shell. On the 3d, moved around and beyond the enemy's right, encamping near

Ackworth, Ga. Here it remained until the 6th, when it moved forward and took position at Golgotha Church, in line of battle, throwing up intrenchments and remaining until the 15th, when it again moved forward, encountering the enemy behind the breastworks. A steady fire was kept up until dark. That night and the next day (the 16th) was occupied in strengthening the position by erecting breastworks, being exposed to the fire of the enemy. Lost 19 men during the two days. The night of the 16th, the enemy retreated. On the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th, followed the retreating enemy, with slight skirmishing at intervals; 21st, severe skirmish fighting; 22d, moved forward about a mile, in close proximity to the enemy's works, exposed to their fire, losing 11 men. The enemy evacuated its position during the night of July 2. On the 3d, moved in the direction of Marietta, Ga. The brigade to which the One Hundred and Fifth was attached being the advance, skirmished with the enemy, losing 1 man killed and 2 wounded, camping about four miles from Marietta, Ga., in plain view of a portion of the rebel army. On the evening of the 4th, continued the march in the direction of the Chattahoochie River, camping within two miles of that stream, on the north side, the night of the 6th. Remained there until the 17th, when it crossed the river and encamped until the afternoon of the 18th; moved forward about five miles and rested until the morning of the 20th; crossed Peach Tree Creek and came upon the enemy.

A line of battle was formed, a charge of the enemy was repulsed in the afternoon, and several prisoners captured, also the colors of the Twelfth Louisiana. The 21st was occupied in burying the dead of both sides, and collecting and turning over ordnance and other property. On the 22d, moved forward about three miles, when the enemy was again encountered, posted behind the defenses of Atlanta. Intrenchments

were immediately thrown up. Remained in this position until the 26th, when relieved and placed on reserve; 29th, moved six miles to the right of the line. Making the position secure by throwing up works, remained until the 2d day of August; returned to the left and took position, which was fortified and strengthened. Constant skirmishing and artillery firing was kept up until the night of the 25th of August, when ordered to fall back to the Chattahoochie. Here it remained until the 27th, when it took position on the north side of that stream, doing picket and guard duty. The 2d day of September the city of Atlanta surrendered. The regiment remained in the vicinity of Atlanta until the 15th of November, when the "grand march to the sea" was begun. The One Hundred and Fifth, accompanying the expedition, bore its full share of the trials and hardships incident thereto.

Passing on the route Decatur, Lithonia, Social Circle, Rutledge and Madison, at which last-named place it arrived on the 19th of November. From thence marched southward to the city of Milledgeville, the capital of Georgia, arriving on the 22d, and remaining until the 27th. Thence to the north of the Mississippi & Georgia Central Railroad. Passing through Sandersville, Davisboro and Louisville (the One Hundred and Fifth and part of the One Hundred and Second meeting a body of rebel cavalry between the two last-mentioned places), reaching Milan on December 3.

Continuing the march toward Savannah, passing through Springfield on the 7th, having a slight skirmish with the guerrillas, arriving in the city of Savannah on the 10th. The One Hundred and Fifth being the advance that day, had a brisk skirmish with the enemy's pickets, driving them within the defenses of that city. Participated in the siege of Savannah, which surrendered to a magnanimous foe, to use the words of the *Savannah Republican*. This was the crowning success of the campaign, and the

troops were in ecstasies. They mingled freely with the populace, bought hot cakes of the pretty, bright-eyed feminine rebels, who didn't look so very hostile to the boys as they ate from their pie-tins the delicious tid-bits prepared for them, "all for greenbacks," of course, and yet, greenbacks nevertheless, it was a pleasant change to eat food prepared by female hands. On the 31st of December, A. D. 1864, and January 1, 1865, was occupied in crossing the Savannah River, losing one man by a musket shot from the enemy. Moved five miles, and encamped until the 4th of January. Marched north to Hardee's farm, and again encamped remaining until the 17th, with slight skirmishes at intervals. Moved to Hardeeville, remaining there until the 29th, when it started on the campaign of the Carolinas. Moving northward, nothing of interest occurred until the 2d day of February, when the One Hundred and Fifth being in the advance, encountered the enemy near Lawtonville, strongly posted behind their barricades; it immediately charged the enemy, driving them from their position through the town, losing eight men in the engagement.

Continued the march on the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th, when the One Hundred and Fifth had the advance. Had some slight skirmishes with Wade Hampton's cavalry; 8th, 9th and 10th, were engaged in tearing up railroad between Graham Station and Williston; from thence across the North and South Edisto Rivers, on the road to Columbia, arriving opposite that city on the 16th, after a very disagreeable march through swamps and marshes. Not being able to cross the Congaree at that point, moved up the river and crossed the Broad and Saluda Rivers, which unite and form the Congaree. Marching northward, arrived at Winnsboro on the 21st. On the 22d, the regiment, again in the advance, had some skirmishing with Butler's rebel cavalry, and crossed the Wateree River; reached Hanging Rock on the 27th; rested one day; 29th moved



forward, arriving at Chesterfield March 3 ; at Cheraw March 6. Crossed Great Pedee and Lumber Rivers, and arrived at Fayetteville on the 11th. Resting three days, 15th moved in the direction of Raleigh, N. C., some ten miles, when it encountered the enemy, heavily entrenched near Averysboro ; then, on the 16th, followed the battle of Averysboro, the enemy being driven from their position. The One One Hundred and Fifth lost six killed and sixteen wounded.

On the 19th, 20th and 21st, took part in the engagement near Bentonville ; the enemy evacuated that place on the night of the 21st. Arrived at Goldsboro on the night of the 24th. Thus ended the campaign of the Carolinas.

Remained at Goldsboro until April 10, 1865. Continued the march toward Raleigh, arriving at Smithfield on the 11th, and at Raleigh on the 13th, encountering but little opposition from the enemy. Resting till the 25th, moved out some fourteen miles on the Holly Springs road, in the direction of Gen. Johnston's army. Encamped during the 26th and 27th. In the meantime, Gen. Johnston surrendered.

On the 28th, returned to Raleigh, and immediately began making preparations for the homeward march. On the 30th, left Raleigh en route to Washington City, by way of Richmond, passing through the latter city on the 11th of May ; arrived in the vicinity of Alexandria, Va., on the 19th ; took part in the grand review at Washington on the 24th, when the regiment received a compliment for their movements in the manual of arms and their military appearance. Remained in the vicinity of Washington until the 7th of June, when the regiment was mustered out of the service and started by rail for Chicago, Ill., where it arrived on the 10th. Remained at Camp Fry until the 17th, when paid off and disbanded.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

Vallette, Henry F., Naperville ; date of rank September 2, 1862 ; resigned June 18, 1864.

ADJUTANT.

Phillips, William N., Wayne ; date of rank September 2, 1862 ; resigned December 2, 1862.

SURGEONS.

Potter, Horace S., Milton ; date of rank September 5, 1862 ; killed in battle June 2, 1864.

Waterman, Alfred, Warrentonville ; date of rank June 2, 1864 ; promoted from First Surgeon ; mustered out June 7, 1865.

FIRST ASSISTANT SURGEON.

Beggs, George W., Naperville ; date of rank June 2, 1864 ; promoted from Second Surgeon ; mustered out June 7, 1865.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

SERGEANT MAJORS.

Vallette, Jonathan G., Milton ; discharged July 6, 1864, to accept commission in volunteer service.

Whitlock, Ogden, Milton, mustered out June 7, 1865.

COMMISSARY SERGEANT.

Clinton, Beach, Winfield ; promoted First Lieutenant and Quarter-master in United States Colored Troops.

HOSPITAL STEWARDS.

Beggs, George W., Naperville ; promoted Assistant Surgeon.

PRINCIPAL MUSICIANS.

Fuller, Morell, Du Page County.

Van Vetzger, Walter.

COMPANY B.

CAPTAINS.

Rogers, Theodore S., Naperville, date of rank September 2, 1862 ; resigned September 30, 1864.

Church, Lucius B., Winfield, date of rank September 30, 1864 ; promoted from Lieutenant ; mustered out June 7, 1865.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

Scott, Willard, Jr., Naperville, date of rank September 30, 1864 ; promoted from Second Lieutenant ; mustered out June 7, 1865.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Bedell, Gilbert, Winfield, date of rank June 7, 1865 ; mustered out (as Sergeant) June 7, 1865.

FIRST SERGEANT.

Sedgwick, John A., Naperville, enlisted August 2, 1862 ; discharged November 15, 1864.

SERGEANTS.

Kelley, Isaac D., Naperville, enlisted July 29, 1862 ; mustered out June 7, 1865.

Carpenter, Ashley E., Milton, August 6; died at Scottville, Ky., November 30, 1862.

Bedell, Gilbert, Winfield, August 4; mustered out June 7, 1865, First Sergeant; commissioned Second Lieutenant, but not mustered.

Townsend, Perry, Downer's Grove, July 29; mustered out May 18, 1865.

## CORPORALS.

Naper, Mark A., Naperville, August 6; mustered out June 7, 1865, as Sergeant.

Town, Morris, Winfield, August 6; mustered out June 7, 1865, as Sergeant.

Cooley, Elias A., Winfield, August 5, private; died June 22, 1864; wounds.

Freeto, William, Milton, July 29; mustered out May 13, 1865.

Burns, Elias, York, August 4; died June 22, 1864; wounds.

Yock, Nicholas, Naperville, August 4; mustered out June 7, 1865.

Foster, Alexander F., Downer's Grove, August 12; discharged April 7, 1863; disability.

Barr, Samuel A., Naperville, August 6; mustered out June 7, 1865.

## PRIVATES.

Beach, Clinton, Winfield, August 5; promoted Commissary Sergeant.

Burns, John B., York, August 2.

Beggs, George W., Naperville, August 6; promoted Hospital Steward.

Bowker, George, Bloomingdale, August 7.

Branch, Royal D., Naperville, August 2.

Bucks, Wesley, Lisle, August 2.

Beidleman, William, Lisle, August 3.

Bachlem, William, Winfield, August 5.

Buchanan, Albert, Winfield, August 5; discharged June 26, 1863; disability.

Brown, William H., Winfield, August 6; promoted First Lieutenant United States Colored Infantry.

Bannister, Edmund B., Naperville, August 4; discharged January 20, 1863; disability.

Babbitt, John H., Naperville, August 4.

Balch, Homer, Naperville, August 5.

Butz, Joseph J., Naperville, August 6.

Coslett, Robert, Winfield, August 6; mustered out June 7, 1865, as Corporal.

Cooper, Frederick, Winfield, August 6; died at Bowling Green, Ky., January 1, 1863.

Cotes, John S., Winfield, August 11; died at Murfreesboro July 25, 1863.

Cornell, Joseph, Downer's Grove, August 11.

Chase, Samuel B., Downer's Grove, August 11.

Davis, Zora B., Naperville, August 6; discharged October 29, 1864; disability.

Fuller, Morell, Downer's Grove, August 4; promoted Drum Major.

Fowler, Daniel H., Naperville, August 7; transferred to Company D, One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Infantry.

Fisher, Abram B., Naperville, August 5.

Fey, Albert, Winfield, August 5; mustered out June 7, 1865, as Corporal.

Gager, John T., Lisle, July 29; mustered out June 7, 1865, as Corporal.

Gushert, Conrad, York, August 4; discharged January 21, 1863; disability.

Grumbine, Moses, Naperville, August 4; discharged May 2, 1865; disability.

Hand, Lewis J., Lisle, August 5.

Hickel, George, York, August 6.

Hynen, Ernest, Lisle, August 4; killed at Averysboro, N. C., March 16, 1865.

Hoffman, Bartholomew, Naperville, August 5.

Hamm Schmidt, Joseph, Winfield, August 5; mustered out July 1, 1865.

Hughes, William S., Winfield, August 6.

Johnston, William, Naperville, August 4; discharged January 21, 1863; disability.

Jones, Daniel, Downer's Grove, August 6; mustered out July 10, 1865.

Kenyon, Paris, York, July 29; died August 16, 1864; wounds.

Kummer, Henry, Lisle, August 6; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps March 13, 1864.

Kimball, Delos, Naperville, August 7; discharged May 23, 1863; disability.

Kenyon, Nicholas R., York, August 4; discharged March 2, 1863; disability.

Kessell, George, Naperville, August 6.

Kopp, Henry C., Naperville, August 6; mustered out July 22, 1865; prisoner of war.

Lindsey, Merritt, Naperville, August 3; died at Nashville, Tenn., April 9, 1864.

Murray, Charles, Winfield, August 5.

Motzberger, Henry, Milton, August 2.

Mowry, Henry, Winfield, July 31.

Meyers, Edwin B., Milton, August 4; discharged April 6, 1863; disability.

Meyers, Frederick A., Milton, August 4.

Meyers, William H., Milton, August 4; transferred to Engineer Corps August 15, 1864.

McMillan, James, Naperville, August 5.

Mayers, Henry, Naperville, August 4.

McQuinston, William, Lisle, August 6.



Mussleman, Harrison, Lisle, August 6.  
Norton, Henry, Naperville, August 6; died August 19, 1864; wounds.

Neitz, Moses, Naperville, August 15.

O'Conner, Hains, Winfield, August 5.

Pratt, Lorenzo, Wheaton, August 5; discharged April 6, 1863; disability.

Purnell, William, Winfield, August 5; mustered out May 19, 1865.

Reynolds, Alonzo L., Naperville, August 5; discharged January 21, 1863; disability.

Rickert, Edwin C., Milton, August 4; mustered out June 7, 1865, as Corporal.

Stanley, Joseph, Naperville, August 7; absent; sick at muster out of regiment.

Stephenson, John P., Winfield, August 5.

Stevens, Matthias A., Naperville, August 7.

Strong, Robert H., Du Page County, August 3.

Stutenroth, Charles W., Naperville, August 4; mustered out June 7 as Corporal.

Smith, Chauncey G., Du Page County, August 9; discharged December 20, 1863; disability.

Stanley, Joel, Naperville, August 3.

Townsend, Augustus, York, July 29; discharged May 17, 1863; disability.

Tucker, George, Winfield, August 9.

Van Veltzer, Walter, Downer's Grove, August 4; promoted Fife Major.

Van Oven, Adelbert, Naperville, August 9.

Wallace, Gerry, Downer's Grove, August 15.

Weaber, Edward, York, August 9; mustered out June 7, 1865, as Corporal.

Wright, Albert H., Naperville, August 11.

Weaver, Daniel R., Naperville, August 4.

Wiant, Albert H., Wheaton, August 6.

Wilson, Moultrie, Winfield, August 15; discharged February 20, 1863; disability.

Watson, Sanford, Winfield, August 5; transferred to Engineer Corps August 15, 1864.

Wyman, William H., Winfield, August 5; discharged January 20, 1863; disability.

Zeutmeyer, Henry S., Naperville, August 5; died August 2, 1864; wounds.

#### RECRUITS.

Leffler, Jeremiah, Naperville, mustered in November 27, 1863; transferred to Company K, Sixteenth Illinois Infantry.

Palmer, Alonzo L.

#### COOKS OF A. D.

Perkins, Tillman, mustered in June 1, 1863.

Link, Robert, mustered in March 17, 1863; absent, sick, at muster out of regiment.

#### COMPANY D.

##### CAPTAINS.

Graves, Amos C., Winfield, date of rank September 2, 1862; discharged March 30, 1865.

Graves, Judson A., Winfield, date of rank April 20, 1865; promoted from Sergeant; mustered out (as First Lieutenant) June 7, 1865.

##### FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Jeffers, William H., Downer's Grove, date of rank September 2, 1862; resigned May 5, 1864.

Peaslee, Luther L., Naperville, date of rank May 5, 1864; promoted from Second Lieutenant; resigned September 24, 1864.

Coffin, Edward B., Winfield, date of rank April 20, 1865; mustered out as Sergeant June 7, 1865.

##### SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Brown, George, Du Page County, date of rank June 7, 1865; mustered out as Sergeant June 7, 1865.

##### FIRST SERGEANT.

Valette, Jonathan G., Milton, enlisted August 14, 1862; promoted Sergeant Major.

##### SERGEANTS.

Sedgwick, George G., Bloomingdale, enlisted August 14; discharged February 23, 1863; disability.

Billings, John, Jr., Winfield, August 11; discharged February 6, 1863; disability.

Munk, Edward, Jr., Winfield, August 11; discharged July 11, 1863, to accept commission Fourteenth U. S. C. T.

##### CORPORALS.

Graves, Adoniram J., Winfield, August 12; promoted First Sergeant, First Lieutenant and Commissioned Captain.

Coffin, Edwin, Winfield, August 12; First Sergeant, commissioned First Lieutenant, but not mustered; mustered out June 7, 1865; wounded.

Pinny, Milton, Winfield, August 12; discharged April 25, 1863; disability.

Apthorpe, George, Bloomingdale, August 14; discharged July 11, 1863, to accept commission in Fourteenth U. S. C. T.

Hayes, George, Bloomingdale, August 8; died at South Tunnel, Tenn., December 29, 1863.

Fowler, Ferdinand F., Naperville, August 12; discharged February 18, 1863; disability.

Freer, Theodore R., Downer's Grove, August 14; died at South Tunnel, Tenn., January 30, 1863.

##### MUSICIANS.

Watts, Joseph H., Winfield, August 14; mustered out June 7, 1865.

White, Uriah C., Winfield, August 14; mustered out June 7, 1865.

## WAGONER.

Wood, James H., Milton, August 15; discharged July 16, 1864.

## PRIVATES.

Barrows, James, Downer's Grove, August 14.

Berry, Isaac J., Winfield, August 14; mustered out June 7, 1865, as Sergeant.

Billings, Simeon, Winfield, August 12; mustered out May 20, 1865.

Bostwick, Hiram A., Winfield, August 12; mustered out June 7, 1865, as Corporal.

Bartholomew, Charles, Winfield, August 14; died at South Tunnel, Tenn., January 18, 1863.

Bostwick, Arthur, Winfield, August 14.

Blakeman, Jacob, Downer's Grove, August 12; mustered out May 20, 1865.

Brown, George, Du Page County, August 11; mustered out June 7, 1865, as Sergeant; commissioned Second Lieutenant, but not mustered.

Bartholomew, Darius, Naperville, August 14.

Collins, George, Lisle, August 14.

Conners, James, Downer's Grove, August 14.

Cry, David, Naperville, August 14; mustered out June 7, 1865, as Corporal.

Chapman, Edward, Bloomingdale, August 7; killed at Dallas, Ga., May 29, 1864.

Clark, Henry E., Bloomingdale, August 14; died at Gallatin, Tenn., February 8, 1863.

Dalton, Naylor, Winfield, August 11.

Dixou, James C., Downer's Grove, Sergeant; transferred to Engineer Corps August 7, 1864.

Denny, Charles, Naperville, August 11; discharged September 22, 1864; insane.

Drullard, Alvaro, Naperville, August 10; Corporal; died at Murfreesboro September 2, 1863.

Elsy, Isaac, Naperville, August 14; died at Gallatin, Tenn., April 9, 1863; accidental wounds.

French, Joseph G., Bloomingdale, August 12; mustered out June 7, 1865, as Corporal.

Gary, Erastus N., Milton, August 14; discharged September, 1864, as Sergeant; wounds.

Givler, Solomon, Jr., Naperville, August 14; died at Scottsville, Ky., December 5, 1862.

Godfry, Luther N., Bloomingdale, August 13; discharged February 24, 1863; disability.

Gumpsheimer, Christ, Downer's Grove, August 14; discharged January 15, 1864.

Goodel, Henry, Du Page County, August 12.

Hatch, Reuben R., Lisle, August 10; discharged April 1, 1863; disability.

Ingalls, Abner E., Lisle, August 10; discharged March 14, 1863; disability.

Ingalls, Andrew E., Lisle, August 14; died at Gallatin, Tenn., February 14, 1863.

Kumner, Herman, Milton, August 10; mustered out as Corporal; wounded.

Leonard, Charles, Naperville, August 10; killed Averysboro, N. C., March 16, 1865.

Landon, Dwight, Bloomingdale, August 14.

Lawrence, Charles, Bloomingdale, August 14; discharged May 29, 1863; disability.

Lilly, Emery A., Bloomingdale, August 14; left at Scottsville, Ky., November 24, 1862.

Linck, Antone, Lisle, August 14; mustered out as Corporal.

Meyrs, John M., Downer's Grove, August 12; died at Gallatin, Tenn., April 8, 1863.

McQuestion, Christ, Naperville, August 14; discharged December 23, 1863; disability.

Munk, James C., Winfield, August 14; killed at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864.

Meachem, Lucius, Bloomingdale, August 6; discharged December 5, 1862; disability.

Morey, John, Lisle, August 15; discharged April 18, 1865.

Miles, James, Lisle, August 14; discharged December 29, 1862.

Palmer, Alonzo, Lisle, August 14; transferred to Company D March 21, 1863.

Puffer, Charles, Lisle, August 14.

Pierce, John H., Bloomingdale, August 14; died at Frankfort, Ky., November 13, 1863.

Robberts, Charles, Naperville, August 14; discharged January 9, 1863; disability.

Rogers, Bloomingdale, August 7; mustered out as Sergeant; was a prisoner.

Rogers, Dedrich, Lisle, August 14.

Ruckerick, Henry, Downer's Grove, August 12; mustered out June 7, 1865; wounded.

Richards, Samuel T., Lisle, August 13; died South Tunnel, Tenn., January 28, 1863; wounded.

Resequie, Lucien V., Winfield, August 14; mustered out May 19, 1865.

Streblov, Frederick, Downer's Grove, August 14; mustered out as Corporal.

Shimelspfenig, Frank, Naperville, August 14; mustered out as Corporal.

Schroder, John, Naperville, August 13; transferred to Mississippi Marine Brigade March 25, 1863.

Straul, Antone, Lisle, August 14.

Straul, Antonie, August 14.

Shilling, Jacob, Downer's Grove, August 12.



Stanley, Elisha, Naperville, August 14; killed at Kenesaw Mountain June 16, 1864.

Taylor, Rufus B., Lisle, August 10.

Thompson, William, York, August 14; transferred to navy June 30, 1863.

Umberger, Hiram, Naperville, August 13; mustered out July 1, 1865, as Corporal; prisoner of war.

Wray, William T., Winfield, August 12; killed at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864.

Wheatley, Isaac, Lisle, August 11; mustered out as Sergeant.

Wilson, Rolon, Winfield, August 12; discharged April 4, 1863.

Wallace, Rosell, Bloomingdale, August 14.

Winop, Daniel, Downer's Grove, August 13; transferred to Engineer Corps August 7, 1864.

Yender, Allis, Lisle, August 14.

#### RECRUITS.

Cline, Lewis, Downer's Grove, October 18, 1864; transferred to Company F, Sixteenth Illinois Infantry.

Eddie, J., Downer's Grove, Oct. 18, 1864; transferred to Company F, Sixteenth Illinois Infantry.

Fowler, Daniel, Naperville; died at Gallatin, Tenn., March 28, 1863.

Graves, James D., Naperville, November 27, 1863; transferred to Company F, Sixteenth Illinois Infantry.

Gieble, John, Downer's Grove, October 18, 1864; transferred to Company F, Sixteenth Illinois Infantry.

Gerlin, John, Downer's Grove, October 18, 1864; transferred to Company F, Sixteenth Illinois Infantry.

Mayo, Alfred H., Naperville, November 27, 1863; transferred to Company F, Sixteenth Illinois Infantry.

Mochel, George, Downer's Grove, October 18, 1864; transferred to Company F, Sixteenth Illinois Infantry.

Wolf, George, September 20, 1862.

Winslow, Edward M., September 20, 1862.

#### COOKS OF A. D.

Ayers, Peter, October 14, 1863; died at Nashville, Tenn., March 4, 1864.

Jones, Robert, November 14, 1863; absent, sick, at muster out of regiment.

#### COMPANY F.

##### CAPTAINS.

Daniels, Seth F., Wheaton; date of rank, September 2, 1862; discharged June 7, 1865.

Adams, Samuel, Wayne; date of rank, September 2, 1862; resigned April 13, 1864.

##### FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Tirtlatt, William M., Milton; date of rank April 13, 1864; promoted from Sergeant to Second Lieutenant November 28, 1864.

Smith, Melvin, Winfield; date of rank April 13, 1864; promoted from Sergeant.

##### SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Porter, Warner, York; date of rank September 2, 1862; resigned April 17, 1863.

Cram, George F., Wheaton; date of rank June 7, 1865; commissioned, but not mustered; muster out June 7, 1865, First Sergeant; promoted from Corporal; wounded.

##### SERGEANTS.

Wheeler, Henry C., Milton, enlisted August 8, 1862; promoted Second Lieutenant Fourteenth U. S. C. T.

Woleott, Morgan, Wayne, enlisted August 5, 1862; discharged March 4, 1863, disability.

Perry, Daniel E., Winfield, enlisted August 9, 1862; died July 29, 1863.

##### CORPORALS.

Boutwell, George W., Wayne, enlisted July 31, discharged July 6, 1864, to accept promotion in U. S. C. T.

Akin, Sterlin D., Wayne, enlisted August 5, 1862; died at Frankfort, Ky., October 24, 1862.

Smith, George A., Wayne, August 5, 1862; transferred to Mississippi Marine Brigade March 2, 1863.

Perry, Harris, York, August 3, 1862; discharged March 6, 1863, as private; disability.

Meachem, Marchal E., Milton, August 10, 1862, died at Scottsville, Ky., November 25, 1862.

Thompson, John, Jr., Wayne; enlisted August 5; 1862; discharged April 20, 1863; disability.

Knine, George W., Bloomingdale, enlisted August 7, 1862.

##### MUSICIANS.

Kenyon, George W., York, enlisted July 29, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865, as private.

Standish, Hiram C., Lisle, enlisted August 11, 1862; discharged February 19, 1863; disability.

##### WAGONER.

Carter, William, Wayne, enlisted August 5, 1862; discharged May 20, 1863; disability.

##### PRIVATE'S.

Adams, Charles H., Wayne, August 5.

Ackerman, Alonzo, Milton, August 22.

- Baker, Silas, Wheaton, August 3.  
 Bacheider, John, Milton, August 9; promoted Sergeant; died August 2, 1864, wounds.  
 Braud, David N., Wayne, August 5; died Bowling Green, Ky., December 18; 1862.  
 Blank, Joel, Wayne, August 5; died Bowling Green, Ky., November 14, 1862.  
 Boutwell, Charles M., Wayne, August 5; promoted Sergeant.  
 Brannon, Patrick, Winfield, August 7; died about June 25, 1864; wounds.  
 Brown, William, Wayne, July 31; discharged October 17, 1864; wounds.  
 Brody, James, Bloomingdale; August 5; mustered out as Corporal; wounded.  
 Conner, Samuel F., Wayne, August 13; discharged October 30, 1862; disability.  
 Compton, Henry D., Bloomingdale, August 9.  
 Cary, Edward, Winfield, August 7; wounded.  
 Clark, Norman S., Wayne, July 31; mustered out Sergeant.  
 Congleton, James A., Bloomingdale, August 7; mustered out as Corporal.  
 Dissing, Aaron, Naperville, August 22; wounded twice.  
 Depue, Hanson J., Downer's Grove, August 11; discharged September 10, 1864; wounds.  
 DeWolf, Leonard E., Milton, August 8; discharged January 3, 1863; disability.  
 Ehle, Harmon S., Bloomingdale, August 7; mustered out June 10, 1865, as Corporal.  
 Fairbank, James H., Winfield, July 31.  
 Fletcher, W. Nichols, Wayne, August 5; mustered out as Sergeant.  
 Fancher, Allison, Wayne, August 13; discharged January 11, 1863, for disability.  
 Filer, Frank, York, August 9; absent, sick, at muster out of regiment.  
 Geer, Daniel V., Winfield, July 26; died January 16, 1863.  
 Geer, Lewis C., Winfield, August 3; discharged January 19, 1863, for disability.  
 Griswold, Martin E., Wheaton, August 22.  
 Grant, Isaac J., York, July 29; discharged March 8, 1863, for disability.  
 Grant, David J., York, August 7; mustered out May 22, 1865, as Sergeant.  
 Grant, Orris W., York, August 7.  
 Green, Edwin, Wayne, August 5; discharged April 7, 1863, for disability.  
 Gray, Virgil V., Wayne, August 22; discharged April 13, 1863.  
 Holmes, Thomas W., Milton, July 30; absent wounded at muster out of regiment.  
 Hadley, Arnis L., Milton, August 8.  
 Hammond, Perry H., Wayne, July 31; died at Nashville, Tenn., December 24, 1863.  
 Hammond, John, Jr., Wayne, July 31; mustered out June 7, 1865, as Corporal.  
 Johnston, James K., Downer's Grove, August 9.  
 Jipson, Thomas, Milton, August 22; transferred to Engineer Corps, August 15, 1864.  
 Keniston, Uriah B., Wayne, July 29; wounded.  
 Kingsley, Henry S., Milton, July 28; died January 17, 1863.  
 Knickerbocker, Wilson, Milton, July 30; died at Louisville, Ky., November 11, 1862.  
 Long, Silas, Wheaton, July 26.  
 Lewis, William, Wayne, August 13; wounded.  
 Mills, Samuel, Wayne, August 4; transferred to Company I.  
 Mattocks, Andrew J., Milton, August 5; died August 5, 1864.  
 Miller, George, York, August 8; mustered out as Corporal.  
 Miller, Albert, York, August 9.  
 McGilvery, John, Wayne, August 20; wounded twice.  
 Minor, Briton, Bloomingdale, August 5.  
 McLean, Daniel, Wayne, July 31, Corporal; transferred to navy July 15, 1864.  
 Mullen, Orlando J., Wayne, July 31; discharged March 22, 1864, for disability.  
 McGraw, Patrick, Milton, August 6; wounded.  
 Owen, Elisha G., Wayne, July 31; died March 28, 1863.  
 Pepper, Patrick, Wayne, August 1; transferred to Company I.  
 Parker, Dexter, Milton, August 15; mustered out May 17, 1865.  
 Porter, William, Wayne, August 6.  
 Rice, Arthur P., Wheaton, July 26; killed at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864.  
 Rudd, William C., Wheaton, August 10.  
 Reed, George B., Wayne, August 13.  
 Rush, Green B., Downer's Grove, August 8.  
 Sullivan, John, Milton, July 27.  
 Stanham, John, Wayne, August 5.  
 Samuelson, Gustavus, Wayne, August 10; discharged April 20, 1863, for disability.  
 Stover, Lewis C., Milton, August 10; discharged December 15, 1863; wounded.  
 Stockton, Joseph, Winfield, August 7; wounded.  
 Sayer, Warren M., Wayne, July 31.



Trick, Richard A., Wayne, July 30; discharged December 17, 1862; disability.

Talmage, George H., York, August 9.

Vanhoughton, John, Milton, August 22; mustered out as Corporal.

Wright, Benjamin F., Milton, July 28; supposed transferred to naval service.

Wheeler, John W., Wayne, July 29.

Whitlock, Ogden, Milton, August 20; promoted to Sergeant Major.

Wakelee, William H., Wheaton, August 3; discharged for disability.

Wildman, Joseph, Milton, August 5; discharged December 20, 1862; disability.

Wheelon, Peter, Milton, August 13; transferred to Company I.

Yander, Samuel, Lisle, August 13; died February 23, 1863.

#### RECRUITS.

Grant, Isaac J., Milton, October 15; transferred to Company K, Sixteenth Illinois Infantry.

Hiatt, Luther L., Wheaton, October 15.

Nash, Delos, Milton, October 15; discharged January 8, 1863; disability.

Riley, George W., Milton, October 15; mustered out as Corporal.

Wilcox, Herbert W., Milton, October 15; discharged May 26, 1865.

#### COOK OF A. D.

Branch, John, June 1, 1863; absent, sick, at muster out of regiment.

#### COMPANY I.

##### CAPTAINS.

Jones, Enos, Milton, date of rank September 2, 1862; resigned December 17, 1862.

Locke, William O., Addison, date of rank December 17, 1862; discharged August 25, 1864.

Bender, George A., Wheaton, date of rank October 14, 1864; discharged March 18, 1865; promoted.

Unold, John, Addison, date of rank May 19, 1865; mustered out as First Lieutenant June 7, 1865; promoted.

##### FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Locke, William O., Addison, date of rank September 2, 1862; promoted.

Frank, David, Babcock's Grove, date of rank, May 19, 1865; mustered out as Sergeant June 7, 1865.

##### SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Fischer, Augustus H., Addison, date of rank September 2, 1862; died August 13, 1864.

Reinking, Henry, Addison, date of rank June 7, 1865, mustered out as Sergeant June 7, 1865.

#### SERGEANTS.

Pierce, Hannibal, Addison, enlisted August 15; discharged January 15, 1864, as First Sergeant, to accept commission in Sixteenth U. S. C. T.

Wagner, Joseph, Danby, enlisted August 15; absent, wounded, at muster out of regiment.

Baker, John, Wheaton, enlisted August 15; private, absent, sick at muster out of Regiment.

#### CORPORALS.

Plummer, Sephemus, enlisted August 15.

Knust, Frederick, Addison, enlisted August 15; discharged April 24, 1863.

Rainking, Henry, Addison, enlisted August 15; commissioned Second Lieutenant, but not mustered.

Smith, John, Addison, enlisted August 15, mustered out June 7, 1865, as Sergeant; wounded.

Wigand, Joseph, Danby, enlisted August 15; mustered out July 1, 1865; prisoner of war.

Schmidt, Louis, Addison, enlisted August 15; mustered out June 7, 1865, as Sergeant.

Werner, Jacob, Addison, enlisted August 15.

#### PRIVATES.

Ashe, August, Addison, August 15; died May 17, 1864; wounds.

Anderson, William, Addison, August 15.

Andres, Valentine, Addison, August 15; died at South Tunnel, Tenn., January 1, 1863.

Baker, John H., Addison, August 15.

Brockman, Henry, Addison, August 15.

Brems, John, Bloomingdale, August 15; transferred to Engineer Corps August 15, 1864.

Brems, Henry, Wheaton, August 15.

Dohlman, Jochinc, Wheaton, August 15.

Dirking, William, Wheaton, August 15.

Damerneys, Henry, Addison, August 15; died at Gallatin, Tenn., February 3, 1863.

Dollinger, Anton, Danby, August 15; mustered out as Corporal.

Fullman, Frederick, Addison, August 15; died at Gallatin, Tenn., June 5, 1863.

Fredericks, George, Addison, August 15; discharged January 10, 1863.

Fischer, Diedrick, Addison, August 15; died at Louisville, Ky., February 10, 1863.

Fredricks, John, Addison, August 15.

Frank, David, Babcock's Grove, August 15, commissioned First Lieutenant, but not mustered; mustered out June 7, 1865, as First Sergeant.

Foust, John, Babcock's Grove, August 15; died at Louisville, January 8, 1863.



A. H. Bates.





Fork, Gerhard H., Babcock's Grove, August 15; died at South Tunnel, Tenn., January 20, 1863.

Gray, Fredrick J., Addison, August 15.

Gletcher, Fredrick, Addison, August 15; mustered out as Corporal.

Gimble, John, Addison, August 15; mustered out as Sergeant.

Huehl, Gerhard, Addison, August 15; discharged December 14, 1862.

Herbst, Henry, Addison, August 15; died at South Tunnel, Tenn., January 1, 1863.

Holdorf, Gotlieb, Addison, August 15.

Herneman, David, Addison, August 15.

Hinton, Edward, Addison, August 15; transferred to Engineer Corps August 15, 1864.

Hanebuth, August, Addison, August 15; mustered out as Corporal.

Hanebuth, William, Addison, August 15.

Heller, Henry, Addison, August 15; absent, sick, at mustering out of regiment.

Jenkins, William F., Addison, August 15; mustered out June 7, 1865, as Corporal.

Kemph, Samuel, Wheaton, August 15; mustered out as Corporal.

Konson, Henry, Wheaton, August 15.

Koxing, Henry, Cottage Hill, August 15; died at Bowling Green, Ky., November 25, 1862.

Kline, John, Wheaton, August 15.

Kniepenberg, Henry, Addison, August 15.

Kessel, Christian, Addison, August 15; mustered out July 1, 1865.

Lenehron, Frederick, Addison, August 15; mustered out as Corporal.

Lenesenhop, William, Addison, August 15; died at Gallatin, Tenn., December 18, 1862.

Leseberg, Frederick, Addison, August 15; died at Gallatin, Tenn., February 23, 1863.

Messenbrink, Frederick, Addison, August 15.

Messenbrink, Lewis, Addison, August 15; discharged February 27, 1865; disability.

Mueller, Philip, Addison, August 15.

Maas, Peter, Babcock's Grove, August 15; discharged May 23, 1863.

Mishe, Augustus, Wheaton, August 15; absent, sick, at mustering out of regiment.

Mills, Samuel, Wheaton, August 15; discharged February 19, 1863; disability.

Mehring, Henry, Addison, August 15; died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 4, 1863.

Muss, Nicholas, Addison, August 15; discharged February 19, 1863; disability.

Newman, Andrew, Cottage Hill, August 15; died May 27, 1864; wounds.

Pepper, Patrick, Wheaton, August 15; discharged December 31, 1862; disability.

Ritter, Carl, Addison, August 15; died at Bowling Green, Ky., November 27, 1862.

Ruprecht, Henry, Addison, August 15; transferred to Invalid Corps February 24, 1864.

Schmidt, John H., Addison, August 15; mustered out as Corporal.

Schott, Adam J., Addison, August 15; discharged May 3; disability.

Spangenberg, Christian, Addison, August 15; died at Albany, Ind., December 4, 1862.

Schoh, John W. H., Addison, August 15; died at Gallatin, Tenn., May 15, 1863.

Stuve, Diedrick, Addison, August 15.

Schultz, Carl, Naperville, August 15; died at Gallatin, Tenn., March 12, 1863.

Tegtman, Henry, Addison, August 15; died May 17, 1864; wounds.

Timmer, Herman, Cottage Hill, August 15; discharged March 3, 1863, as Corporal; disability.

Volberding, Lewis A., Addison, August 15; discharged April 22, 1863, as Corporal; disability.

Wilke, Charles, Addison, August 15.

Webber, Frederick, Addison; mustered out June 19, 1865.

Wailon, Peter, Wheaton, August 15; transferred to Engineer Corps August 15, 1864.

Weisman, Henry, Addison, August 15; died at Louisville, Ky., December 25, 1862.

Zarzo, John, Bloomingdale, August 15.

## RECRUITS.

Comro, Adolf, Addison, October 12, 1864; transferred to Company H, Sixteenth Illinois Infantry.

Holt, Henry, Addison, October 12, 1864; transferred to Company H, Sixteenth Illinois Infantry.

Jones, David, Milton; died at Milton, Ill., October 8, 1862.

Mockling, Henry, Addison, Oct. 12, 1864; transferred to Company H, Sixteenth Illinois Infantry.

Wolf, Christian, Addison, October 12, 1864; transferred to Company H, Sixteenth Illinois Infantry.

## COOKS OF A. D.

Levi, —, August 20, 1863; absent, sick, at mustering out of regiment.

Roman, —, September 15, 1863; died March 28, 1865; wounds.

The date affixed to the names shows the time of the enlistment of each soldier.

The date of mustering out or discharged is also given to such soldiers as were honorably



discharged before the regiment was mustered out. The term "discharged" means an honorable discharge.

#### ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment of Illinois Infantry was organized at Camp Douglas and mustered into service September 6, 1862. It started out with 887 men and returned with but 231—the survivors of a hundred battles—who were mustered out at Chicago June 10, 1865. It had four men from Du Page County in its ranks.

##### COMPANY A.

Mosely, Albert, Naperville, enlisted August 6, mustered in September 5, 1862; died at Oswego, Ill., September 7, 1863.

Mosely, Henry, enlisted and mustered in at the same time; absent sick at muster out of regiment.

##### COMPANY F.

Lemis, Daniel W., Naperville, enlisted August 11; mustered in September 5, 1862; detached at muster out of regiment.

##### COMPANY K.

Ruckel, Philip H., York, enlisted August 14 and mustered in September 5, 1862; died at Walnut Hill, Miss., July 3, 1863.

Regiments from number 132 to 143 inclusive were enlisted for only 100 days' service. These fresh recruits were designed to hold places already in possession of the Union forces while the veterans were pushing into the extreme limits of the South.

#### ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment of Illinois Infantry was organized at Camp Fry, Chicago, and mustered in for 100 days' service from June 1, 1864. It moved June 6 for Columbus, Ky., and arrived on the 8th. It was sent to Paducah, Ill., where it remained till its term expired, when it moved to Chicago, and was mustered out October 17, 1864. It had fifteen men from Du Page County.

##### COMPANY C.

Ufford, Charles, Naperville, enlisted May 31.

##### COMPANY H.

Sedgwick, John A., Naperville, Captain; date of rank June 1, 1864.

Rook, Stephen, Naperville; recruit.

##### COMPANY I.

Herrick, Herrold C., Naperville, Sergeant, enlisted May 16, 1864.

Wright, William P., Naperville, Corporal, enlisted May 19, 1864.

Bickford, Levi F., Wheaton, Corporal, enlisted May 17, 1864.

Bunn, Isaac H., Warrenville, enlisted May 18, 1864.

Conklin, Lewis, Naperville, enlisted May 17, 1864.  
Denham, George W., Warrenville, enlisted May 13, 1864.

Hall, Charles H., Naperville, enlisted May 20, 1864.

Hallam, Robert, Naperville, enlisted May 12, 1864.  
Long, Luther, Wheaton, enlisted May 21, 1864.

McNeal, John, Naperville, enlisted May 20, 1864.  
Sellers, Edward B., Wheaton, enlisted May 12, 1864.

Thatcher, Charles D., Naperville, enlisted May 16, 1864.

#### ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The Hundred and Forty-first Regiment of Illinois Infantry was mustered into service June 16, and mustered out October 10, 1864, it being organized for one hundred days' service. It had eighty men from Du Page County.

##### COMPANY G.

Town, Albert, Winfield.

##### COLONEL.

Bronson, Stephen, Milton.

##### CAPTAIN.

James, Albert S., Danby.

##### FIRST LIEUTENANT.

Churchill, A. Danby.

##### SECOND LIEUTENANT.

McChesney, Joseph R., Danby.

##### MUSICIANS.

Eldridge, David, York.

Valette, Edward, Milton.

## PRIVATES.

Ackerman, Miles, Milton; mustered out as Corporal.  
 Bronson, Charles; mustered out as First Sergeant.  
 Bird, Henry; mustered out as Corporal.  
 Bisbey, Bruce; mustered out as Corporal.  
 Barnes, William; mustered out as Corporal.  
 Burback, Augustus T., Elgin.  
 Churchill, Andrew, Milton.  
 Cook, Nathaniel, Milton.  
 Cheney, Eugene M., Milton.  
 Dodge, Parker C., Downer's Grove.  
 De Wolf, Franklin, Milton.  
 Doherty, George, Elgin.  
 Eldridge, George W., Elgin.  
 Efland, Ernst, Milton.  
 Edwards, John, York.  
 Finnamore, Henry, Milton.  
 Ginter, William, Elgin.  
 Giblin, Henry, Downer's Grove.  
 Gibbons, John J., Elgin.  
 Holmes, Alanson N., Milton; mustered out as Corporal.  
 Hockaday, William, Addison.  
 Hatch, Henry M., Downer's Grove; promoted Sergeant.  
 Hennessy, Michael, Milton.  
 Hines, Fred, Downer's Grove.  
 Hubble, John, Milton.  
 Hill, David, Milton.  
 Harrington, James H., York.  
 Hageman, Francis C., Milton; promoted Assistant Surgeon.  
 Jewell, Andrew, Milton.  
 Jamison, Hugh, Milton.  
 Johnson, William H., Milton.  
 Kane, Thomas, Milton.  
 Knutt, Herman, York.  
 Kelly, James, Winfield.  
 Litchfield, Cyrenicus W., York; mustered out as Sergeant.  
 Luke, Robert B., Milton.  
 Lichundguth, Michael, Downer's Grove.  
 Myers, Edwin R., Milton; mustered out as Sergeant.  
 Muzzy, Harrison, Milton.  
 McCormic, John, Milton.  
 Myers, Charles M., Milton.  
 Newton, William C., Milton.  
 Nickerson, James D., Milton; mustered out as Corporal.  
 Peck, Sanford, York.

Pierce, William H., Bloomingdale.  
 Puffer, George W., Downer's Grove; died at Columbus, Ky., August 19, 1864.  
 Peters, John, Elgin.  
 Quigley, Adelbert, Milton.  
 Rickert, George, Milton; mustered out as Corporal.  
 Richardson, Henry, Milton.  
 Sandercook, George, Milton.  
 Stacy, Philo W., Milton; mustered out as Corporal.  
 Shepherd, William, Downer's Grove.  
 Smith, John, Downer's Grove.  
 Sabin, Charles A., Milton; mustered out as Corporal.  
 Sprout, William, Milton.  
 Steavens, John, Milton.  
 Smith, Charles, Milton.  
 Thompson, Alexander, Milton.  
 Vallette, John O., Milton; promoted Hospital Steward.  
 Vallette, Henry A., Milton; mustered out as Corporal.  
 Warnock, Benjamin F., Elgin.  
 White, James, Milton.  
 White, Michael, Milton.  
 Wallace, Henry, Downer's Grove.  
 Walsh, Thomas, Windfield.  
 Wilson, Alexander, Downer's Grove.  
 Weaber, William, York.  
 Wing, John P., Milton.  
 Young, Andrew, Milton.  
 Zeir, Peter, Milton.  
 Zerell, Ferdinand, Milton.  
 Hagerman, Francis C., Milton; recruit.

## ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Fifty-second Regiment of Illinois Infantry was organized at Camp Butler February 18, 1865, for one year, and mustered out of service at Memphis, Tenn., the following September, on the 11th, the war having closed before its term had expired. It had one man from Du Page County.

## COMPANY G.

Miller, William R., York.

## ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Fifty-third Regiment of Illinois Infantry was for one year's service.



It was organized at Camp Fry, and was mustered in February 27, 1865. Its chief mission was to defend the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad. It was mustered out at Memphis, September 15, 1865. The number of men from Du Page County in it was seventy-five, as follows :

## COMPANY C.

Adams, Hiram, Wayne.  
 Barter, Franklin, Wayne; died at Nashville, Tenn., March 16, 1865.  
 Barther, William, Bloomingdale.  
 Bushe, George, Wayne.  
 Chisholm, Oliver P., Bloomingdale; promoted to Second Lieutenant.  
 Eastman, Edwin, Bloomingdale, Corporal.  
 Fowler, Charles, Bloomingdale, Wagoner.  
 Grow, Freeman, Bloomingdale.  
 Gage, James H., Wayne.  
 Hall, Charles A., Wayne.  
 Hammond, Abram, Wayne.  
 Hemmingway, Charles E., Wayne.  
 Johnson, William H., Milton; promoted to Commissary Sergeant.  
 King, George T., Wayne.  
 McAleer, John, Bloomingdale, Sergeant.  
 McKillips, Albert H., Wayne.  
 McKillips, William M., Wayne.  
 McNaught, Ezekiel, Wayne.  
 O'Brien, Henry, Bloomingdale; discharged June 1, 1865.  
 Ray, Lewis C., Bloomingdale, Corporal; absent, sick, at muster out of regiment.  
 Shaw, Willis, Bloomingdale, Musician.  
 Shaw, George W., Bloomingdale.  
 Smith, Albert E., Wayne.  
 Turner, August, Wayne.  
 Wheeler, Danforth M., Bloomingdale.

## COMPANY D.

Art, James J., York; mustered out July 25, 1865.  
 Atherton, Lucius W., York; absent, sick, at muster out of regiment.  
 Balcom, Truxton H., York.  
 Delano, William B., York; mustered out May 24, 1865.  
 Fuller, Alonzo W., York; promoted to Second Lieutenant.  
 Hulett, John.  
 Sperry, William O., York; mustered out as Corporal.

Tuttle, Francis L., York; mustered out as Corporal.

## COMPANY E.

Brown, Alfred, Addison.  
 Buckner, Daniel, Winfield.  
 Johnson, Samuel, Addison.  
 Nicholas, Samuel, Addison.  
 Reddick, Austin, Addison.  
 Williams, John H.

## COMPANY I.

Warnock, Benjamin F., Milton, Sergeant; promoted to Second Lieutenant.  
 Rickert, George J., Milton, Sergeant; mustered out as First Sergeant.  
 Cheeney, Eugene M., Milton, Sergeant; promoted to Quartermaster's Sergeant.  
 Howard, Charles H., Milton; absent with leave at muster out of regiment.  
 Miller, George T., Milton, Corporal, mustered out as Sergeant.  
 Miner, Ithamer, Milton, Corporal.  
 Wilson, Walter S., Winfield, Corporal; mustered out as Sergeant.  
 Dore, Thomas, Winfield, Corporal.  
 Aitkin, Walter, Winfield.  
 Anderson, Andrew, Winfield.  
 Brown, Luther D., York.  
 Bristol, Peleg, York.  
 Bristol, Augustus, York.  
 Bohlander, Philip G., Milton.  
 Bohlander, Henry, Milton.  
 Boardman, Albert, Winfield.  
 Cleveland, Sylvester J., Milton.  
 Denham, Robert, Winfield.  
 Ginter, William, Milton; wagoner.  
 Lewis, Fletcher, Milton.  
 Moore, Oscar, Milton.  
 O'Brien, Thomas, Winfield.  
 Olsen, Sinert, Winfield.  
 Perkins, William F., Winfield.  
 Platt, William T., Milton; discharged July 16, 1865, for disability.  
 Ranston, S., York; discharged August 31, 1865, for disability.  
 Stephen, Archibald, Milton.  
 Sprout, John, Milton.  
 Soler, John Dexter, Winfield.  
 Tansel, Rand, Milton; absent, sick, at muster out of regiment.  
 Town, Albert S., Winfield.  
 Weaver, John, Milton.  
 Walan, Henry, Milton.

Wilson, Elliot, Winfield.

Young, Andrew, Milton; mustered out as Corporal.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Regiment of Illinois Infantry were enlisted for one year. It was mustered into service at Camp Fry March 9, 1865, and was detailed to guard the railroad between Chattanooga, Tenn., and Dalton, Ga., and subsequently to do patrol duty at Memphis. It was mustered out at Springfield, Ill., in September, 1865. It had ninety-nine men from Du Page County in its ranks as follows:

COMPANY A.  
MUSICIAN.

Zase, Andrew, Addison, enlisted February 18, 1865; mustered out September 20, 1865.

PRIVATE.

Alexander, Samuel, Addison, February 18, 1865; mustered out September 20, 1865.

Berry, Washington, Addison, February 18, 1865; mustered out September 20, 1865.

Breese, James M., Addison, February 18, 1865; mustered out September 20, 1865.

Durfey, Jefferson, Addison, February 18, 1865; mustered out September 20, 1865.

Killey, Francis M., Addison, February 18, 1865; mustered out September 20, 1865.

Stowers, Robert W., Addison, February 18, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out of regiment.

COMPANY D.

CAPTAIN.

Blanchard, William, Downer's Grove, date of rank March 9, 1865; resigned June 14, 1865.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Bard, Reuben W., Naperville, date of rank March 9, 1865; resigned May 31, 1865.

Hudson, David G., date of rank June 12, 1865; mustered out September 20, 1865.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Mertz, Solomon E., Lisle, date of rank March 9, 1865; resigned June 13, 1865.

Wright, William P., Naperville, date of rank June 21, 1865; promoted from Sergeant, then Captain; mustered out September 20, 1865.

SERGEANTS.

Heillegass, William H., Naperville, enlisted February 25, 1865; mustered out September 20, 1865, as First Sergeant.

Crampton, William M., Naperville, enlisted March 1, 1865; absent at muster out of regiment.

Hall, George, Naperville, enlisted February 25, 1865; mustered out September 20, 1865.

Brown, Jones B., Downer's Grove, February 25, 1865; mustered out May 16, 1865.

CORPORALS.

Weaver, Harvey, Naperville, enlisted February 25, 1865; mustered out September 20, 1865, as Sergeant.

Dudley, Edward C., Lisle, enlisted February 25, 1865; mustered out September 20, 1865, as Sergeant.

Knauss, George F., Lisle; enlisted February 25, 1865; mustered out September 20, 1865.

Thatcher, Charles T., Naperville; enlisted February 25, 1865; mustered out September 20, 1865.

Kulp, George J., Naperville; enlisted February 5, 1865; mustered out September 20, 1865.

Wilson, Alexander, Downer's Grove; enlisted February 25, 1865; mustered out September 20, 1865.

Rich, Lewis M., Downer's Grove; enlisted March 1, 1865; mustered out September 20, 1865.

Miller, Levi, Naperville; enlisted February 25, 1865; mustered out September 20, 1865.

MUSICIANS.

Shepherd, Ralph A., Downer's Grove; enlisted February 24, 1865; mustered out September 20, 1865.

Aaron, Julius, Naperville; enlisted March 1; mustered out May 20, 1865, as private.

WAGONER.

Esher, Martin E., Lisle; enlisted February 24, 1865; mustered out September 20, 1865.

PRIVATE.

Atzel, John, Downer's Grove, March 1, 1865.

Atwood, William, Downer's Grove, February 24, 1865; died, date and place unknown.

Berry, Charles H., Downer's Grove, March 2, 1865; mustered out February 20, 1865.

Bateman, John W., Downer's Grove, February 24, 1865.

Brown, David, Downer's Grove, February 25, 1865.

Bapst, Lewis, Downer's Grove, February 29.

Compte, Eugene, Naperville, February 25.

Craigmile, Alexander, Downer's Grove, February 25, 1865.



Chomann, Jacob, Lisle, February 25, 1865.  
 Drew, Robert, Lisle, February 25, 1865.  
 Davenport, Oscar, Downer's Grove, March 1, 1865; absent at muster out of regiment.  
 Essington, Thomas, Lisle, February 25, 1865.  
 Ebberly, John B., Lisle, February 24, 1865.  
 Flisher, John, Downer's Grove, March 1, 1865.  
 Getsh, Anton, Naperville, February 25, 1865.  
 Grass, Frederick, Naperville, February 25, 1865.  
 Gushart, David, Naperville, February 25, 1865.  
 Good, Robert G., Lisle, February 25, 1865; mustered out May 13, 1865.  
 Grassley, Charles, Lisle, February 25, 1865.  
 Hintz, Frederick, Downer's Grove, February 24, 1865.  
 Hines, Frederick, Downer's Grove, February 25, 1865.  
 Hubbard, Charles H., Naperville, February 25, 1865.  
 Heim, Henry, Naperville, February 25, 1865.  
 Holderer, Christian, Naperville, February 25, 1865.  
 Houser, Milton L., Lisle, February 25, 1865.  
 Heittler, John, Lisle, February 25, 1865.  
 Houser, William, Naperville, February 25, 1865.  
 Hammer, Peter, Lisle, February 25, 1865.  
 Hinderlong, Christian, Lisle, February 25, 1865.  
 Kreyder, Charles, Downer's Grove, March 1, 1865; mustered out as Corporal.  
 Kochley, Joseph, Naperville, February 25, 1865.  
 Kline, Jacob, Downer's Grove, February 25, 1865.  
 Kreyder, John, Downer's Grove, February 24, 1865.  
 Kline, William, Lisle, February 25, 1865.  
 Lent, Lawrence, Naperville, February 25, 1865; mustered out as Corporal.  
 Lienbundguth, Michael, Downer's Grove, February 24, 1865.  
 Mattis, Sebastian, Naperville, February 25, 1865.  
 Mattis, Joseph, Naperville, February 25, 1865.  
 Maynard, Levi, Downer's Grove, February 24, 1865.  
 Mertz, Wellington, Downer's Grove, February 24, 1865; mustered out May 26, 1865.  
 Netzley, John W., Lisle, February 25, 1865.  
 Oldfield, Joshua, Downer's Grove, February 27, 1865.  
 Porter, Alva B., Downer's Grove, March 2, 1865.  
 Peter or Petus, Frederick, Downer's Grove, March 1, 1865.  
 Riddler, William, Naperville, February 25, 1865.  
 Riekert, Alexander M., Naperville, February 25, 1865; mustered out September 16, 1865.

Riekert, Lichard, Lisle, February 25, 1865; absent at muster out of regiment.

Rehin, Andrew, Downer's Grove, February 24, 1865.

Smith, George, Jr., Downer's Grove, March 11, 1865.

Smith, Charles, Downer's Grove, March 2, 1865.

Schmidt, Frederick, Naperville, February 25, 1865.

Stoner, Frank A., Naperville, February 25, 1865.

Stover, Edmund, Lisle, February 22, 1865.

Shaffer, Alfred, Lisle, February 25, 1865.

Stroule, George, Lisle, February 25, 1865.

Strauss, Albert, Lisle, February 25, 1865.

Shephard, William, Downer's Grove, February 25, 1865.

Turner, George, Naperville, February 25, 1865.

Ulrich, Henry, Naperville, March 1, 1865.

Vogle, Nelson, Lisle, February 25, 1865.

Wagner, Naperville, February 25, 1865.

Wheatley, Frederick, Lisle, February 25, 1865.

Whitney, William C., Lisle, February 25, 1865.

Wetten, Valentine, Downer's Grove, February 25, 1865.

Yender, George, Lisle, February 25, 1865.

Yund, Simon E., Naperville, March 1, 1865; mustered out August 25, 1865, as Musician.

## COMPANY E.

## PRIVATE.

Kaley, Jefferson, Winfield, February 28, 1865.

## COMPANY F.

## PRIVATES.

Cragg, Edward, Winfield, February 28, 1865.

Cragg, George H., Winfield, February 25, 1865; mustered out May 12, 1865.

Griswold, David M., Winfield, February 28, 1865; mustered out May 27, 1865.

Misener, Merit, Winfield, February 26, 1865.

## COMPANY G.

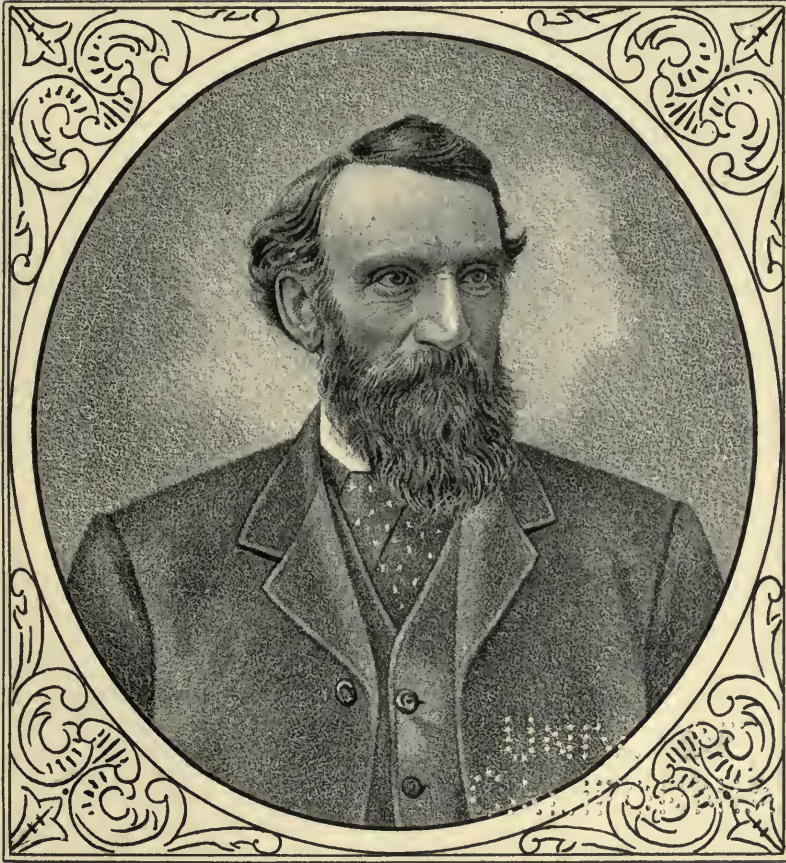
## PRIVATE.

Campbell, Garrett, Lisle, March 1, 1865.

The date of the enlistment of each soldier is affixed to his name, and also of mustering out, when discharged before the term for which he enlisted.

## COGSWELL'S BATTERY.

West, Louis, Naperville, enlisted February 25; mustered in April 6, 1864; mustered out as Sergeant.



A. C. Liddaugh





## PETTIT'S BATTERY.

Pettit's Battery had one man from Du Page County :

Wesley, Christian, Milton, enlisted in 1862; served three years and eleven days; wounded.

Barker's Dragoons had three men from Du Page County :

Litchfield, Cyrenius W., York.

Reihansperger, Lawrence, Winfield.

Reiley, John, Winfield.

## FIRST ARTILLERY.

The First Regiment of Light Artillery had three men from Du Page County enlisted in it :

## COMPANY D.

Schuerman, Jacob, Naperville; mustered in July 30; discharged September 20, 1861.

## COMPANY M.

Andreuss, Charles B., York, enlisted and mustered in October 14, 1864; died at Camp Butler November 20, 1864.

Darst, Jonathan H., Winfield, enlisted and mustered in October 26, 1864.

## SECOND ARTILLERY.

The Second Artillery had eighteen men from Du Page County :

## COMPANY I.

Rich, Judson, Naperville, Second Lieutenant; promoted to Captain.

Ward, George T., Naperville, First Lieutenant; date of rank December 9, 1864.

Haight, Charles D., Naperville, Quartermaster Sergeant; promoted to Second Lieutenant.

Stolp, Rufus, Naperville, enlisted October 25, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran; promoted to Sergeant.

Stolp, Rufus S., Naperville, enlisted January 1, 1864; mustered out as Sergeant.

Black, Neal J., Naperville, enlisted December 12, 1861; mustered out as Corporal.

Blackstun, Henry, Naperville, enlisted December 12, 1861.

Potter, Robert K., Naperville, enlisted December 12, 1861.

## COMPANY K.

Pool, Francis K., Downer's Grove.

Young, John, Downer's Grove; both enlisted and mustered in October 18, 1864, as recruits.

## COMPANY L.

Gager, Charles M., Brush Hill.

Coe, Samuel A., Downer's Grove; both enlisted February 15, and mustered in the 28th, 1862.

Coffin, Menzo C., Downer's Grove.

Fox, Herman M., Downer's Grove; both enlisted and mustered in October 18, 1864.

Ireland, John, York, enlisted and mustered in February 28, 1862; discharged March 31, 1864, for disability.

Reynolds, Allen, Downer's Grove, enlisted and mustered in February 28, 1862; re-enlisted as veteran.

Smith, Otis A., York, enlisted and mustered in February 28, 1862; re-enlisted as veteran.

Buck, Thomas, Winfield, unassigned recruit; enlisted and mustered in October 25, 1864.

## SECOND CAVALRY REGIMENT.

The Second Cavalry Regiment was mustered into service August 12, 1861, and mustered out of service at San Antonio, Texas, November 24, 1865. It had one man from Du Page County.

## COMPANY M.

Preston, Charles, Milton, enlisted June 1; mustered in October 16, 1864.

## THIRD CAVALRY REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Ill., in August, 1861, and mustered out at Springfield, October 13, 1865. It had four men from Du Page County.

## COMPANY H.

Hubbard, William, enlisted February 25; mustered in the 27th, 1865; promoted to Sergeant.

Fischer, James H., Winfield, enlisted February 28; mustered in March 1, 1865.

## COMPANY I.

Backus, Myron, Addison, enlisted and mustered in February 28, 1865.

## COMPANY K.

Milner, Henry C., York, enlisted and mustered in March 7, 1865.

## FOURTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

This regiment was mustered into service at Ottawa August 6, 1861, and mustered out in



November, 1864. It had two men from Du Page County.

COMPANY C.

Avery, John, Milton, enlisted August 24, 1861; mustered out November 3, 1864, as Sergeant.

Avery, Frank H., Milton, enlisted August 29, 1861; discharged April 20, 1862, for disability.

SIXTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Ill., November 19, 1861, and mustered out at Selma, Ala., November 5, 1865. It had two men from Du Page County.

COMPANY B.

McKinny, John H., Milton, enlisted and mustered in March 14, 1865.

Rinehard, John, Milton, enlisted and mustered in March 21, 1865.

EIGHTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

The Eighth Cavalry Regiment was organized at St. Charles, Ill., in September, 1861, by Col. Farnsworth, and mustered in the 18th. In October it moved to Washington, and in December, to Alexandria, Va. The following March, it joined Gen. Sumner's division in his advance on Manassas, after which it guarded the Rappahannock till May. On the 4th, it moved to Williamsburg under command of Gen. Stoneham. June 26, it held the enemy under Jackson in check at Mechanicsville, after which battle a change of base was made by the Union forces, in accomplishing which the Eighth protected the rear of the army by successful skirmishes with the enemy. At Malvern Hill, it led the attack which was made on that place. August 30, 1862, it embarked at Yorktown and landed at Alexandria the 1st of September, from which place it took the offensive and captured 220 prisoners, two guns and the colors of the Twelfth Virginia Regiment.

It was next engaged at Antietam, and next at Martinsburg, after which it led the advance of the Army of the Potomac almost constantly, skirmishing with the enemy, till it reached Fal-

mouth November 23, 1862, after which it was on picket duty during the active operations that immediately followed.

The next year, 1863, its earnest work was redoubled, and the actions in which it was engaged may be enumerated as follows: Sulphur Springs, April 14; battle near Warrenton, the 17th; Rapidan, May 1; Northern Neck, the 14th; Borstly Ford, June 9; Upperville, the 21st; Fairville, Penn., the 30th; Gettysburg, July 1. It claims the honor of firing the first shot at this decisive battle; Williamsport, Md., the 6th; Boonsboro, the 8th; Funkstown, the 10th; Falling Waters, the 14th; Chester Gap, the 21st; Sandy Hook, the 21st; near Culpepper, Va., August 1; Brady's Station, the 4th; a raid to Falmouth, the 30th; Pony Mountain, September 13; Liberty Mills, the 21st; Brady's Station, October 11; Manassas, the 15th; Warrenton, the 30th; Rexleysville, November 8; Mitchell's, the 12th, and Ely's Ford, the 30th.

During the war, the following is a summary of the results of their arms, from official records:

Captured, wounded and killed of the enemy, 3,946; slaves liberated, 3,000; horses killed or captured, 4,110; mules killed or captured, 661; sheep killed or captured, 1,400; cattle killed or captured, 2,200; wagons captured, 280; smuggling crafts destroyed, 208; 10 tons of ammunition; 7 tons of leather, and 16 tons of pork captured; 7 colors and 6 guns taken, added to which were cereals and small arms, valued at \$2,000,000. These men were among the best soldiers in the war, whose bodies were hardened into clear muscle and bone, by their unceasing activity, made effective by the indomitable courage that held their uplifted arms to the service.

This regiment was mustered out at Benton Barracks, Mo., July 17, 1865, and ordered to Chicago, where its remnant, less than one-third of its original number, received its final pay-

ment and discharge. It had 197 men from Du Page County in its ranks.

## MAJORS.

Kelley, Elisha S., Milton; date of rank December 5, 1862; resigned May 23, 1863.

## CHAPLAINS.

Matlock, Lucius C., Wheaton; date of rank October 8, 1861; mustered out August 25, 1862.

## NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

## CHIEF BUGLERS.

Bartholomew, George W., Winfield; re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864.

## VETERAN NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

## QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT.

Gates, Robert W., Bloomingdale; enlisted January 1, 1864; promoted to Regimental Quartermaster.

## COMPANY A.

Emery, James H., Wheaton; enlisted September 8, 1861; discharged April 24, 1862.

## COMPANY D.

## CAPTAINS.

Gerhart, Jacob S., Bloomingdale; date of rank September 18, 1861; resigned July 28, 1862.

## SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Verbeck, Carlos H., Bloomingdale; date of rank September 18, 1861; promoted to First Lieutenant; term expired February 1, 1865.

Dunning, Andrew, Addison; date of rank March 3, 1865; promoted to First Lieutenant; mustered out July 17, 1865.

## SERGEANTS.

Wallis, George, Bloomingdale; enlisted August 20, 1861; discharged February 27, 1862, for disability.

Clark, Charles L., Bloomingdale; enlisted September 4, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran.

## CORPORALS.

Dunning, Andrew, Addison; enlisted August 28, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran.

Farr, Asa W., Bloomingdale; enlisted August 28, 1861; mustered out September 28, 1864, as Sergeant.

Coe, Curtiss H., Bloomingdale; enlisted August 20, 1861; died at Alexandria, Va., May, 1862.

Durland, Garrett P., Bloomingdale; enlisted August 28, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran.

## PRIVATES.

Avery, Daniel J., Wayne, September 9, 1861; transferred to Company M.

Ackley, John W., Bloomingdale, September 2, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864; mustered out as Corporal.

Asendorf, Albert, Addison, September 12; mustered out September 28, 1864.

Bunnell, Marcus, Bloomingdale, September 9, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran November 30, 1863; mustered out as Corporal.

Baltz, William, Bloomingdale, August 24, 1861; transferred to Company M.

Churchill, Amos, Milton, August 30, 1861; transferred to Company M.

Clark, Morgan L., Bloomingdale, September 5, 1861; discharged in 1862; disability.

Cheesman, George B., Addison, September 17, 1861.

Chapman, Thomas, Bloomingdale, August 20, 1861; discharged February, 1862; disability.

Douglass, James, Bloomingdale, August 20, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran November 30, 1863; mustered out as Wagoner.

Deibert, Jacob, Bloomingdale, September 4, 1861; mustered out September 28, 1864.

Driscoll, Obadiah, Wayne, September 9, 1861; discharged July 31, 1862; disability.

Eggleston, Surrial G., Addison, September 14, 1861; discharged March 19, 1863; wounds.

Ehle, Austin J., Bloomingdale, August 30, 1861; mustered out September 28, 1864.

Ehle, John H., Bloomingdale, September 16, 1861; died at Alexandria, Va., April, 1862.

Eggist, Christopher, Bloomingdale, September 16, 1861; transferred to Company M.

Fink, Barney H., Addison, September 4, 1861; discharged November 12, 1862; disability.

Fournier, Euseba, Bloomingdale, September 5, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864; mustered out as Corporal.

Gannon, Thomas, Bloomingdale, September 3, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran November 30, 1863; mustered out as Corporal.

Gerhardt, Livingston E., Bloomingdale, September 3, 1861; prisoner of war, reported dead, dropped from rolls.

Goodwin, William W., Bloomingdale, August 30, 1861; discharged November 26, 1862; disability.

Giedman, Henry, Addison, August 28, 1861; mustered out September 28, 1864, as Corporal.

Hackendorf, Henry, Bloomingdale, August 28, 1861; discharged February 4, 1863; disability.

Kollinan, Henry, Bloomingdale, September 7, 1861; transferred to Company M.



Kohn, Frederick, Bloomingdale, September 17, 1861; transferred to Company M.

Landon, Allen S., Bloomingdale, August 20, 1861; mustered out September 28, 1864.

Landon, Charles, Bloomingdale, August 30, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864; mustered out as Corporal.

Laning, Dedrick, York, September 17, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran December 20, 1863; mustered out as Saddler.

Muzzy, Emeric O., Bloomingdale, September 17, 1861; died at Alexandria, Va., February, 1862.

Meachem, Sylvester, Bloomingdale, September 17, 1861; mustered out September 28, 1865.

Mund, Dedrick, York, September 9, 1861; died at Andersonville Prison September 6, 1864; number of grave, 7,989.

McIntosh, Hugh, Bloomingdale, September 17, 1861; re-enlisted as a veteran November 30, 1863; mustered out as Corporal.

Nash, DeWitt, Bloomingdale, September 7, 1861; mustered out September 28, 1864.

Northrup, Albert, Bloomingdale, September 4; mustered out as Corporal.

Noon, John, Bloomingdale, September 9, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864; mustered out as Sergeant.

Pierce, William D., Bloomingdale, August 20, 1861; transferred to Company H.

Pflarger, August, Bloomingdale, September 2, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran November 30, 1863; mustered out as Sergeant.

Rickert, Jacob D., Bloomingdale, August 20, 1861; mustered out May 20, 1862, prisoner of war.

Rave, William D., Bloomingdale, September 9, 1861; discharged in 1862.

Rode, Ernst, York, September 9, 1861; discharged May, 1862, disability.

Sedgwick, Estus P., Bloomingdale, September 2, 1861; died at Alexandria, Va., March, 1862.

Segus, Henry, Bloomingdale, September 5, 1861; killed at Culpepper, Va., August, 1863.

Teimer, Herman, Addison, September 7, 1861; discharged July 31, 1862, disability.

Thorne, Alexander P., Wayne, September 16, 1861; mustered out September 28, 1864.

Volke, John, Addison, September 5, 1861; died at Washington, D. C., October 26, 1862.

Weaver, Benjamin F., Bloomingdale, September 5, 1861; killed near Boonesboro, Md., July 8, 1863.

Weaver, William, Bloomingdale, September 12, 1861; discharged November 26, 1862, disability.

Wilk, Henry, Bloomingdale, September 9, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864.

Wedmeir, Henry, Bloomingdale, September 4, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran November 30, 1863.

Woodworth, Henry, Wayne, September 16, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran.

Way, Edmund, Bloomingdale, August 25, 1861; transferred to Company M.

Wright, Sylvester, Bloomingdale, September 17; mustered out September 28, 1864.

Zooh, Frederick, Bloomingdale, September 7, 1861; died at Baltimore Cross Roads, Va., in 1862.

#### VETERANS.

Bye, William, Bloomingdale, November 30, 1863; mustered out as Sergeant.

Clarke, Charles S., Bloomingdale, January 1, 1864; mustered out as Sergeant.

Dunning, Andrew, Addison, January 1, 1864; promoted First Lieutenant.

Durland, Garrett B., Bloomingdale, January 1, 1864; mustered out as Sergeant.

Duneka, Henry, Bloomingdale, Dec. 20, 1863.

Fehrman, Lewis, Bloomingdale, December 20, 1863; mustered out as Corporal.

Fehrman, August, Addison, January 1, 1864; absent, sick, at mustering out of regiment.

Rave, August, Bloomingdale, January 1, 1864.

#### RECRUITS.

B— W., Bloomingdale, October 13, 1863.

Brandt, —, Bloomingdale, January 20, 1863; discharged January 10, 1865; disability.

Clark, Morgan L., Bloomingdale, February 3, 1864.

Dunning, Samuel N., Addison, February 20.

Elbert, William, Addison, October 8, 1864.

Miner, William, Bloomingdale, October 14.

Reinhardt, Henry, Addison, October 8, 1864.

#### COMPANY E.

##### CAPTAINS.

Kelly, Elisha S., Milton, date of rank September 18, 1861; promoted Major.

Jones, Marcellus E., Wheaton, date of rank October 10, 1864; promoted from Sergeant to Second Lieutenant, then First Lieutenant; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Buck, Daniel N., Naperville, date of rank December 5, 1862; promoted from First Sergeant to First Lieutenant; term expired October 10, 1864.

##### FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Flagg, Benjamin L., Milton, date of rank September 18, 1861; resigned July 15, 1862.

Riddler, Alexander McS. S., date of rank October 10, 1864; promoted from Corporal to Second Lieutenant; mustered out July 17, 1865.

## SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Taylor, Woodbury M., Milton, date of rank September 18, 1861; promoted First Lieutenant; promoted second time Captain Company L by President April 11, 1864.

Whitaker, Owen, Milton, date of rank December 8, 1864; promoted from Corporal; resigned June 9, 1865.

Wayne, Edward, Naperville, date of rank June 20, 1865; mustered out as Sergeant July 17, 1865.

## QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT.

Foster, George, Milton, enlisted September 5, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran.

## SERGEANTS.

Smith, Samuel W., Naperville, enlisted September 10, 1861; promoted Sergeant Major.

Hines, Thomas S., Naperville, enlisted September 10, 1861; mustered out September 28, 1864; term expired.

Mott, Meritt, Milton, enlisted September 5, 1861; discharged April 13, 1862; disability.

## CORPORALS.

Harnes, Benjamin F., Naperville, enlisted September 10, 1861; discharged February 15, 1863 as Sergeant; wounds.

Oberhallsen, Samuel, Naperville, enlisted September 10, 1861; discharged November 23, 1862; disability.

Fosha, George, Naperville, enlisted September 10, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran.

Crosby, Frank, Milton, enlisted September 5, 1861; discharged October 8, 1864; term expired.

Ackley, Frank M., Milton, enlisted September 5, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran.

McNorth, George S., Winfield, enlisted September 5, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran.

## BUGLER.

Lund, Henry, Milton, enlisted September 5, 1861; promoted Chief Bugler.

## FARRIER.

Bond, Samuel, Naperville, enlisted September 13, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran.

## PRIVATEs.

Benjamin, Henry H., Lisle, September 10, 1861; mustered out September 28, 1864; term expired.

Brooks, Edwin H., Milton, September 10, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out as Corporal.

Bartholomew, George W., Warrenville, September 10; promoted Chief Bugler.

Burnham, Remembrance, Bloomingdale, September 5, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran.

Cooley, Herbert, Wheaton, September 5, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out as Sergeant.

Corbet, Clark S., Milton, September 5, 1861; discharged November 15, 1862; disability.

Chadwick, William H., Milton, September 5, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out as Corporal.

Churchill, William H., York, September 5, 1861; mustered out September 28, 1864.

Ditzler, Eli H., Naperville, September 10, 1861; mustered out September 28, 1864.

Davis, Samuel, Milton, September 5, 1861; mustered out September 28, 1864.

Dense, Darwin, Danby, September 14, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864; mustered out as Sergeant.

Dissinger, Aaron, Naperville, September 17, 1861; discharged April 21, 1862; disability.

Dodge, Horace O., Milton; September 18, 1861; mustered out September 28, 1864; term expired.

Foster, James, Winfield, September 5, 1861; discharged July 25, 1863.

Franks, Benjamin, Naperville, September 14, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran.

Flagg, Sewell, Milton, September 14, 1861; Sergeant; killed near Manassas, Va., October 15, 1863.

Farrer, Judson, Downer's Grove, September 17, 1861; died at Alexandria, Va., June 18, 1863; wounds.

Guio, Augustus, Milton, September 5, 1861; discharged January 8, 1863; disability.

Jacob, Gates, Downer's Grove, September 18, 1861; discharged November 28, 1862; disability.

Heim, George, Lisle, September 17; re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864; mustered out as Sergeant.

Hardy, Edgar A., Milton, September 5, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864; mustered out as Sergeant.

Hart, Horace, Milton, September 5, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864.

Hymes, Jacob, Naperville, September 5, 1861; discharged April 16, 1862; disability.

Hale, James O., Winfield, September 5, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran November 30, 1863; mustered out as Corporal.

Hughes, Morgan, Naperville, September 17, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864; mustered out as Bugler.



Hector, Frank, Milton, September 13, 1861; transferred to Company A.

Howell, Charles, Downer's Grove, September 18, 1861; mustered out September 28, 1864, as Corporal.

Havens, John W., Downer's Grove, September 18, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran; promoted Corporal; absent, sick, at muster out of regiment.

Hyde, James, Naperville, September 17, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864.

Jewell, Solomon W., Milton, September 5, 1861; discharged November 23, 1862; wounds.

Jones, William, Milton, September 5, 1861; discharged January 23, 1863, as Sergeant; wounds.

Jepperson, Herman K., Warrenville, September 18, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864; died of starvation February 21, 1865, in rebel hospital at Danville, Va.

Kockley, Jacob, Naperville, September 18, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., August 10, 1864; wounds.

Kelly, Benton J., Milton, September 17; mustered out September 28, 1864.

Kinzie, Abram A., Naperville, September 17, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864.

Loser, William, Naperville, September 17, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864.

Loser, John, Naperville, September 17, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864; mustered out as Corporal.

Mott, Gilbert, Milton, September 5, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864.

Meachem, Frank, Milton, September 5, 1861; discharged December 5, 1862.

Mertz, Franklin B., Naperville, September 10, 1861; mustered out September 28, 1864; term expired.

Mills, George A., Milton, September 14, 1861; died at Alexandria, Va., February 22, 1862.

McCauley, Augustus, Naperville, September 17, 1861; mustered out September 28, 1864.

McMillan, Daniel, Downer's Grove, September 18, 1861; discharged September 22, 1862; disability.

Plumer, Benjamin, York, September 18, 1861; promoted Regimental Commissary Sergeant.

Polson, Emerick, Milton, September 14, 1861; discharged February 28, 1863; disability.

Potter, Nelson A., Milton, September 5, 1861; transferred to Company A.

Plant, Roswell, Naperville, September 14; re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864.

Pinches, William, Downer's Grove; mustered out September 28, 1864, as Corporal.

Perry, John, Downer's Grove, September 17, 1861; discharged March 21, 1864.

Persem, George, Naperville, September 17, 1861; killed Funkstown, Md., July 10, 1863.

Ringman, George, Milton, September 5, 1861; killed Morton's Ford, Va., October 11, 1863.

Rogers, Francis A., Downer's Grove, September 18, 1861; mustered out September 28, 1864; term expired.

Slyter, Charles, Milton, September 5, 1861; died at Alexandria, Va., July 1, 1863; wounds.

Strouse, Lewis, Lisle, September 10, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1861; mustered out as Corporal.

Stoner, John, Naperville, September 17, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864.

Snyder, Daniel, Lisle, September 14, 1861; killed South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862.

Shaeffer, Levi S., Naperville, September 18, 1861; discharged October 8, 1864, as Sergeant.

Stevens, Abraham, Warrenville, September 18, 1861; discharged February 13, 1863; disability.

Schuster, Franklin, Milton, September 18, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran.

Tobias, William J., Naperville, September 10, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864; died at Naperville, Ill., May 12, 1864.

Wheeler, Allen, Downer's Grove, September 18, 1861.

Wentworth, Winfield, September 5, 1861.

Weidman, Curtis S., Milton, September 5, 1861; mustered out September 28, 1864.

Wayne, Edward, Naperville, September 17, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864; mustered out as First Sergeant; commissioned Second Lieutenant, but not mustered.

Whitaker, Owen, Milton, November 30, 1863; promoted Sergeant, then Second Lieutenant.

#### RECRUITS.

Ashley, Benedict, Downer's Grove, October 18, 1864.

Burnham, Oscar D., Naperville, January 10, 1864, veteran.

Britegan, William, Naperville, February 23, 1864; absent, sick, at mustering out of regiment.

Bennett, William, Milton, September 27, 1864.

Bunn, Henry, Downer's Grove, October 18, 1864.

Culver, Charles S., Warrenville, Dec. 24, 1864.

Campbell, John, Naperville, January 1, 1864; died at Camp Relief, D. C., July 6, 1864.

Desenbrock, Henry, Naperville, December 20, 1863, mustered out; Blacksmith.

Dixon, Charles G, Downer's Grove, October 18, 1864.

Freets, William, Milton, September 9, 1861; discharged September 18, 1861.

Graham, James, Naperville, January 10, 1864.

Gerberick, Levi, Naperville, February 23, 1864.

Gleason, Watson W., Downer's Grove, October 18, 1864.

Hudson, William, Warrenville, December 22, 1863; died in rebel prison at Richmond, Va.

Johnson, Oscar, Milton, September 14, 1861, discharged September 20, 1861.

Kribill, John, Naperville, December 20, 1863.

Murray, John, Naperville, January 10, 1864.

Mertz, Owen, Lisle, February 19, 1864.

Neff, Joseph, Naperville, January 4, 1864; killed at Monocacy, Md., July 30, 1864.

Robinson, Ashael F., Milton, August 11, 1862; re-enlisted as veteran.

Robinson, Daniel F., Milton, August 11, 1862; re-enlisted as veteran.

Stricker, David, Naperville, December 21, 1863.

Schaftmetzle, Chas., Naperville, January 1, 1864.

Statt, Charles, Downer's Grove, October 18; 1864.

Wilson, Thomas, Wheaton, February 5, 1864.

Ward, James A., Warrenville, January 2, 1864.

Winderburg, Louis, Naperville, Dec. 20, 1863.

Ward, Charles H., Warrenville, December 24, 1863; died in District of Columbia July 23, 1864; wounds.

## COMPANY F.

## PRIVATES.

Brown, James, Du Page County, Sept. 4, 1861; discharged Sept. 19, 1862; accidental wounds.

Hawley, Oliver, Du Page County, August 30, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864; Sergeant; discharged July 1, 1865.

## NINTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

The Ninth Cavalry Regiment was organized at Chicago in November, 1861, and mustered out at Selma, Ala., October 1, 1865. It had three men from Du Page County.

## COMPANY D.

Toune, Dedrick, Addison, enlisted September 10; mustered in the 21st, 1861.

## COMPANY K.

Bostwick, Henry C., Du Page County, enlisted September 10, 1861; discharged September 30, 1862, as Sergeant.

Woodworth, Frank, Bloomingdale, Corporal; enlisted September 5, and mustered in October 26, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran.

## TWELFTH CAVALRY.

After its organization in December, 1861, it was promptly sent to Virginia, where, at Winchester, its earnest work began in September, 1862. It was at Harper's Ferry when surrounded by the rebels, and saved itself from capture by cutting its way through their lines, escaping into Pennsylvania. It was then joined with the Potomac Army, and advanced to Dumfries, Va., where it remained till March, 1863, holding the place against the rebel Gen. Stuart. It next took part in the famous Stonewall raid, a detachment of which, under Col. Davis, passed the rear of Lee's army within two miles of Richmond. In June, 1863, it was attached to the First Division Army Corps, and was in active service through the sanguinary campaign that followed. It next returned to Chicago and recruited to its maximum, when it returned to the front, arriving at New Orleans April 1, 1864, where it was engaged in picket duty and raiding till the war was over. It had forty-eight men from Du Page County in its ranks.

## COMPANY A.

Drury, John, Naperville, enlisted January 22, 1862; died at Camp Butler the following March.

Muck, Henry, Naperville, enlisted January 9, 1862, re-enlisted at veteran.

## COMPANY B.

Miskosaki, Egnes, Naperville; enlisted January 6, 1862; re-enlisted as veteran.

## COMPANY C.

## CAPTAIN.

Bronson, Stephen, Wheaton, enlisted and mustered in February 28, 1862; promoted Major.

## SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Ward, George F., Wheaton, enlisted November 17, 1862; promoted to First Lieutenant.

Mills, Alexander, First Sergeant, Milton, enlisted December 10, 1861; promoted Second Lieutenant March 15, 1863; resigned, January 2, 1864.



Chadwick, Edwin, Corporal, Milton, enlisted October 31, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran.

Paine, Robert E., Milton, enlisted November 30, 1861.

Finch, Charles L., Milton, Bugler, enlisted January 10, 1862; re-enlisted as veteran.

Standish, Stephen, Lisle, Sergeant, enlisted October 1, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran.

Stearns, Benjamin, Winfield, Blacksmith, enlisted December 16, 1861.

Atkinson, Robert, Wayne, Saddler, enlisted October 13, 1861.

Cheaney, E. M., Milton, Wagoner, enlisted November 3, 1861; discharged October 1, 1862.

Ackerman, J. D., Milton, enlisted December 27, 1861.

Ackerman, S. W., Babcock's Grove, enlisted December 24, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran.

Bedford, Franklin, enlisted December 14, 1861; promoted to Hospital Steward.

Bronson, Charles, Milton, enlisted December 31, 1861; discharged for disability.

Burns, Patrick, Milton, enlisted December 10, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran.

Butterfield, Theodore, Milton, enlisted December 10, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran.

Cooper, Benjamin, Naperville, unassigned recruit, enlisted December 29, 1863.

Ensworth, Edgar, Milton, enlisted January 1, 1862.

Finch, Elisha W., Milton, enlisted December 17, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran.

Hickey, Ball, Milton, enlisted December 12, 1861; discharged October 1, 1862.

Higgins, Owen, Wayne, enlisted December 13, 1861; became prisoner of war and was discharged.

Horow, John L., Milton, enlisted December 10, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran.

Mason, E. H., Milton, enlisted December 14, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran.

Moon, G. W., Milton, enlisted January 1, 1862; re-enlisted as veteran.

Mott, Willard, Wheaton, enlisted December 1, 1861; discharged May 14, 1862.

Riley, John, Wayne, enlisted February 4, 1862; re-enlisted as veteran.

Ushner, Ferdinand, Milton, enlisted January 1, 1862; killed at Gettysburg July 1, 1863.

Vintom, William, Cottage Hill, enlisted February 21, 1862; discharged.

Wakefield, James B., Wayne, enlisted January 16, 1862; re-enlisted as veteran.

Welch, John, Winfield, enlisted November 15, 1862; re-enlisted as veteran.

Wentworth, C. E. H., Wheaton, enlisted February 1, 1862; promoted to Hospital Steward.

Wright, William, Milton, enlisted December 1, 1861; discharged March 1, 1863.

Ferich, Charles L., Naperville, enlisted as veteran March 1, 1864.

Ferish, Elisha W., Milton, enlisted February 28, 1864, as veteran.

The two above mustered in February 29, 1864, as veterans.

Woods, William, Wheaton, enlisted as recruit.

#### COMPANY D.

Brown, Henry D., Wayne, enlisted February 10, 1862; re-enlisted as veteran.

Keith, Chas., Wayne, enlisted December 27, 1861.

Langly, F. M., Wayne, enlisted February 15, 1862; re-enlisted as veteran.

Ogden, Alonzo, Wayne, enlisted February 24, 1861; discharged June, 1863.

Panter, Allen, Wayne, enlisted February 24, 1861.

Panter, J. C., Wayne, enlisted February 26, 1861.

Rabus, Lewis, Wayne, enlisted March 2, 1861; discharged September 4, 1863.

#### COMPANY M.

McGinty, Joseph, York, enlisted December 14, 1863; transferred to Company H as consolidated.

#### THIRTEENTH CAVALRY.

The Thirteenth Cavalry was organized at Camp Douglas December, 1861, and mustered out at Springfield August 31, 1865. It had eight men from Du Page County.

#### COMPANY A.

Becker, Friederick, Addison, enlisted September 19, mustered in December 31, 1861.

Jenson, Franz Z. F. W., Downer's Grove, enlisted September 28, mustered in December 31, 1861.

#### COMPANY B.

Kretzer, Ferdinand, Naperville, discharged October 2, 1862, for disability.

#### COMPANY C.

Sommer, Wilhelm, Addison, enlisted October 20, mustered in December 31, 1861.

Schroeder, Henry Carl, York, enlisted October 21, mustered in December 31, 1861.

## COMPANY E.

Waskon, William, Addison, enlisted October 23; discharged 1862.

## COMPANY H.

Blackeman, Reuben.

Eyor, Peter, both of Naperville, and enlisted December 1; mustered in the 31st, 1864.

## FIFTEENTH CAVALRY.

The companies of which this regiment was composed were enlisted in the autumn of 1861. Company I was mustered into the service September 23, 1861, but the first orders organizing the regiment bears date of Springfield, December 25, 1862. The term of enlistment of the men expired January 1, 1865, when this regiment was consolidated with the Tenth, and the re-enlisted men of both regiments made twelve companies. Thirteen men from Du Page County were in its ranks.

## COMPANY H.

Bushell, Joseph, Naperville, Corporal.  
Warner, William, Naperville, Corporal.  
Monk, Joseph, Naperville, Corporal.  
Coffman, Adam G., Wayne.  
Canlon, Arnold, Wayne.  
Rinehart, Charles C., Winfield.  
All the above enlisted August 7, 1861.

## COMPANY I.

Hagadon, George W., Wheaton, Corporal, enlisted August 2, 1861; discharged May 24, 1863, for disability.

Mowry, Allen, Turner Junction, Corporal; re-enlisted as veteran.

Rathborn, Joshua, Danby, enlisted August 2, 1861, mustered out August 24, 1864.

Tucker, Lawrence S., Turner Junction, enlisted August 2, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran.

## COMPANY K.

Larkin, Nathan, Wayne, Corporal, enlisted August 12, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran.

Balch, Edwin E., Naperville, enlisted August 17, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran.

## COMPANY L.

Barr, John C., Du Page County, Sergeant, enlisted December 2, 1861; mustered in January 1,

1862. Private in detached service, missing since the massacre of Fort Pillow.

## SEVENTEENTH CAVALRY.

The Seventeenth Cavalry Regiment was organized by John F. Farnsworth under order issued from the War Department August 12, 1863. Eight companies were mustered into service January 22, 1864. Four more companies were mustered in by the 24th of February, and the regiment was complete. The following May, on the 3d, it moved to report to Gen. Rosecrans, who was then commander of the Department of the Missouri. In June, its First and Second Battalions were ordered to the North Missouri District, while the Third remained at Alton, Ill., which had been headquarters up to this time for the whole regiment. Companies C and D, of this battalion took part in the defense of Jefferson City, Mo., against Price's army. The Second Battalion were engaged in patrolling the country and defending the railroads against rebel guerrillas, etc. The Third Battalion left Alton in September, 1864, passing through St. Louis in the direction of Rolla to prevent the army of Price from cutting off its communication with St. Louis. More active work was now open for this regiment. In connection with other regiments, it was placed under command of Gen. Sanborn, and the Seventeenth took part in the attack on Gen. Price at Booneville. On the 22d of October, 1864, at Independence, Mo., it dismounted, and with the Thirteenth Missouri gained the rear guard of the enemy and captured their artillery. Two days after this, 1,000 rebel prisoners were taken, among whom was the famous Gen. Marmaduke, just over the Kansas line.

The Seventeenth, now with McNeil's brigade, pursued the defeated foe in the direction of Fort Scott, the rebels, still numerous and formidable, oft making bold stands and giving battle to their pursuers. They finally escaped into Arkansas, and the pursuing column re-



turned to Springfield, Mo., after a flying campaign of forty-three days, in which 1,000 miles had been traveled, and many spirited skirmishes with the enemy encountered. It was mustered out in November and December at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. It had sixty-one men from Du Page County in its ranks.

## MAJOR.

Matlack, Lucius C., Wheaton, date of rank January 23, 1864.

## ADJUTANT.

Smith, Samuel W., Naperville; date of rank, November 25, 1863.

## QUARTERMASTER.

Horner, Benjamin F., Naperville; date of rank July 13, 1865.

## COMPANY H.

## CAPTAIN.

Smith, Samuel W., Naperville; date of rank December 9, 1864.

## FIRST LIEUTENANT.

Laird, William J., Naperville; date of rank July 14, 1865; promoted from Second Lieutenant.

## SECOND LIEUTENANT.

McMillan, Alexander, Wheaton; date of rank July 14, 1865.

## QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT.

Filler, Thomas, York; enlisted December 23, 1863.

## SERGEANTS.

Oberholsen, Samuel, Naperville; enlisted January 1, 1864; promoted to First Sergeant.

Horner, Benjamin F., Naperville; enlisted January 1, 1864; promoted to Regimental Quartermaster.

## CORPORALS.

Money, Abram W., Bloomingdale, enlisted January 1, 1864; mustered out as Sergeant.

Porter, Frank H., Wheaton, enlisted December 3, 1863; mustered out as Sergeant.

Wells, Milton J., Wheaton, enlisted January 1, 1864; promoted to Regimental Commissary Sergeant.

Good, Walter W., Naperville, enlisted January 1, 1864; mustered out as Sergeant.

Parsons, Peter, Naperville, enlisted December 25, 1863; mustered out as Sergeant.

## WAGONER.

Andrews, Dewey, Wheaton, enlisted December 3, 1863; mustered out as Corporal.

## PRIVATES.

Andrews, August, Winfield, enlisted December 25, 1863; mustered out as Corporal.

Blessman, Frederick, York, enlisted November 9, 1863.

Boltman, Frederick, Cottage Hill, enlisted November 1, 1863.

Barribal, Henry, Bloomingdale, enlisted January 1, 1864.

Bounear, Henry, Addison, enlisted December 15, 1863.

Benkert, Lawrence, Naperville, enlisted December 25, 1863.

Bond, Elijah, Bloomingdale, enlisted January 1, 1864.

Bond, Rosaloo, Naperville, enlisted January 1, 1864; mustered out as Sergeant.

Caulkins, Joshua, Naperville, enlisted December 4, 1863.

Dunn, Joseph, Downer's Grove, enlisted January 4, 1864.

Dissinger, David, Naperville, enlisted December 25, 1864.

Fry, William, Naperville, enlisted January 1, 1864.

Grambine, Solomon, Naperville, enlisted January 1, 1864.

Gebhart, Frederick, Wheaton, enlisted January 4, 1864.

Grant, Adelbert, York, enlisted November 10, 1863.

Guchart, Samuel, Naperville, enlisted December 25, 1863.

Heinburg, Charles, Addison, enlisted January 11, 1864; died at Fort Scott, Kas., November 16, 1864.

Hatch, Franklin, Bloomingdale, enlisted January 1, 1865.

Kiesling, Augustus, Addison, enlisted December 23, 1863; mustered out as Corporal.

Ketchum, Elias D., Naperville, enlisted January 4, 1864.

Lyon, Charles, Wheaton, enlisted December 29, 1863; mustered out as Corporal.

Lyman, John F., Wheaton, enlisted December 1, 1863; drowned at Pleasant Hill, Mo., June 29, 1865.

McMillan, Alexander, Wheaton, enlisted November 1, 1863; promoted to Hospital Steward.

McMasters, Frank, York Centre, enlisted November 10, 1863.

Morgan, Royal T., Wheaton, enlisted December 1, 1863; mustered out as Corporal.

Meacham, Henry, Naperville, enlisted January 1, 1864; died at Sedalia, Mo., October 23, 1864.



Henry D. Fischer





Metzler, Samuel, Winfield, enlisted January 4, 1864.

Meininghaus, Louis, Bloomingdale, enlisted January 4, 1864; mustered out as Corporal.

Miner, Martin, York, enlisted January 1, 1864.

Plummer, Benjamin, York, enlisted December 23, 1863; promoted to Regimental Commissary Sergeant.

Priess, Frederick, Wheaton, enlisted December 15, 1863.

Rohker, Henry, Naperville, enlisted January 4, 1864.

Stoner, William, Cottage Hill, enlisted January 1, 1864.

Sperlon, John, Wheaton, enlisted December 1, 1863.

Schofield, Joseph E., Bloomingdale, enlisted January 1, 1864.

Scott, Samuel, Naperville, enlisted December 26, 1863.

Sininger, John, Babcock's Grove, enlisted December 25, 1863.

Turner, George J., Addison, enlisted January 4, 1864.

Votner, William, Wheaton, enlisted January 11, 1864.

Warneke, Frederick, Wheaton, enlisted November 27, 1863.

Warkle, Christopher, Naperville, enlisted December 25, 1863.

Warren, Martin J., Downer's Grove, enlisted January 4, 1864.

Detzler, William, Naperville, enlisted February 27, 1864; drowned at Glasgow, Mo., August 15, 1864.

Daniels, John, Naperville, enlisted March 29, 1864; died of wounds received in battle at Huntsville, Mo., July 24, 1864.

Noddleoffer, William, Naperville, enlisted March 7, 1864.

Reinhart, Frederick, Naperville, enlisted March 7, 1864.

Snibley, Henry C., Naperville, enlisted January 30, 1864.

RECRUITS FOR THE FIRST ARMY CORPS.

Linsley, John C., York, enlisted February 7, mustered in the 20th, 1865; mustered out February 21, 1866.

Carroll, James L., York, enlisted February 13, mustered in the 25th, 1865; mustered out February 13, 1866.

Rathburn, Joshua, Milton, enlisted and mustered in March 2, 1865; mustered out March 2, 1866.

The above assigned to Second Regiment U. S. Veteran Volunteers.

Bexler, John, York.

Needham, James, York.

Both enlisted and mustered in February 17, 1865.

Goble, Abraham E., York, enlisted and mustered in February 24, 1865; promoted Sergeant.

The three above assigned to the Fourth Regiment U. S. Veteran Volunteers.

Carroll, Edward.

Felthousen, Jacob D.

Gaskell, Sylvester H.

Olson, Martin.

Pomeroy, Winfield K.

Thompson, John.

The above six all from Milton; enlisted and mustered in March 10, 1865.

Carpenter, James E., York.

Kaenig, Adolph, Downer's Grove.

Hengel, Mathias, Milton.

Loveland, Henry, Milton.

McGuire, Francis, Milton.

The above two enlisted and mustered in March 23, 1865.

Cheney, William, Downer's Grove.

Lutze, George D., Downer's Grove.

The above two enlisted March 31, 1865, and assigned to the Sixth Regiment U. S. Veteran Volunteers.

Tebo, Caleb, York, enlisted and mustered in April 10, 1865; promoted April 13, 1866, Sergeant.

The names of Du Page County soldiers are recorded in thirty-four regiments of infantry, ten regiments of cavalry and five regiments of artillery, as follows :

INFANTRY REGIMENTS—NUMBER OF MEN.

|                                       |    |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| Seventh Illinois Infantry.....        | 24 |
| Tenth Illinois Infantry.....          | 1  |
| Twelfth Illinois Infantry.....        | 2  |
| Thirteenth Illinois Infantry.....     | 90 |
| Fifteenth Illinois Infantry.....      | 4  |
| Nineteenth Illinois Infantry.....     | 1  |
| Twentieth Illinois Infantry.....      | 5  |
| Twenty-third Illinois Infantry.....   | 13 |
| Thirty-third Illinois Infantry.....   | 47 |
| Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry.....   | 47 |
| Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry..... | 4  |
| Thirty-ninth Illinois Infantry.....   | 2  |
| Forty-second Illinois Infantry.....   | 7  |
| Forty-fourth Illinois Infantry.....   | 1  |
| Fifty-first Illinois Infantry.....    | 18 |



|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Fifty-second Illinois Infantry .....       | 24          |
| Fifty-third Illinois Infantry .....        | 1           |
| Fifty-fourth Illinois Infantry.....        | 13          |
| Fifty-fifth Illinois Infantry.....         | 35          |
| Fifty-eighth Illinois Infantry .....       | 12          |
| Sixty-seventh Illinois Infantry .....      | 3           |
| Sixty-ninth Illinois Infantry.....         | 5           |
| Seventy-second Illinois Infantry.....      | 15          |
| Eighty-second Illinois Infantry.....       | 1           |
| Eighty-eighth Illinois Infantry.....       | 8           |
| Eighty-ninth Illinois Infantry.....        | 7           |
| Ninety-fifth Illinois Infantry.....        | 2           |
| One Hundreth Illinois Infantry.....        | 1           |
| One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Infantry... | 398         |
| One Hundred and Twenty-seventh .....       | 4           |
| One Hundred and Thirty-second .....        | 15          |
| One Hundred and Forty-first.....           | 80          |
| One Hundred and Fifty-third .....          | 75          |
| One Hundred and Fifty-sixth .....          | 99          |
| <u>Total.....</u>                          | <u>1066</u> |

ARTILLERY—NUMBER OF MEN.

|                         |           |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Cogswell's Battery..... | 1         |
| Petit's Battery.....    | 1         |
| Barker's Dragoons ..... | 3         |
| First Artillery.....    | 3         |
| Second Artillery.....   | 18        |
| <u>Total.....</u>       | <u>27</u> |

CAVALRY—NUMBER OF MEN.

|                         |     |
|-------------------------|-----|
| Second Cavalry.....     | 1   |
| Third Cavalry.....      | 4   |
| Fourth Cavalry.....     | 2   |
| Sixth Cavalry.....      | 2   |
| Eighth Cavalry.....     | 197 |
| Ninth Cavalry.....      | 3   |
| Twelfth Cavalry.....    | 48  |
| Thirteenth Cavalry..... | 8   |

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Fifteenth Cavalry .....                                       | 13          |
| Seventeenth Cavalry.....                                      | 61          |
| <u>Total.....</u>   | <u>339</u>  |
| Recruits for First Army Corps had from Du<br>Page County..... | 20          |
| <u>Grand total.....</u>                                       | <u>1452</u> |

It is to the credit of Du Page County that she not only contributed her quota to the war for the Union, but that she took official action to reward her soldiers, an historic voucher to which is here recorded in the following resolutions which were passed :

WHEREAS, The President of the United States by his proclamation dated December 19, 1864, has called for 300,000 men for military service, and has ordered that the number not obtained by voluntary enlistments previous to the 15th day of next February, shall be filled by draft ; and

WHEREAS, The County of Du Page has promptly filled all former calls for troops with volunteers, and now desires to retain its good name in the premises, and to do its full share in the great work of saving the Union, and the necessary power to act having been granted to the Board of Supervisors of said county by a recent act of the General Assembly, therefore,

*Resolved,* That the Board of Supervisors of Du Page County hereby authorize the payment of \$400 to each volunteer except commissioned officers, who may enlist and be mustered into the service of the United States for one year or more, and credited to said county under said call of December 19, 1864, said sum to be paid in county orders, bearing interest at 7 per cent as follows: One order for \$200 payable out of the bounty war fund of 1865, and one order for like amount to wit: \$200 payable out of the bounty war fund of 1866.



## CHAPTER VII.

THE FIRST ELECTION—COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT—THE COUNTY LINE SURVEYED—THE COUNTY DIVIDED INTO PRECINCTS—TOWNSHIPS ORGANIZED—LIST OF COUNTY AND TOWN OFFICERS—VALUATION OF TAXABLE PROPERTY—THE FIRST GRAND JURY—PUBLIC SCHOOLS—THE OLD STAGE COACH—RAILROADS—REMOVAL OF THE COUNTY SEAT—THE COUNTY FAIR—GEOLOGY OF THE COUNTY.

**I**N a previous chapter the organization of Du Page County has been recorded, which was in February, 1839. The following May the first election took place for county officers, at the Pre-emption House in Naperville. There were then no voting precincts, and whoever wished a voice in the matter in question must go to Naperville to the vote. Stephen J. Scott, S. M. Skinner and L. G. Butler had been authorized by the law to act as Judges of the first election. The officers elected at this time were only to serve till the 5th of the following August, when a general election was to have place. Previous to this election orders were issued to make a map of the county, as per following official act :

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT, June 4, 1839.

It is ordered by said court that Lyman Meacham, Surveyor-elect for the county of Du Page, be and is hereby authorized to furnish to the Clerk of this court, as soon as possible, an estimate of the expence of surveying or taking from the Surveyors already made the said county, and making a map thereof showing thereby the boundaries of said county of Du Page as designated in an act entitled an act "To create the county of Du Page, and also showing thereby the location of the principal roads therein as at present located, and also showing on said map the principal groves, villages and settlements in said county, together with such other information as to the said Surveyors may seem proper."

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT, June 29, 1839.

Ordered by the court, that the Treasurer pay Lyman Meacham, the sum of \$13.18 in full for his account for surveying the county line.

Meantime the county was filling up with settlers, and the necessity for subdivisions, making

up the usual machinery of county organization, became apparent.

The following document shows the official action as to the matter :

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT, June 28, 1839.

Ordered by the court, that all of that part of Du Page County, included within the following boundaries, be and is hereafter known as Orange Precinct, to wit: Commencing on the northwest corner of said county, thence south on the west line of said county, far enough to include Job A. Smith, Murray and Kline, and to continue east far enough to turn due north and strike the west line of Mr. Clark's claim, and continue north to the county line, thence west to the place of beginning. Their elections shall be held at the schoolhouse near Luther F. Sanderson, and Job A. Smith, William Kimball and Daniel Roundy are appointed Judges of Election.

Ordered by the court, that all of that part of Du Page County included within the following boundaries be hereafter known as Washington Precinct, to wit: Commencing at the northeast corner of the county, thence west ten miles to Orange Precinct, thence south five miles, thence east to the county line, thence north to the place of beginning. Their elections to be held at the house of Alanson Watson, and Charles Hoyt, Lloyd Stearns and Harvey Meacham are appointed Judges of Election.

Ordered by the court, that all that part of Du Page County included within the following boundaries be and is hereby known as Deerfield Precinct, to wit: Commencing at the southeast corner of Washington Precinct, thence running west nine miles; thence south five miles; thence east four miles; thence north two miles; thence east to the county line; thence north to the place of beginning. Elections to be held at Luther Morton's house, and Daniel Fish, N. B. Morton and L. Q. Newton are appointed Judges of Election.



Ordered by the court, that all that part of Du Page County included within the following boundaries be hereafter known as Webster Precinct, to wit: Commencing at the southeast corner of Deerfield Precinct, running west five miles; thence south two miles; thence west four miles; thence south five miles; thence east three miles; thence south one mile; thence east to the county line; thence north to the place of beginning. Their elections to be held at the house of Horace Aldrich, and Luther Hatch, Pierce Downer and John Talmadge are appointed Judges of Election.

Ordered by the court, that all of that part of Du Page County included within the following boundaries be hereafter known as Big Woods Precinct, to wit: Commencing at the southwest corner of the county, running north six miles; thence east to Reuben Austin's west line; thence south to said Austin's southwest corner; thence east three miles from the west line of the county; thence south parallel with the west line of the county to the south line of the county; thence west to the place of beginning. Their elections to be held at the house of Fred. Stolp, and Ashbel Culver, John Warne and Robt. H. Jefferson are appointed Judges of Election.

Ordered by the court, that all of that part of Du Page County included within the following boundaries be hereafter known as Du Page Precinct, to wit: Commencing at the southwest corner of Orange Precinct; thence running east eight miles; thence north one mile; thence east one mile; thence south through the center of the county to the northeast corner line of Naperville Precinct; thence west to the line of the Big Woods Precinct; thence north on the Big Woods Precinct line; thence on the county line; thence to the place of beginning. Their elections to be held at the house of Alfred Tufts, in Warrenville, and Warren Smith, George House and Angus Ross are appointed Judges of Election.

Ordered by the court, that all of that part of Du Page County included within the following described boundaries be hereafter known as Naperville Precinct, to wit: Commencing at the southeast corner of Du Page Precinct; thence south on the west line of Webster Precinct till it strikes the Galena State road; thence east three miles; thence south to the county line; thence west nine miles to the Big Woods Precinct; thence north on the east line of the Big Woods Precinct; thence east to the place of beginning. Their elections to be held at the Pre-emption House in Naperville, and S. M. Skinner, Stephen J. Scott and H. L. Peaslee are appointed Judges of Election.

Ordered by the court, that all of that part of Du Page County, included within the following boundaries, be hereafter known as Cass Precinct, to wit: Commencing at the northwest corner of Section 30, Township 38, Range 11; thence east to the county line; thence south to the Desplaines River; thence west, following the river and county line to the southwest corner of Section 18; thence north to the place of beginning; their elections to be held at the house of Alvin Lull, and George Jackson, Thomas Andrus and Alvin Lull are appointed Judges of Election.

Ordered by the court, that all that part of Du Page County, included within the following described boundaries, be, and is hereafter to be known as York Precinct, commencing on the east line of Du Page County, at the southeast corner of Deerfield Precinct; thence west three miles; thence south to the north line of Cass Precinct; thence east to the east line of Du Page County; thence north along the east line of said county to the place of beginning. The elections shall be held at the house now occupied by Sherman King, and that Benjamin Fuller, David Thurston and John Talmadge, be and they are hereby appointed Judges of Election in said precinct.

#### COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT, March 6, 1841.

Ordered by the court, that the following described boundaries constitute, and be hereafter known as Washington Precinct, in Du Page County, to wit: The whole of Township 40 north, Range 11 east, of the Third Principal Meridian; and, it is further ordered by the court, that all elections to be in future held in said precinct, shall be held at the house of Ariel Bowman, and that John Lester, Mason Smith and Charles H. Hoit, be and they are hereby appointed Judges of Election in said precinct.

Ordered by the court, that the following described boundaries constitute and be hereafter known as Bloomingdale Precinct, in Du Page County, to wit: Commencing on the north line of said county, on the line between Ranges 10 and 11; thence west on the north line of the county four miles; thence south five miles; thence east to the line between Ranges 10 and 11; thence north to the place of beginning. And it is further ordered by the court, that all elections that may be held in said precinct, shall be held in the schoolhouse in said precinct, near Orange Kent's, and that Harvey Meacham, Harry Woodworth and Loyd Stearns, be and they are hereby appointed Judges of Elections in said precinct.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT, June 3, 1846.

Ordered by the court, that Congressional Township 40 north, Range 11 east, of the Third Principal Meridian in the county of Du Page, State of Illinois, constitute and be hereafter known as Washington Precinct, and that all elections in said precinct shall be held at the house known as the Salt Creek House in said township.

Ordered by the court, that Congressional Township 40 north, Range 10 east, of the Third Principal Meridian, in the county of Du Page, State of Illinois, constitute and be hereafter known as Bloomingdale Precinct, and that all elections to be held in said precinct shall be held at the school-house in the town of Bloomingdale in said precinct.

Ordered by the court that Congressional Township 39 north, Range 11 east, of the Third Principal Meridian, in the county of Du Page, in the State of Illinois, constitute and be hereafter known as York Precinct, and that all elections to be held in said precinct shall be held at the house of Hiram Brown in said township.

Ordered by the court, that Congressional Township 39 north, Range 10 east, of Third Principal Meridian, in the County of Du Page, State of Illinois, constitute and be hereafter known as Deerfield Precinct, and that all elections to be held in said precinct shall be held at the house of Jesse C. Wheaton in said township.

Ordered by the court, that Congressional Township 40 north, Range 9 east, of the Third Principal Meridian, and Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in Township 39 north, Range 9 east, of the Third Principal Meridian, in the county of Du Page, State of Illinois, constitute and be hereafter known as Orange Precinct, and that all elections to be held in said precinct shall be held at the house of Joseph McMillen in said precinct.

Ordered by the court, that all that portion of Congressional Township 39 north, Range 9 east, of the Third Principal Meridian, that lies south of the south line of Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, in said township, and Sections 1, 2 and 3 in Township 38 north, Range 9 east, of Third Principal Meridian, together with Sections 5 and 6 in Township 38 north, Range 10 east, of the Third Principal Meridian, in the county of Du Page, State of Illinois, constitute and be hereafter known as Du Page Precinct, and that all elections to be held in said precinct shall be held at the house known as the Warrenville Hotel in said precinct.

Ordered by the court, that the following boundaries be hereafter known as Big Woods Precinct, in

the county of Du Page and State of Illinois, to wit: Commencing at the northeast corner of Section 4, in Township 38 north, Range 9 east, of the Third Principal Meridian; from thence west along township line to county line between Kane and Du Page Counties; thence south along county line to county line between Will and Du Page Counties; thence east along county line to the southeast corner of Section 33, in Township 38 aforesaid; thence north to the place of beginning, and that all elections to be held in said precinct shall be held at the house of Frederick Stolp in said precinct.

Ordered by the court, that the following boundaries constitute and be hereafter known as Naperville Precinct, in the county of Du Page, in the State of Illinois, to wit: Commencing at the southwest corner of Section 34, in Township 38 north, Range 9 east, of the Third Principal Meridian; from thence north to the northwest corner of Section 10, in said township; from thence east to the northeast corner of Section 8, in Township 38 north, Range 10 east, of Third Principal Meridian; thence north to township line between Townships 38 and 39, Range 10 east; thence east along township line to the center of the Du Page River; thence southerly along the center of said river to the county line between Will and Du Page Counties; thence west to the place of beginning; and that all elections to be held in said precinct, shall be held at the court house in Naperville in said precinct.

Ordered by the court, that the following boundaries constitute and be hereafter known as Webster Precinct, in the County of Du Page and State of Illinois, to wit: Commencing at the northeast corner of Section 1, in Township 38 north, Range 11 east, of Third Principal Meridian; from thence west along the township line to the center of East Branch of the Du Page River; thence southerly along the center of said river to the section line between Sections 22, 23, 26 and 27; thence east to the southeast corner of Section 21, in Township 38 north, Range 11 east; thence north to the northeast corner of said Section 21; thence east to the county line between Cook and Du Page Counties; thence north to the place of beginning; and that all elections to be held in said precinct, shall be held at the house of Levi C. Aldrich in said precinct, and that Jeduthan Hatch, John Stanley and Leonard K. Hatch be Judges of Election in said precinct.

Ordered by the court, that all that portion of Township 37 north, Range 11 east, of the Third Principal Meridian, that lies in the county of Du Page and State of Illinois, and Sections 22, 23,



24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, in Township 38 north, Range 11 east, together with those parts of Sections 25, 26, 35 and 36, in Township 38 north, Range 10 east, that lies east of the center of the East Branch of the Du Page River, constitute and be hereafter known as Cass Precinct; and that all elections to be held in said precinct shall be held at the house known as the Washington Hotel in said precinct.

IN COUNTY COURT OF DU PAGE COUNTY, December 5, A. D. 1849.

Commissioners to divide county into townships: Whereas, the Legislature of Illinois, did, at its last regular session, provide by law for the organization of counties into towns; and, that the law containing such provision, should, at the next general election, be caused to be submitted to the people of the several counties in said State, for their adoption or rejection; and, whereas, at the last general election, said law was adopted by the county of Du Page, in the State of Illinois, as appears from the following abstract of the votes, for, or against, township organization, to wit:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }  
DU PAGE COUNTY, } ss.

We, James F. Wight and Levi C. Aldrich, two of the Justices of the Peace, and Hiram H. Cody, Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court of said county, hereby certify that the following is a true and correct abstract of the votes given at an election held in the several precincts in said county, on Tuesday, the sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, for and against township organization, to wit: For township organization, there were seven hundred and seventy-three votes; against township organization there was one vote.

Witness our hands and seals at Naperville, in said county, this twelfth day of November, A. D. 1849.

JAMES F. WIGHT, J. P. [SEAL.]

LEVI C. ALDRICH, J. P. [SEAL.]

HIRAM H. CODY, Clerk. [SEAL.]

And, whereas, said law requires the County Commissioners' Court, or the County Court, whichever shall be in commission at the next session after said election in those counties, which shall adopt said law, to appoint three Commissioners to divide such counties respectively into towns.

It is ordered by the court, that, in pursuance of the first article of the act to provide for township organization, Capt. Joseph Naper, Daniel Fish and Erasmus O. Hills, be, and they are hereby appointed

Commissioners to divide the county of Du Page aforesaid into towns, as anticipated and required by said act.

Agreeable to their authority, the Commissioners met and organized the county into townships as they now appear on maps of the county.

The next business was to elect a Board of Supervisors, which was done the same year, and the following is their official action at their first meeting:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }  
DU PAGE COUNTY, } ss. NOVEMBER 11, 1850.

The Board of Supervisors of the county of Du Page and State of Illinois, met on Monday the 11th day of November A. D. 1850, for their first annual meeting, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court in Naperville in said county, and were organized by the selection of Russell Whipple as their Chairman.

The following members, upon a call of the roll of the towns were present, to wit:

Addison, Smith D. Pierce; Bloomingdale, Erasmus O. Hills; Wayne, Luther Pierce; Winfield, William C. Todd; Milton, Warren L. Wheaton; Downer's Grove, Leonard K. Hatch; Du Page, Amasa Morse; Naperville, Russell Whipple; York, not represented.

On motion, the following standing committees were appointed by the Chair:

On Claims—E. O. Hills, Warren L. Wheaton, Luther Pierce.

On Paupers—W. C. Todd, L. K. Hatch, S. D. Pierce.

On Equalization—W. L. Wheaton, E. O. Hills, Amasa Morse.

On Court House and Jail—S. D. Pierce, L. K. Hatch, A. Morse.

On Finance—E. O. Hills, W. L. Wheaton, Luther Pierce.

On motion of W. L. Wheaton, a select committee was appointed by the Chair on Printing.

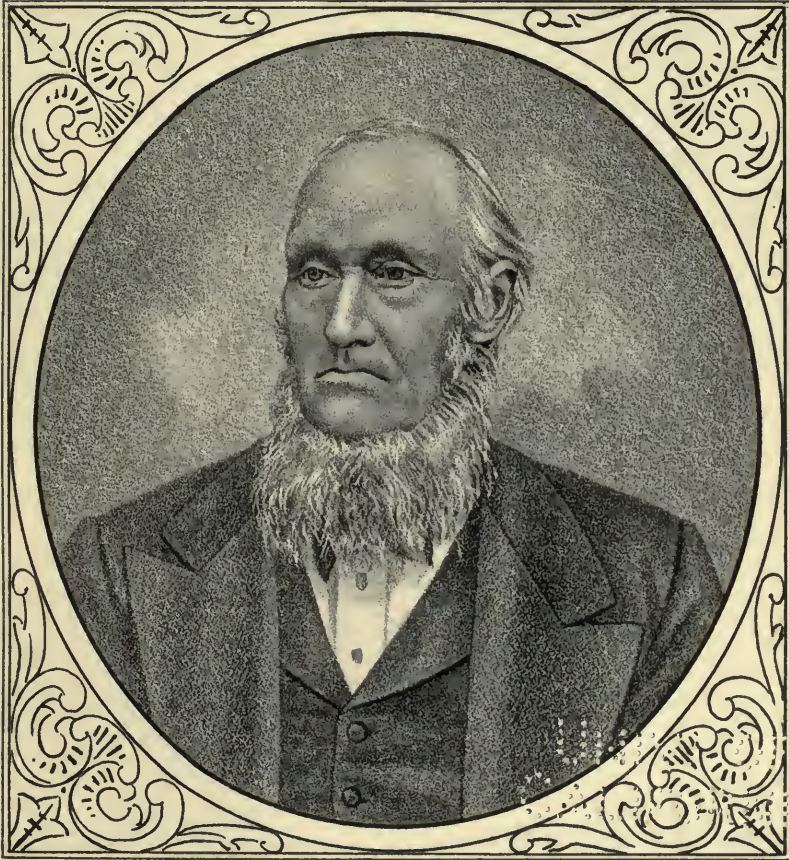
The Chair appointed W. L. Wheaton, W. C. Todd and Amasa Morse.

Various claims being presented, were referred to appropriate committees.

On motion, the Chair appointed the following Supervisors a select Committee on Licenses:

William C. Todd, W. L. Wheaton, A. Morse.

A memorial on the subject of License addressed to the Board was presented by Supervisor Todd, and, on motion, referred to the Committee on Li-



*John Smith*



to your  
attention

censes; said memorial was signed by about three hundred and fifty ladies.

The certificates of the Town Auditor of the towns of Winfield, Addison, Downer's Grove, Naperville, and Wayne were presented by the several Supervisors of said towns, and, on motion, referred to the Committee on Claims.

On motion, it is ordered that the board adjourn until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

For ten years previous, no change had been made in the general formula of official authority, but in 1849 the Clerk of the Circuit Court was constituted Recorder, *ex officio*.

The County Court was composed of a County Judge and two Justices of the Peace. The County Clerk became the Clerk of the County Commissioners. The County Judge and two County Justices were a board for the transaction of county business, and the County Judge with the Clerk were clothed with authority to transact probate business. The organization of not only the county but the townships, with their officers, having been completed, the following list of them is here inserted, which will serve the reader as a chronological record of the progress of the county:

The following is a list of those who served the county in the Legislature of the State:

- 1836—Capt. Joseph Naper, of Naperville.
- 1838—Capt. Joseph Naper of Naperville.
- 1842—Jeduthan Hatch, of Lisle.
- 1844—Julius M. Warren, of Winfield.
- 1846—Capt. E. Kinne, of Bloomingdale.
- 1848—Warren L. Wheaton, of Milton.
- 1850—Willard T. Jones, of Naperville.
- 1852—Capt. Joseph Naper, of Naperville.
- 1854—E. O. Hills, of Bloomingdale.
- 1856—Truman W. Smith, of Winfield.
- 1860—F. H. Mather, of Milton.
- 1862—A. S. Barnard, of Lisle.
- 1864—S. P. Sedgwick, of Bloomingdale, resigned;  
H. C. Childs, of Milton, elected to fill vacancy.
- 1866—H. C. Childs, of Milton.
- 1868—H. C. Childs, of Milton.
- 1870—William M. Whitney, of Downer's Grove.
- 1874—James Clafin, of Lombard; V. Fredenhagen, of Downer's Grove.
- 1876—James G. Wright, of Naperville.

## COUNTY CLERKS.

- 1839—Clark A. Lewis, of Warrenville; elected July 14, died the same month.
- 1839 to 1846—Allen C. McIntosh, of Naperville.
- 1847 to 1852—Hiram H. Cody, of Bloomingdale.
- 1853 to 1860—Myron C. Dudley, of Bloomingdale.
- 1861 to 1864—C. M. Castle, of Naperville.
- 1865 to 1868—F. J. Fischer, of Addison.
- 1868—H. B. Hills (vacancy), of Bloomingdale.
- 1869 to 1876—J. J. Cole, of Downer's Grove.
- 1876 to 1882—M. S. Ellsworth, Lisle.

## CIRCUIT CLERKS.

- 1839 to 1842—Patrick Ballingall, of Naperville.
- 1843 to 1846—E. B. Bill, of Naperville.
- 1847 to 1849—John J. Riddler, of Naperville.

## RECORDERS.

- 1839 to 1842—S. M. Skinner, of Naperville.
- 1843 to 1846—A. S. Jones, of Naperville.
- 1847 to 1849—John J. Riddler, of Naperville.

## CLERKS AND RECORDERS.

- 1850 to 1851—John J. Riddler, of Naperville.
- 1852 to 1855—Peter Northrup, of Addison.
- 1856 to 1859—John Gloss, of Wayne.
- 1860 to 1867—W. M. Whitney, of Winfield.
- 1868 to 1876—John Gloss, of Wayne.
- 1876 to 1880—Frank Hull, of Milton.
- 1880 to 1884—Thomas M. Hull, of Milton.

## TREASURERS.

- 1839—Morris Sleight, of Naperville.
- 1839 to 1842—Stephen J. Scott, of Naperville.
- 1843 to 1844—Robert K. Potter, of Naperville.
- 1845 to 1846—John J. Kimball, of Naperville.
- 1847 to 1848—Nelson A. Thomas (vacancy) of Naperville.
- 1849 to 1854—Henry F. Vallette, of Milton.
- 1855 to 1856—William J. Johnson, of Milton.
- 1857 to 1858—Hiram Standish, of Naperville.
- 1859 to 1860—Henry F. Vallette, of Milton.
- 1861 to 1862—S. M. Skinner, of Naperville.
- 1863 to 1868—Daniel N. Gross, of Naperville.
- 1869 to 1872—Joel Wiant, of Winfield; Henry M. Bender, of Bloomingdale.
- 1873 to 1876—Lewis C. Stover, of Milton, from 1876 to 1880.

## SHERIFFS.

- 1839 to 1841—Daniel M. Greene, of Lisle.
- 1842 to 1843—Hiram Fowler, of Naperville.
- 1844 to 1845—R. N. Murray, of Naperville.



1846 to 1849—George Roush, of Naperville.  
 1850 to 1851—C. R. Parmlee, of Lisle.  
 1852 to 1853—Truman W. Smith, of Winfield.  
 1854 to 1855—A. C. Graves, of Winfield.  
 1856 to 1857—James J. Hunt, of Naperville.  
 1858 to 1859—A. C. Graves, of Winfield.  
 1860 to 1861—T. S. Rogers, of Downer's Grove.  
 1862 to 1863—James J. Hunt, of Naperville.  
 1864 to 1865—Samuel E. Shimp, of Naperville.  
 1866 to 1867—Philip Strubler, of Naperville.  
 1868 to 1869—Charles Rinchart, of Wayne.  
 1870 to 1876—John Kline, of Wayne.  
 1876 to 1882—Samuel E. Shimp, Naperville.

## COUNTY JUDGES.

1839—J. W. Walker, of Downer's Grove.  
 1839 to 1842—Lewis Ellsworth, of Naperville.  
 1843 to 1846—Nathan Allen, of Naperville.  
 1847 to 1848—John J. Kimball, of Naperville.  
 1849 to 1851—Nathan Allen, of Naperville.  
 1852—Jeduthan Hatch, of Lisle.  
 1853 to 1859—Walter Blanchard, of Downer's Grove.  
 1860—Seth F. Daniels (vacancy), of Milton.  
 1861 to 1864—Hiram H. Cody, of Naperville.  
 1865 to 1868—Seth F. Daniels, of Milton.  
 1869 to 1872—M. C. Dudley, of Naperville.  
 1873 to 1876—A. S. Janes, of Milton.  
 1876 to 1877—S. P. Sedgwick, Milton, to fill vacancy.  
 1877 to 1882—Robert N. Murray, Naperville.

## COUNTY SURVEYORS.

1839—L. Meacham, of Bloomingdale.  
 1839 to 1846—Joel B. Kimball, of Naperville.  
 1847 to 1853—Horace Brooks, of Milton.  
 1859 to 1861—J. G. Vallette, of Milton.  
 1862—James M. Vallette (vacancy), of Naperville.  
 1863 to 1866—A. S. Janes, of Milton.  
 1867 to 1870—James M. Vallette, of Naperville.  
 1871 to 1876—A. S. Janes, of Milton.  
 1876 to 1882—James M. Vallette, of Lisle.

## CORONERS.

1839—H. L. Peaslee, of Naperville.  
 1840 to 1841—E. G. Wight, of Naperville.  
 1842 to 1843—Nathan Loring, of Naperville.  
 1844 to 1845—Jacob Keefer, of Naperville.  
 1846 to 1847—D. C. Gould, of Naperville.  
 1848—LaFayette Avery, of Milton.  
 1849 to 1851—C. C. Barnes, of Naperville.  
 1852 to 1853—F. C. Hagerman, of Winfield.  
 1854 to 1855—W. B. Stewart, of Naperville.

1856 to 1857—Alfred Waterman, of Milton.  
 1858 to 1861—H. C. Daniels, of Naperville.  
 1862 to 1863—Dr. Brown, of Milton.  
 1864 to 1865—H. C. Daniels, of Naperville.  
 1866—Clinton Cushing.  
 1867—George W. Beggs, of Naperville.  
 1868 to 1869—F. C. Hagerman, of Winfield.  
 1870 to 1876—H. C. Daniels, of Naperville.  
 1876 to 1878—George F. Heiderman, York.  
 1878 to 1879—George L. Madison, of Winfield.  
 1879 to 1880—A. C. Cotton, Winfield, to fill vacancy.  
 1880 to 1882—A. C. Cotton, Winfield.

## SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

1839 to 1842—Lewis Ellsworth, of Naperville.  
 1843—R. N. Murray, of Naperville.  
 1844 to 1846—Horace Brooks, of Milton.  
 1847 to 1848—W. L. Wheaton, of Milton.  
 1849 to 1855—Hope Brown, of Naperville.  
 1856—Lorin Barnes, of Bloomingdale.  
 1857 to 1858—Charles W. Richmond, of Naperville.  
 1859 to 1860—Lorin Barnes, of Bloomingdale.  
 1861 to 1863—George P. Kimball, of Milton.

## COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

1864—George P. Kimball, of Milton.  
 1865 to 1876—Charles W. Richmond, of Naperville.  
 1876 to 1881—J. R. Haggard, Downer's Grove.  
 1881 to 1882—H. A. Fischer, Milton.

## COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

1839—Josiah Strong, Lisle; J. W. Walker, Downer's Grove; H. L. Cobb, Cass; R. P. Whipple, Naperville; Hiram Fowler, Winfield.  
 1840—J. W. Walker, Downer's Grove; H. L. Cobb, Cass; Noah Stevens, Bloomingdale.  
 1841—J. W. Walker, Downer's Grove; J. A. Smith, Wayne; Noah Stevens, Bloomingdale.  
 1842—Warren Smith, Winfield; J. A. Smith, Wayne; Noah Stevens, Bloomingdale.  
 1843—J. A. Smith, Wayne; T. Hubbard, York.  
 1844—John Thompson, Lisle; J. A. Smith, Wayne.  
 1845—John Thompson, Lisle; Thomas Andrus, Cass; T. Hubbard, York.  
 1846—John Thompson, Lisle; Thomas Andrus, Cass; Asa Knapp, York.  
 1847—John Thompson, Lisle; Smith D. Pierce, Addison; Asa Knapp, York.  
 1848—David Crane, Naperville; Smith D. Pierce, Addison; Asa Knapp, York.

## SUPERVISORS—TOWN OF ADDISON.

1850—Smith D. Pierce.  
 1851—John Pierce.

1852—Peter Northrup.  
 1853—Edward Lester.  
 1854—James Wakeman.  
 1855 to 1858—Henry D. Fischer.  
 1859 to 1860—John H. Franzen.  
 1861—James Wakeman.  
 1862—Smith D. Pierce.  
 1863 to 1865—James Wakeman.  
 1866—Henry D. Fischer.  
 1867 to 1870—August Meyer.  
 1871—James Wakeman.  
 1872 to 1875—Henry D. Fischer.  
 1876—Henry Korthauer.  
 1876 to 1882—Henry Korthauer.

## TOWN OF BLOOMINGDALE.

1850 to 1851—E. O. Hills.  
 1852—H. B. Hills.  
 1853—Cyrus H. Meacham.  
 1854—J. G. Yearick.  
 1855—Daniel H. Deibert.  
 1856—Horace Barnes.  
 1857 to 1863—Cyrus H. Meacham.  
 1864 to 1873—W. K. Patrick.  
 1874 to 1876—William Rathge.  
 1876 to 1877—A. D. Loomis.  
 1877 to 1882—William Rathge.

## TOWN OF WAYNE.

1850 to 1852—Luther Pierce.  
 1853 to 1854—Luther Bartlett.  
 1855—Luther Pierce.  
 1856—Ira Albro.  
 1857 to 1858—Charles Adams.  
 1859 to 1860—S. W. Moffatt.  
 1861 to 1862—Samuel Adams.  
 1863 to 1867—Warren H. Moffatt.  
 1868 to 1873—Daniel Dunham.  
 1874 to 1875—A. M. Glos.  
 1876—R. H. Reed.  
 1876 to 1877—R. H. Reed.  
 1877 to 1878—A. M. Glos.  
 1878 to 1879—Luther Bartlett.  
 1879 to 1881—A. M. Glos.  
 1881 to 1882—James Shields.

## TOWN OF WINFIELD.

1850 to 1852—William C. Todd.  
 1853 to 1854—Charles Gary.  
 1855—Gurdon N. Roundy.  
 1856—Truman W. Smith.  
 1857—Charles Gary.  
 1858 to 1860—John Fairbanks.  
 1861—Alfred Waterman.

1862 to 1864—E. Manville.  
 1865—John Fairbanks.  
 1866—Amos C. Graves.  
 1867 to 1869—J. H. Lakey.  
 1870—E. Manville.  
 1871 to 1873—J. H. Lakey.  
 1874 to 1875—E. Manville.  
 1875 to 1876—J. H. Lakey.  
 1876 to 1877—A. T. Jones.  
 1877 to 1880—G. J. Atchinson.  
 1880 to 1882—C. W. Gary.

## TOWN OF MILTON.

1850—Warren L. Wheaton.  
 1851 to 1855—William J. Johnson.  
 1856 to 1857—Frederick H. Mather.  
 1858 to 1862—H. C. Childs.  
 1863—Erastus Gary.  
 1864 to 1865—Hiram Smith.  
 1866—Hiram Smith and S. W. Moffatt.  
 1867—A. S. Janes and H. Edwards.  
 1868 to 1869—A. S. Janes and H. F. Vallette.  
 1870 to 1871—A. S. Janes and S. P. Sedgwick.  
 1872 to 1873—A. S. Janes and E. H. Gary.  
 1874 to 1875—H. G. Kimball and E. H. Gary.  
 1875—W. H. Wagner and Erastus Gary.  
 1876—W. H. Wagner and S. W. Moffatt.  
 1878—W. H. Wagner and S. W. Moffatt.  
 1879—Amos Churchill and N. E. Gary.  
 1880—Amos Churchill and N. E. Gary.  
 1881—Amos Churchill and S. P. Sedgwick.  
 1882—Amos Churchill and S. W. Moffatt.

## TOWN OF YORK.

1850—E. Eldridge.  
 1850 to 1852—Gerry Bates.  
 1853—W. Burbank.  
 1853—H. Whittmore.  
 1854—Asa Knapp.  
 1855 to 1856—Robert Reed.  
 1857 to 1860—Frederick Gray.  
 1861 to 1863—George Barber.  
 1864—Adam Hatfield.  
 1865 to 1867—Frederick Gray.  
 1868—August Meyer.  
 1869—George Barber.  
 1870 to 1875—Adam Glos.  
 1876—Henry Goldermann.  
 1876 to 1879—Henry Goldermann.  
 1879 to 1882—Adam Glos.

## TOWN OF NAPERVILLE.

1850 to 1851—Russell Whipple.  
 1852—Joseph Naper.



1853—Hiram Bristol.  
 1854—David Hess.  
 1855—R. N. Murray.  
 1856—Charles Hunt.  
 1857—N. Crampton and Joseph Naper.\*  
 1858—Charles Jenkins and John Jassoy.\*  
 1859—Jacob Saylor and Michael Hines.\*  
 1860—James G. Wright and M. S. Hobson.\*  
 1861 to 1862—B. W. Hughes and Morris Sleight.\*  
 1863—Charles Jenkins and Robert Naper.\*  
 1864—Charles Jenkins and D. C. Butler.\*  
 1865 to 1866—Charles Hunt and John Collins.\*  
 1867—B. W. Hughes and H. H. Cody.\*  
 1868—Charles Jenkins and R. N. Murray.\*  
 1869 to 1872—Charles Jenkins and M. C. Dudley.\*  
 1873—Charles Jenkins and James Dunlap.\*  
 1875—James G. Wright and B. B. Boecker.\*  
 1876—Christian Wise and Lewis Ellsworth.\*  
 1876 to 1879—C. Wise and J. J. Hunt.  
 1879 to 1880—C. Wise and A. Mc. S. S. Ridder.  
 1880 to 1881—C. Wise and H. C. Daniels.  
 1881 to 1882—Adam Keler and Peter Thompson.

## TOWN OF LISLE.

1850—Amasa Morse.  
 1851—Jeduthan Hatch.  
 1852—John Stanley.  
 1853—Lewis Ellsworth.  
 1854—Hiram H. Cody.  
 1855—James C. Hatch.  
 1856—Amasa Morse.  
 1857—John Collins.  
 1858—William B. Greene.  
 1859—A. S. Barnard.  
 1860—Graham Thorne.  
 1861—John H. Hobson.  
 1862—C. H. Goodrich.  
 1863—R. S. Palmer.  
 1864 to 1865—Gilbert Barber.  
 1866—E. E. Page.  
 1867—Lewis Ellsworth.  
 1868 to 1875—E. E. Page.  
 1875 to 1876—William King.  
 1876 to 1881—William King.  
 1881 to 1882—B. B. Boecker.

\* Presidents of village of Naperville, and *ex officio* Supervisors.

## TOWN OF DOWNER'S GROVE.

1850—Leonard K. Hatch.  
 1851 to 1853—Walter Blanchard.  
 1854—G. W. Alderman.  
 1855—Walter Blanchard.  
 1856—Seth F. Daniels.  
 1857—Samuel DeGolyer.  
 1858 to 1861—Leonard K. Hatch.  
 1862—L. D. Fuller.  
 1863—Leonard K. Hatch.  
 1864—John A. Thatcher.  
 1865—T. S. Rogers.  
 1866 to 1868—J. J. Cole.  
 1869—J. J. Cole.  
 1869—J. W. Rogers (vacancy).  
 1870—Alanson Ford.  
 1871 to 1872—V. Fredenhagen.  
 1873—H. F. Walker.  
 1874 to 1875—V. Fredenhagen.  
 1875 to 1876—Alanson Ford.  
 1876 to 1877—Alanson Ford.  
 1877 to 1882—Charles Curtiss.

The following are the names of the Judges who have presided in this Judicial Circuit:

1840—John Pearsons.  
 1841 to 1842—Theophilus W. Smith.  
 1843 to 1847—Richard M. Young.  
 1847 to 1849—Jesse B. Thomas.  
 1849 to 1855—Hugh Henderson.  
 1855 to 1857—S. W. Randall.  
 1857 to 1861—Jesse O. Norton.  
 1861 to 1867—Isaac G. Wilson.  
 1867 to 1874—Sylvanus Wilcox.  
 1874 to 1876—Hiram H. Cody, C. W. Upton, Isaac G. Wilson, Charles Kullem.

The total valuation of all taxable property in Du Page County in 1840 was \$196,292, on which \$981.46 was paid for county taxes, and \$392.58 for State taxes, making \$1,374.04, the total tax in 1840. There were then only State and county taxes, the State tax being two mills on the dollar, and the county tax five mills on the dollar, making but seven mills on the dollar, the full tax. There are now (1882), State, county, town, road and bridge, school and corporation taxes, added to which are special assessments when necessary for specific objects.

**T A B L E,**

SHOWING THE ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN DU PAGE COUNTY FOR THE YEARS 1850 AND 1881.

| TOWNSHIPS.                      | FOR 1850.<br>Real Estate<br>Assessment. | FOR 1881.<br>Real Estate<br>Assessment. | FOR 1881.<br>Lots. | FOR 1850.<br>Personal<br>Property. | FOR 1881.<br>Personal<br>Property. | FOR 1850.<br>Aggregate<br>Valuation. | FOR 1881.<br>Aggregate<br>Valuation. |
|---------------------------------|---|---|--------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Addison .....                   | \$64 269                                | \$461 985                               | \$18 565           | \$42 425                           | \$129 999                          | \$106 694                            | \$610 549                            |
| Bloomington .....               | 52 007                                  | 435 853                                 | 18 902             | 29 978                             | 89 052                             | 81 985                               | 543 807                              |
| Wayne .....                     | 90 196                                  | 449 524                                 | 4 985              | 31 333                             | 66 179                             | 121 329                              | 520 688                              |
| Winfield .....                  | 100 358                                 | 456 021                                 | 77 675             | 48 274                             | 82 972                             | 148 632                              | 616 668                              |
| Milton .....                    | 108 271                                 | 452 737                                 | 128 683            | 34 305                             | 84 334                             | 142 576                              | 665 754                              |
| York .....                      | 108 784                                 | 455 124                                 | 84 191             | 25 847                             | 98 253                             | 134 631                              | 637 568                              |
| Downer's Grove .....            | 96 785                                  | 604 853                                 | 265 359            | 32 280                             | 144 273                            | 129 065                              | 1014 485                             |
| Lisle .....                     | 97 767                                  | 456 602                                 | 70 272             | 36 663                             | 98 163                             | 134 430                              | 625 037                              |
| Naperville .....                | 165 766                                 | 485 790                                 | 146 828            | 67 409                             | 123 206                            | 233 175                              | 755 824                              |
| Totals .....                    | \$884 203                               | \$4258 489                              | \$815 460          | \$348 314                          | \$916 431                          | \$1232 517                           | \$5990 380                           |
| Amt. R. R. property added ..... |   |   |                    |                                    |                                    |                                      | \$ 620 032                           |
| Grand total .....               |   |   |                    |                                    |                                    |                                      | \$6610 412                           |

NOTE.—The first assessment of real estate in the county was in 1850.

I, L. C. Stover, Treasurer Du Page County, do hereby certify that the foregoing statement is correct.

L. C. STOVER, *County Treasurer for Du Page County, Ill.*



Following are the names of the first Grand Jury ever impaneled in Du Page County summoned to appear at term of Circuit Court begun and held at Naperville, in said county, by virtue of an act entitled "An act to create the county of Du Page, 'approved February 9, A. D. 1837, on the 23d day of September, A. D. 1837," to wit:

William J. Strong, Morris Sleight, George S. Blackman, Luther Hatch, John Thompson, Thomas Andrus, Hiland Martin, Moor R. Webster, Isaac Clark, Moses Stacy, Jonathan Barnes, Luther Morton, Lloyd Stearns, Israel P. Blodgett, David Page, Samuel Curtiss, Elisha Fish, William C. Todd, Warren Smith, Abel E. Carpenter, James Lamb, Frederick Stolp and John Maxwell; and the said Luther Hatch was appointed to act as foreman; and the first Petit Jury was John Naper, Amander P. Thomas, Russell Whipple, John Stevens, Jr., Shadrach Harris, Nathan Stewart, Harry Goodrich, David G. Parson, Harry Meacham, Theodore Hubbard, Nathaniel B. Morton, Levi Ballou, Moses K. Hoyt, Pierce Downer, Walter Blanchard, Horace Aldrich, John Tallmadge, Henry T. Wilson, Seth Sprague, Ethan Griswold, David Wadham, Daniel H. Orcutt, John Warne and Joseph Means.

#### PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Previous to 1855, a vigorous system of education prevailed in Du Page County, but it was not as general and uniform as at present.

The Naperville Academy, the Illinois Institute at Wheaton, and the Warrenville Seminary, were in their full tide of success during that time, as well as a goodly number of district and private schools.

At that date (1855), Rev. Hope Brown, School Commissioner, made a report which showed the number of school districts in the county to be sixty-eight, four of which had

no schoolhouses. The number of pupils was two thousand or more. Twelve hundred studied arithmetic, 500 studied geography, 250 English grammar, and 100 such higher branches as algebra, physiology and natural philosophy.

Schools were taught from six to eight months each year, but in some of the districts there were no winter schools.

The wages of female teachers were from \$8 to \$16 per month, besides board; and for male teachers, from \$16 to \$30 per month.

Five years later, in 1860, the report of Horace Barnes, School Commissioner, shows that there were eighty-one schools in the county, and 4,054 children who attended schools, out of a school census showing those between the ages of five and twenty-one of 4,909. Fourteen district libraries were purchased in 1860—one in Addison Township, six in Bloomingdale Township, one in Winfield Township, and three each in Milton and York Townships. The amount raised by direct tax in the county for school purposes that year was \$8,885.74, and the amount raised by the State fund paid to the County Treasurer was \$6,480.75, making a total of receipts from county tax and State appropriation, for the year 1860, to be expended for schools, of \$15,366.29.

The average monthly wages paid to female teachers the same year was \$12 per month, and to male teachers, \$24.50.

The report of C. W. Richmond, the County Superintendent of Schools, for the year 1870 shows the number of school districts in the county to be eighty-seven; number of persons between the ages of six and twenty-one to be 5,298. The gross receipts for the support of schools for the year were \$6,109.50, \$5,727.15 of which came from school tax direct, \$359.55 from interest on school, college and seminary fund, and \$23 from fines and for-

feitures. Added to this was \$6,042.63, which should have been paid in from the State tax of 2 mills on the dollar the year before, but, through some informality, did not come. Although it was paid in by the State in 1870, it properly belonged to the fund of 1869.

The same year (1870), female teachers received from \$12 to \$70 per month, and male teachers from \$30 to \$80 per month.

The number of graded schools in the county was seven, three of which were in Winfield Township, two in Milton, one in Downer's Grove and one in Naperville Township.

Said Judge Cody, in a Fourth of July address at Naperville in 1876: "We have exchanged the log schoolhouse of 1831 for two magnificent colleges, two theological seminaries and for high schools and free schools of easy access to every child within our limits."

This expresses the general situation at that date, showing the complete introduction of our school system, which is now in full tide of progress.

The report of H. A. Fischer, County Superintendent of Schools for 1882, shows the number of graded schools in the county to be six, two of which are in Downer's Grove, two in Milton, one in Winfield and one in Naperville.

The number of ungraded schools are seventy-seven, making a total number of schools in the county, exclusive of private schools, to be eighty-three. The total number of persons in the county between the ages of six and twenty-one was 9,116.

Sixteen districts have school libraries, the total value of which is \$1,080.

The average monthly wages paid male teachers was \$49.15, and female teachers, \$32.84.

The entire receipts for the support of

schools for the year were \$46,122.91, \$1,032.11 of which was from income of township fund, \$6,473.20 from State fund and fines appropriated for the benefit of schools, \$37,888.51 from special district taxes, \$285 from sale of school property, and \$127.64 from various other sources.

Of the six graded schools reported in the county, four are high schools. The distinction between the two grows out of the fact that in high schools a regular course of study is pursued, and pupils who take the full course are entitled to a diploma at graduation.

These schools are located at Naperville, Wheaton, Turner Junction and Hinsdale.

Of the school libraries in the county, Prof. Fisher, in his report, speaks in terms of commendation, stating that they are made up of valuable works on history, biography, poetry, science and romance of a high character, and almost exempt from the gushing style of dime novels.

As to the discipline of the schools, it may be stated that the moral force of the teachers over the pupils is gathering force, and there is little, if any, danger that it will ever lose its grip—certainly not as long as the standard of teachers is kept up to its present grade. And here the writer cannot forbear to draw a comparison between the teachers of Du Page County schools and the teachers of New York City schools, which schools he has recently visited, and, in justice to home talent, must give it the preference. Here our most esteemed families are not above letting their sons or daughters teach, but in New York or Brooklyn such is not the case, and the class teachers there have to be taken from ranks in society not always clothed with the dignity of aristocracy in intelligence.

By State authority, a 2-mill tax is collected on all property and appropriated according



to the school census of each township, which census enumerates those under twenty-one years of age. Direct taxes for schools in this county are assessed for each school district, according to their instructions.

#### THE OLD STAGE COACH.

The old stage coach, mail routes and roads were an institution once in the heyday of their glory in Du Page County, and the old settlers love to think of the good old sociables held in these vehicles, which jostled the passengers into good nature with each other, as the Jehu in the box bulldozed his horses through the sloughs.

In 1825, a Mr. Kellogg pioneered his way across the prairie from Peoria to Galena. This was the first road that ever went to the place, although it had been settled a century, but reached by way of the River. Dixon was settled in 1830, and in 1834, a stage line was established to it and Galena from Chicago, through the following points: Lawton's, on the Desplaines; Brush Hill, where Oriente Grant opened a tavern next year; Naper's settlement, where a post office was then established named Paw Paw; Gray's Crossing, where Mr. Gray lived, at a favorable fording place on the Fox River, two miles below the present site of Aurora; Dixon, on the Rock River, where Mr. Dixon kept a ferry; Apple River, where a fort was built, twenty miles southeast of Galena; thence to Galena, the termination of the line. This was the first legally established road through the county. Joseph Naper was one of the Commissioners to lay it out under State authority, and Col. Warren carried the mail in a lumber wagon from Chicago to Naperville till the stage line was established.

Trade between Galena and Chicago was then a coveted prize, and road places north of the Naper settlement soon began to take

measures to straighten the line between the two places, in order to bring the travel by their own doors.

St. Charles was the first to lead in this, and subscribed \$2,000 to lay out and improve a road direct from their place to Chicago, with this end in view, and, in the summer of 1836, a force of men and oxen were at work along the line all the way between Desplaines River and their place, plowing and scraping along the flat lands. This was the origin of what is now well known as the St. Charles road.

Elgin did a similar thing, but little, if any, later, and established what has ever since been known as the Elgin road, passing through Bloomingdale, where Col. Hoit opened a tavern; thence east to the Desplaines, three miles north of the present site of Maywood, where Mr. Sherman kept tavern; thence to the old Whisky Point road running northwest from Chicago, connecting with it at the present site of Jefferson, in Cook County. The old Indian trail that went from the western extremity of Lake Erie to what is now Rock Island was a well-known path in the early days, and from where it intersected the Illinois and Indiana State line, a road was laid out by State authority, passing thence through Lockport, Naperville, Warrenville, Dundee on Fox River, McHenry, and thence to the Wisconsin line, near Nipissing Creek. Col. Warren was one of the Commissioners to lay it out.

The first stage line that ever ran through Du Page County was Templeton's line of stages from Chicago to Galena. This line first went through Naperville and Dixon, but subsequently changed its route, when Frink & Walker bought out Templeton, in 1838, and lines were established from Chicago to Galena via Bloomingdale; Chicago to St. Charles by the St. Charles road; and Chica-

go to Naperville, Aurora and Ottawa. These three lines continued to pass through Du Page County, all of which carried the mail, till railroads were built, supplanting them. During the winter months, the Government at first suspended the mail to Galena, as it involved too much risk.

#### GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.

The following is a history of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, now the Chicago & North-Western Railroad:

This road was first chartered January 16, 1836, which was two years before Chicago had been chartered as a city, and it enjoys the distinction of being her first railroad. Its primary interest was to advance the price of real estate, and thereby promote the prosperity of Chicago, which was then a village of 3,820 inhabitants, with room enough to grow larger. The capital stock of the railroad company was \$100,000, with power to increase it to \$1,000,000. It was optional with the company to run the road either with horse or steam power. William Bennett, Thomas Drummond, J. C. Goodhue, Peter Semple, John B. Turner and J. B. Thompson, Jr., were authorized to receive subscriptions to the stock. By the conditions of their charter, the company were obligated to commence work on the road within three years, and within this time the questionable enterprise was undertaken.

The first problem was how to get a foundation through the spongy slough that intervened between the then mushroom town of Chicago and terra firma, on the ridge now occupied by Oak Park. It was then deemed impossible to find bottom in these shaky lands, and piles were resorted to, with longitudinal stringers, to secure support from one to another. Thus the work began along Madison street, but was soon abandoned

as premature, and no farther attempts to prosecute it were made till 1846, when William B. Ogden, John B. Turner and Stephen F. Gale purchased the charter of Messrs. Townsend & Mather, of New York, who, up to this time, held it, with the assets of the company. Ten thousand dollars in stock was to be paid down, and \$10,000 on its completion to Fox River. A preliminary survey was made, and the work put in charge of Richard P. Morgan, a gentleman from Boston, who had earned a reputation for railroad building in Massachusetts.

The next year, on the 5th of April, a Board of Directors was appointed, and books were soon opened for subscription to the stock.

Here fresh difficulties came up. Many thought the road would injure the retail trade of Chicago (which was all she then had, by facilitating the transportation of goods to country merchants, and the latter feared their trade would suffer such quick and easy access to Chicago as the road would give to the farmers. Despite these difficulties, through the efforts of Benjamin W. Raymond and John B. Turner, in their success in negotiating loans in New York, and the reluctant home subscriptions to the stock, the road was finally completed to Harlem, ten miles from Chicago, December 30, 1848, to which place its rickety old second-hand engine and cars ran, on a slipshod foundation of wooden stringers, faced with bar iron.

During the autumn of the same year, its track was laid to Elgin, and the cars were running to the place January 23, 1850, for which the company owe a lasting obligation to Edward W. Brewster, now a citizen of Wheaton. He was then living on his farm, at the Little Woods three miles below Elgin, and he not only gave the company the right of way through his land, but gave them liberty to cut ties from his grove, without which



privilege the road could not have been finished before another summer, for navigation was about to close, and ties could not have been procured from any other source. "One good turn deserves another." So Mr. Brewster gave the company the necessary ground for grading the road when filling was wanted, but on conditions that he and his family should ride free on the road as long as he lived. Little did they then know what they were bargaining for. Mr. Brewster still lives, though ninety years old, and when he comes for his annual pass, the company pleasantly tell him, "Yes, Father Brewster, we are willing to carry you as long as you live, but we did not expect you were going to live so long."

Out of this humble beginning, this company has grown into gigantic proportions, co-equal with the increase of wealth in the country through which it and its various divisions pass. These are the Galena Division, 313.14 miles; Iowa Division, 622.53 miles; Northern Iowa Division, 292.43 miles; Wisconsin Division, 555.26 miles; Peninsular Division, 290.10 miles; Madison Division, 461.79 miles; Winona & St. Peter's Railroad and Branch, 406.10 miles; Dakota Division, 342.99 miles; total, 3,284.54 miles.

Lines under construction: Volga to Abbeville, Dakota, 24.50; Watertown, D. T., to Redfield, 65; Sioux Rapids to Ireton, Iowa, 68; Narenta to Felch Mountains, Northern Michigan, 36.40; total miles under construction, 193.96; grand total, 3,478.44.

This company achieved its first success partly in Du Page County, and through its center, on this road, passes much freight from the Pacific Coast to Europe. Its entrance into the business heart of Chicago is direct and without detention, affording its business men easy access to rural homes in Du Page County, the eastern portions of which its

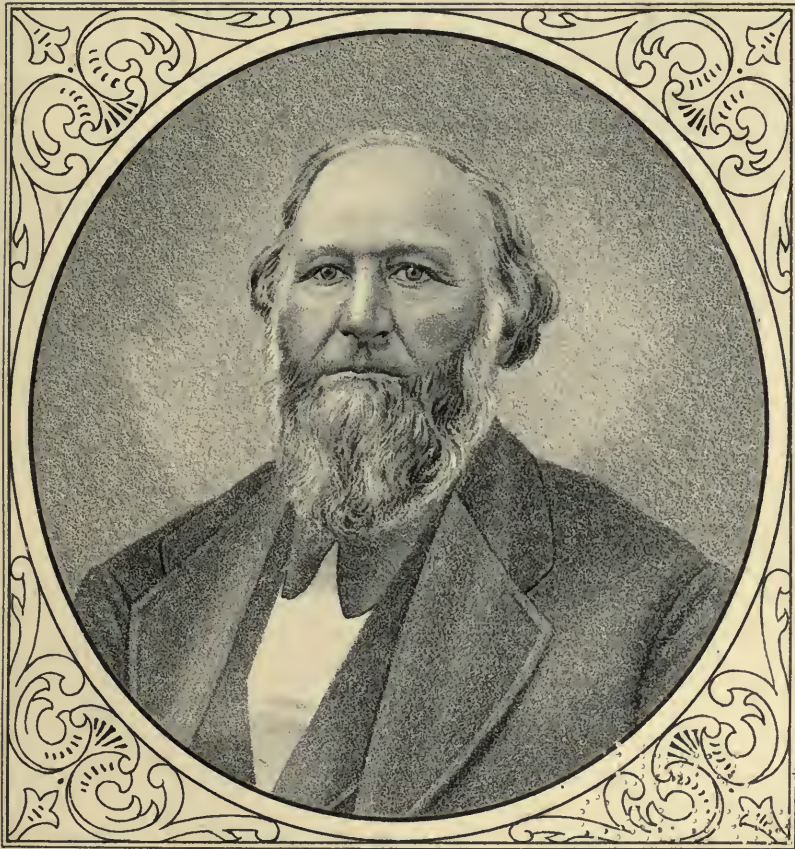
fast trains reach in forty-five minutes, the central portions in fifty-eight minutes, and the western portions in one hour and fifteen minutes, thereby bringing the towns of this county within as quick time to the business center of Chicago as the remote but already thickly settled streets in the outskirts of this city, to and from which the horse cars are uncomfortably crowded constantly, and it is an unsolved problem why the thousands who have already availed themselves of these conditions to secure rural luxuries are not multiplied, till the whole line of the road is a continuous village. This would quickly be the case if every citizen of Chicago knew by experience the advantages of life among the gardens.

#### CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad passes through the southern tier of towns in Du Page County, affording facilities for easy access to Chicago, and offering good inducements for business men to make quiet homes along its line. The first beginning or nucleus of this road was the Aurora Branch Railroad, a line of road constructed in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, approved February 12, 1849.

The Aurora Branch Railroad extended from Aurora, Kane County, about thirteen miles to a point on the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, now named Turner Junction. The first locomotive was purchased February 20, 1852.

The original charter was amended June 22, 1852, and the name of the company changed to the Chicago & Aurora Railroad Company. On January 26, 1853, the charter was again amended, and the name of the company became the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, a name formally accepted by the stockholders February 14, 1855.



W. A. Patrick



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
LIBRARY  
540 EAST 57TH STREET  
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held February 11, 1862, an act of the General Assembly, authorizing the construction of a branch from Aurora to Chicago, by way of the village of Naperville, was formally accepted by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. At the annual meeting of the stockholders held June 20, 1862, it was resolved to authorize the building of the road from Aurora to Chicago. This road was completed in 1864, at which time it only went to the Mississippi River, but now Northern Missouri, the State of Kansas, Southern Iowa and Southern Nebraska are directly on its lines, and besides these, it claims a share in the Colorado and Pacific trade. It had 2,924 miles of railroad in operation January 1, 1882.

#### CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Chicago & Pacific Railroad was organized by R. M. Hough in December, 1877. The charter bears date previous to 1878, since which time the railroad was built, under the supervision of R. M. Hough, who was President of the road. The Directors of the road were Thomas S. Dobson (who was also Vice President), Walter Pearce, John L. Wilcox, George S. Bowen, George Young and William Howard. John L. Wilson was Solicitor, and William T. Hewes, Secretary. Fifteen thousand dollars was paid to William Howard for the charter. An ordinance was passed in the Council to give the right of way for the road into Chicago in May, 1872. In June following, work was commenced on the road, and it was finished to Elgin in the summer of 1873. This road is now owned by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

#### DU PAGE COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

In giving a history of this society, we are somewhat embarrassed, as we find no record of its first meeting. At whose suggestion it

was called, in what month it was held, by whom the meeting was called to order, or who participated in its organization, we are not informed; we are assured, however, that the first meeting was held in Naperville. The minutes of the first anniversary indicate that Rev. John H. Prentiss was the first President, and leave us to infer who were his associates in the organization:

NAPERVILLE, February 5, 1841.

The society met at the office of Esquire Hosmer, and was opened with prayer by Rev. John H. Prentiss, President. The annual meeting having failed, the following were appointed officers of the society for the ensuing year, viz.: Rev. Orange Lyman, President; Rev. Caleb Lamb, Hart L. Cobb, E. Thayer, Eli Nosheram and T. Paxton, Vice Presidents; John H. Prentiss, Secretary; Aylmer Keith, Treasurer; Lewis Ellsworth, Depository; J. H. Prentiss, A. Keith, Pomeroy Goodrich, Isaac Clark and Alexander Underwood, Executive Committee. At the second annual meeting the following resolution was passed: "*Resolved*, That the first article of the constitution be so altered that the name of the society shall be the Du Page County Bible Society," thereby indicating that it formerly had a local name. At this meeting, we find the first report of the Treasurer, as follows: "There is now in the treasury \$8 cash, and, as far as can be ascertained, \$15.80 worth of books." In 1843, the Treasurer reported eight Bibles and three Testaments on hand, valued at \$11.72, also cash \$6 (\$3 of which is counterfeit). We may charitably hope this spurious money found its way into the Lord's treasury by mistake. The first fifteen years, the society held its annual meetings at Naperville; the sixteenth anniversary at "Wheaton Station," from thence it went to Bloomingdale, returning by the way of Danby to Wheaton. After visiting Lombard and Prospect Park, called again at Wheaton on its way to Turner Junction, Elmhurst being the next stopping place, from which we return to Naperville to greet our old friends of forty years ago; old friends, did we say? Were we to call the roll of those who, forty years ago were active in Bible cause, how few would respond! Opposite the names of nearly all we write gone—dead. The memories of other years crowd upon us. The recollection of, and association with, many now living, as well as those gone before, during a residence of forty-four years in the county, is pleasant.



We write their history to-day, who will write ours forty years hence?

Eleven venerable men have presided over the deliberations of the society, and eight Secretaries recorded its doings.

We are unable to give correctly the financial history of the society, but, from the best sources at our command, it has received and disbursed at least \$15,000, the smallest sum reported in any one year being \$6.25, the largest \$949.13.

L. W. MILLS, *Secretary*.

#### REMOVAL OF THE COUNTY SEAT.

As stated in foregoing pages, at the organization of Du Page County it was anticipated to take in the three ranges of sections on its southern limit, but this plan miscarried, and left Naperville at the extreme southern verge of the county, which had the effect to jeopardize her prerogative, and ultimately to disinherit her from a right that she, by virtue of age, numbers and wealth, tenaciously claimed, which was to be the seat of justice of the county. Albeit her remoteness from the center of the county afforded a pretext for other ambitions to come to the front and assert their claims.

This rivalry began to take legal action in the winter of 1857, when the Legislature of the State passed an act authorizing an election to be held on the first Monday of May, the same year, to decide the question of the removal of the county seat to Wheaton.

The election was held, but it went against removal, setting the matter at rest for ten years, when, through the Wheaton interest, the Legislature again authorized an election for the same purpose. It was held in June, 1868, and this time gave a small majority for removal—not without the “inside grip” (best known by politicians) being practiced on both sides to their utmost limit. They made a very interesting polemic out of the campaign, which must ever stand as a monument of Du Page County grit, but both sides

were so nearly matched in handling their forces that neither gained any advantage, and it was the few extra votes that gave Wheaton the victory, and not her superior skill.

After the election, it was many months before the court confirmed the decision; this done, the Board of Supervisors selected a site for the court house, which was donated to the county, and the building erected that now convenes the court sessions and places criminals on the proper side of iron grates. The records were removed early one winter morning, and, unfortunately, a few of them were lost, but not any portion of them that are essential to show a good chain of title to lands. In the summer of 1879, a fire-proof building was erected on the north side of the court house grounds, with vault and offices for Clerks and Treasurer.

#### DU PAGE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL SOCIETY.

Fairs had their origin as far back as the first Olympiad, 600 years B. C., when kings ran foot races with “news boys,” whose occupations of turning an honest penny, selling the Naperville *Clarion* or the Wheaton *Illinoisian*, was no bar to their social equality with a crowned head, at least at the Olympic games. When both were stripped, perhaps the “news boy” could show the best muscle, and that was what counted. These were exhibitions of strength, but nowadays men plume themselves more on a big pumpkin and on the muscle of their horses, so they always had a race-course for the latter to ventilate his fine points on and a place in which to show the pumpkins, and then in these days of female culture, the best room in the building is allotted to the display of needle work and crayon work of the girls, and sometimes a few loaves of bread from a matronly hand. Du Page County, animated with a laudable

ambition to stimulate her industries and ingenuity, took steps in this direction by calling a public meeting at Naperville, October 19, 1853, of which E. O. Hills, of Bloomingdale, was Chairman, and James G. Wright, of Naperville, Secretary. The society was organized with a constitution and by-laws, with 183 members, Lewis Ellsworth, President; J. G. Wright, Secretary. The first fair was held at Naperville October 11 and 12, 1854. The third annual fair was held at Wheaton September 17 and 18, 1856. A charter was obtained in February, 1857, soon after which fifteen acres of ground were donated to the society by J. C. and W. L. Wheaton, for a permanent place for holding their fairs. By the conditions of the donation, the grounds are to revert back to the original owners if the society neglects to hold their fairs for three successive years. Fairs have been held each year at the place ever since, with a good showing of the best things in the county. Mr. Albert D. Kelly, the present Secretary, furnished the above statistics for the work.

TELEPHONE LINES.

Telephone lines were established September 1, 1882, between Chicago, Austin, Maywood, Elmhurst, Lombard, Wheaton, Elgin, St. Charles, Geneva, Batavia, Aurora, Joliet, Lockport and Summit. The intermediate towns will be connected as soon as practicable, and the line is to be extended to Rockford soon. It would be premature to state at this time any limit to the extension of the line. The rates now are 25 cents for five minutes' conversation.

L. C. BROWN, Agent.

GEOLOGY OF DU PAGE COUNTY.\*

The following diagram shows the order and thickness of the several divisions which form the geological system of Illinois:

|                     |         |  |
|---------------------|---------|--|
| Quaternary.         | 150 ft. | Prairie surface.<br>Alluvium and Drift.            |
|                     |         |  |
| Tertiary.           | 200 ft. | Tertiary.  |
| Carboniferous       | 900 ft. | Upper,<br>Middle<br>and<br>Lower<br>Coal measures. |
|                     | 300 ft. | Millstone Grit.                                    |
|                     | 250 ft. | Chester Limestone.                                 |
|                     | 100 ft. | Ferruginous Sandstone.                             |
|                     | 200 ft. | St. Louis or Warsaw Limestone.                     |
| Mountain Limestone. | 100 ft. | Keokuk Limestone.                                  |
|                     | 200 ft. | Burlington Limestone.                              |
|                     | 100 ft. | Kinderhook Group.                                  |
|                     | 40 ft.  | Black Slate.                                       |
| Devonian.           | 120 ft. | Hamilton Group.                                    |
|                     | 50 ft.  | Oriskany Sandstone.                                |
| Upper Silurian.     | 300 ft. | Niagara Limestone.                                 |
|                     | 100 ft. | Hudson River Group.                                |
| Lower Silurian.     | 300 ft. | Galena or Trenton Limestone.                       |
|                     | 150 ft. | St. Peter's Sandstone.                             |
|                     | 100 ft. | Calceferous Sandstone.                             |

\*Contributed by C. D. Wilber, LL.D.



The position occupied by Du Page and adjacent counties is the Niagara division of the Upper Silurian. This has been determined by the examination of the various quarries and from outcrops of rock formation on the Du Page River, and also by several artesian borings, which have penetrated more than one thousand feet. In this division are found the quarries of Lemont and Joliet, from which are annually shipped vast quantities of dimension stone and building material. Below it from 700 to 800 feet is found the St. Peter's sandstone, which contains the water supply of the great system of artesian wells, of which about one hundred are already in active operation in Northern Illinois.

The county of Du Page, it will be seen, occupies both extremes of the geological series, viz., the Silurian system at the bottom and the prairie system at the top. The present article being limited to a few pages, will be mainly devoted to a consideration of the unfailing, omnipresent question, viz., "What is the Origin of the Prairies?"

From observation on the smaller lakes and lakelets in Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, Prof. Leo Lesquereux saw, as he thought, the outline of a theory which would account for the present prairie system.

After a brief view of the soils of these dry lakes, and the tree growths on the margin, he says: From these facts, no other conclusion can be taken than this: That all the prairies of the Mississippi Valley have been formed by the slow process of sheets of water of various extent, first transformed into swamps, and by and by drained and dried. The high and rolling prairies, the prairies around the lakes, those of the bottoms along the rivers are all the result of the same cause, and form a whole and indivisible system.

But since lake bottoms are generally level,

or present a general concavity of surface, and since prairies afford every variety of topography of rolls, hills, slopes, plains, divides, inclines, draws, ravines, terraces, bottoms, etc., it seemed quite difficult at the outset to meet these formidable difficulties. But the heroic Lesquereux sweeps them all away with a pen stroke.

"I believe," says he, "that though undulated the surface of the prairies may be now, as it has been originally horizontal enough to form shallow lakes, and then swamps like those which now cover some parts along the shores of Lake Erie, Lake Michigan, etc. I have followed for whole days the sloughs of the prairies, and have seen them constantly passing lower and well-marked channels, or to the beds of rivers by the most tortuous circuits, in a manner comparable to the meanderings of some creeks in nearly horizontal valleys. Indeed, the only difference is that in the high prairies there is not a definite bed, but a series of beds extending, narrowing, winding in many ways. This explanation seems so natural that I could not understand how high prairies could be perfectly horizontal."

No person ever appeared more charmed with his favorite idea than the bold Lesquereux with his pet theory for the origin of the prairies.

"The level of the low prairies being scarcely above that of the lakes, their surface after an overflow becomes dry by percolation and evaporation, rather than by true drainage. But wherever the rivers have cut deeper channels, the drainage has constantly taken place toward these deep channels, and the water, though its movements may be very slow, furrows the surface in its tortuous meanderings, and from this results that irregular, wavy conformation, generally and appropriately called rolling prairie."

For illustration of his theory, Prof. Lesquereux refers to the prairie soil of Illinois:

"Its thickness is first to be considered; it varies from one to four feet, and even more. How has been produced this enormous coating of black mold which covers the clay sub-soil? and, also, how has this subsoil been produced, if not under the influence and action of water? Complete oxidation of vegetable remains has never resulted in the keeping of such a peculiar thick compound as is the soil of the prairies. We must then consider this prairie soil as formed under peculiar chemical action by a slow oxidation or decomposition of vegetable matter, retarded in its action by water, in preventing the free access of oxygen, as in formation of peat. This (prairie) soil, then, as we have said, is half peat and half humus."

Prof. Whitney, formerly State Geologist of California, writing of the formation of prairies, considers the absence of trees caused by the fineness of the soil, and partly by the accumulation in the bottoms of immense lakes of a sediment of almost impalpable fineness under certain conditions.

The one great fault with these theories is, that they are hasty and indiscriminate, when a larger view would include all that these theorists have stated, without shutting us up to narrow requirements. We can take in all that Prof. Lesquereux says, viz., that the great prairie system has been covered with water, and at the same time understood that water action is not, or was not even the remotest cause of the unwooded districts. The prairies may come after the existence and subsidence of lakes, but they come simply in the order of events, and not as a consequence of water. There is nothing in the water or primitive lake theory that does not apply equally to the wooded regions of any country.

Referring to Lesquereux's theory, and Whitney's, Prof. Winchell says: "The fatal objection to this theory, and all the theories which look to the physical or chemical condition of the soil for an explanation of the treeless character of the prairies, is discovered in the fact that trees will grow when once introduced."

The numerous lakes of Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan are mostly shallow, covering often areas five miles by ten or fifteen. They have a dark sediment bottom, generally upon clay, which, being impervious, like leather, will for ages maintain these bodies of fresh water as they are. In some cases of higher altitude, with smaller lakes, the clay can be punctured, and after the escape of water the black sediment becomes good soil. Or the lake may be drained by cutting down its lower edge with a deep ditch. It is obvious that the concave-shaped clay substratum caused the lake, and it appears that the fresh water acted as a medium through which the sediments, no matter how obtained, were precipitated; but directly the lake is drained the soil is ready to raise crops of grains, grasses or trees—but it does not become a prairie. West of the Missouri River, and, as far as known, west of the Mississippi River, in Nebraska and Kansas, the brown-colored top soil is not a sediment of, but instead, the same material as the sub-soil, whether loess or drift, having the same chemical elements, but colored by successive years of decay of grasses. Whether these grasses, year after year, were burned or disappeared by the slower process of oxidation, they were certain to contribute both the dark or humus color, besides a certain amount of material not being sediment in any sense. We are agreeably relieved from introducing the needless miracle of innumerable lakes as prairie antecedents.



The evidence of prairie origin deduced from the disappearance of lakes, large or small, is therefore rejected as not sufficient. The lake patches with subsequent drainage, are simply facts by themselves, but not in any way related to the origin of the vast unwooded regions of North America.

The proportion of prairie to forest is so great in the Western States and Territories as to reverse the order of the inquiry. It seems here more proper to inquire, Why have we woodland and grove and densely timbered tracts in the Canadas and Eastern States, instead of these "unshorn fields, sublime and beautiful, for which the speech of England has no name?"

This leads to another inquiry, viz., Which is the normal condition of the surface; which has priority, prairie or woods? Are not prairies, and pampas, and steppes, and vast unwooded areas quite as natural as forest-covered plains and hills? Have we not a problem quite as intricate in explaining the existence and permanence of forests as in presenting a theory which explains their absence?

Individual estimates of the comparative value of wooded and prairie regions would vary as to the tastes or traditions of men; but the general summary of an impartial census leaves no room for debate on the superior advantages of prairie surfaces. The center of empire makes its way westward over these natural meadows more rapidly than through dense forests. The unprecedented advance in the United States since the year 1840, in political power, wealth and population, is due, mainly, to the prairie system of the Western and Northwestern States and Territories.

The landed estate of Illinois is worth \$1,000,000,000 in forty years, is equal to that of Ohio in nearly eighty years, and

an average prairie county in the interior of Nebraska in twelve years attains the wealth and population of one in the woods of Ohio, of equal size, with seventy-five years of toil. After searching all that is known upon the subject, we may see that both prairie and forest are natural conditions, and that it is in the power of man to make or unmake, to have either surface, or to combine the two in any manner united to his use or caprice. It does not matter, therefore, whether grassy plains or boundless forests have priority as the primitive condition. It would easily appear from both geologic and human history, that the two orders of surface have alternately held possession, and that the present prairies and timbered areas, wholly, or in part, were once covered with forests, and vice versa. To that whenever we raise the question of priority, we are at once carried into the realm of geologic history, whose faint outline can be seen on the shores of the old Silurian Sea, where the first fronds of vegetable life raised their tiny forms, suited to the earliest condition of light, air and moisture consistent with life upon the planet. But the two great orders of vegetable life, viz., trees and grasses, are so diverse in mode of growth, in form and in degree of vital force that we may naturally look in the direction of this diversity for causes that shall logically lead us toward a satisfactory explanation.

The superior vital force of grass growths, aided by favorable conditions, enables them to exclude timber growths, except where protected by natural barriers. The constant and free action of these relative forces maintains the present boundary between prairie and timber areas. Whenever these forces are inconstant, or irregular, or suspended by human agencies, the relative areas of each are varied or changed.

Grass is called "an annual" plant, yet in an enlarged sense it is perennial. There is more vitality in the rhizoma or roots of grass, than in the oak or palm. Whatever may destroy a tree or shrub brings no harm to grass. An ocean of flame may sweep over the prairie and consume every living thing, and leave the plain a parched and desolate waste, yet in a month the grass is green over the entire area, but the trees are dead. What required ten, twenty or a hundred years to accumulate as forest or grove, can be replaced only by the same number of years, while grass will come to its best estate in the summer time of every year. I offer this primal and fundamental relation between grasses and trees, as the present and procuring cause in a theory to explain, philosophically, the origin of the prairies:

"Next in importance to the Divine profusion of water, light and air, those three great physical facts which render existence possible, may be reckoned the universal beneficence of grass. Exaggerated by tropical heats and vapors to the gigantic cane congested with its saccharine secretion, or dwarfed by polar rigors to the fibrous hair of Northern solitudes, embracing between these extremes the maize, with its resolute pennons, the rice plant of Southern swamps, the wheat, rye, barley, oats and other cereals, no less than the humbler verdure of the hillside, pasture and prairie in the temperate zone, grass is the most widely distributed to all vegetable beings, and is at once the type of our life and the emblem of our mortality. Lying in the sunshine among the buttercups and dandelions of May, scarcely higher in intelligence than the minute tenants of the mimic wilderness, our earliest recollections are of grass; and when the fitful fever is ended, and the foolish wrangle of the market and forum is closed, grass heals over the scar which our descent

into the bosom of the earth has made, and becomes the blanket of the dead.

"Grass is the forgiveness of nature—her constant benediction. Fields trampled with battle, saturated with blood, torn with the ruts of cannon, grow green again with grass, and carnage is forgotten. Streets abandoned by traffic become grass grown like rural lanes, and are obliterated. Forests decay, harvests perish, flowers vanish, but grass is immortal. Beleaguered by the sullen hosts of winter, it withdraws into the impregnable fortress of its subterranean vitality, and emerges upon the first solicitation of spring. Sown by the winds, by wandering birds, propagated by the subtle horticulture of the elements, which are its ministers and servants, it softens the rude outline of the world. Its tenacious fibers hold the earth in its place, and prevent its soluble components from washing into the wasting sea. It invades the solitude of deserts, climbs the inaccessible slopes and forbidden pinnacles of mountains, modifies climates, and determines the history, character and destiny of nations. Unobtrusive and patient, it has immortal vigor and aggression. Banished from the thoroughfare and the field, it bides its time to return, and when vigilance is relaxed, or the dynasty has perished, it silently resumes the throne from which it has been expelled, but which it never abdicates. It bears no blazonry of bloom to charm the senses with fragrance or splendor, but its homely hue is more enchanting than the lily or the rose. It yields no fruit in earth or air, and yet should its harvest fail for a single year, famine would depopulate the world."

The forest, however, in its strife for the mastery or possession has its peculiar advantages. From its deep shades it excludes the grasses. The lack of light and warmth in the twilight of vast forests—"the boundless



contiguity of shade"—partly paralyzes vegetable growth of all kinds, and nearly obliterates all traces of grass. The shrubs and undergrowth are dwarfed into insignificance, and appear unwelcome, like lank beggars in a lordly court.

Grown trees, however, with their spreading branches, bearing coronals of leaves, yearly increase in this manner their own bulk, and at the same time deepen the shade that deprives the shrub or sapling and grass of their bread of life. By this regime the forest attains its majesty, and maintains its regal splendor for centuries. By this economy, with its steady bracing and blending of woody fiber, the tree trunk lengthens towards the sun, increases in strength and beauty, and contributes to man his house on land and his ship at sea. On the border, between the forest and plain, both grasses and trees show the decimating effect of antagonism in the struggle for existence. Trees of high growth and rank never grow into columns; but, with branches near the ground, dwindle into groves in bush forms. Among them, but with abated force, the grasses spread, and afford only tolerable pasture. It is evidently a drawn battle, or an attempt to compromise under a flag of truce. The effect of annual fires over prairie areas is nearly uniform. It is one of the constant forces, varying, of

course, in direction and power with the wind, but passing over, year after year, nearly the same areas, and meeting the same barriers to stay its progress, thus keeping the same border line between the two kingdoms. These fires may have originated ages ago, from the ordinary lightning, or what is more probable, they were caused by the same means that now maintain them, viz., human agency. From time immemorial, the Indians have, generally in the autumn of each year, fired the prairie or grass plains, producing thereby that peculiar phenomena called Indian summer. By these annual fires, they secure two results, viz., first, the game is driven to the timber, where it can be more easily taken; and second, the grasses being burned, the bare prairie affords free vision against invasion, and also facilitates speed, whether for assault or retreat. Compelled thus by a twofold necessity to annually burn the prairies, it is easy to see that they must have maintained for ages the areas that were fixed by natural barriers in the indefinite past—established with no prospect of change, except by a change of policy under a different race of men. In this case the successful invaders of the present vast population of farmers must speedily revolutionize the Indian policy and the former boundaries between prairies and groves.

## CHAPTER VIII.

MILTON TOWNSHIP—ITS FIRST SETTLERS—WHEATON—HOW IT RECEIVED ITS NAME—THE  
 GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD—CHURCHES OF WHEATON—PIONEER SCHOOL—  
 STACY'S CORNERS—BABCOCK GROVE—PROSPECT PARK—ITS CHURCHES.

TWO seafaring men, who had risen from cabin boys to become masters of vessels by time they had attained manhood, formed a determination to relinquish the calling to which they had been trained, and strike out a new course in life. These men were the two Naper brothers, of whom much has been said in previous pages. The new plan contemplated the forming of a colony to establish itself and grow up with the country somewhere in the West to which the immense immigration was tending that had loaded their vessels westward bound to their utmost capacity for the years that they had been sailors and Captains. The names of two of the men who joined their colony are Lyman Butterfield and Henry T. Wilson. The vessel started from Ashtabula, Ohio, in June, 1831, and arrived at Chicago in July. From thence the adventurers made their way across the spongy flats that then intervened between the place and the Desplaines River, and kept on to the west till their destination was reached, which was the spot where Naperville now stands. Here Mr. Butterfield and Mr. Wilson remained a short time, witnessed the Black Hawk scare, and the next year took up claims a few miles north of the parent settlement—Naperville. Mr. Butterfield's claim was for a half-section of land lying wholly in the present township of Milton, in its south-eastern corner. Mr. Wilson's claim, made at the same time, happened to be where the three townships—Lisle, Winfield and Milton

—corner together. These two men were the true pioneers of Milton Township, just half a century ago last June, the time of writing this chapter being August, 1882. Mr. Butterfield died a few years ago, but Mr. Wilson still walks the streets of Wheaton, and stalwart young men, whose fathers he saw in their swaddling clothes, now help the old man up and steady his tottering footsteps down the uneven sidewalks of Wheaton, as he goes for the mail or after a newspaper to see what is going on in a world of excitement of which he has beheld three full generations. His grip on life is still tenacious as it is chronic. As this goes to press, news comes that Mr. Wilson's sands of life are run out almost to the last grain.

Ralph and Morgan Babcock came to the place since called Babcock's Grove, and made claims in 1833 of nearly the whole grove, with a view of parceling it out to their friends who were soon to follow.

The next year (1834), Deacon Winslow Churchill, with his sons—Seth, Winslow, Jr., and Hiram—came to the place and made claims—all in what is now Milton, except that of Winslow, Jr., which was on the ground on which the northern part of the village of Lombard, in York, now stands. With the Churchills also came the wife of Morgan Babcock, John D. Ackerman and family and Seth Churchill and family. All these came from Onondaga County, N. Y., arriving at Chicago on the schooner La



Grange, June 4, 1834; here they procured teams, and, loading their household goods, started over the prairies, stopping the first night, at Scott's tavern, where Lyons now is, and the next night at Parson's, where Lisle now is; thence over the trackless prairie northwardly, to the grove where their home had been secured to them the year before by a few blazes made on trees in the grove and a few stakes driven in the prairie by Mr. Babcock.

In 1835, Moses Stacy and his wife came from Windham County, Vt., via Buffalo to Detroit, by steamer, thence by schooner to Chicago; thence, with a hired team, they started for Hennepin, Ill., their original destination, but, on their arrival at Ottawa, they found so many cases of malarial fever that they retraced their steps in pursuit of a more salubrious location to the north. They found it the last of August, 1858, at the high spot of land to which their name has been given—Stacy's Corners—and here Mrs. Stacy and one of her sons still live on this spot so beautifully adorned by generous nature, on the top-most of those gravelly ridges that rise in terraces one above another till it crowns the whole with a broad plateau, extending indefinitely to the north. Here they built a small cabin, 14x16, with a puncheon floor and a roof of split logs, the lower layers of which were channeled so as to catch the drainage from the upper ones. Soon after it was built, an occasional traveler called at night for entertainment. It would not do to turn him adrift, for he had no other refuge. Thus began this business of tavern-keeping, which grew on their hands till their premises were enlarged and rebuilt once and again, and still inadequate to supply the demand as the country settled to the West, and Stacey's Corners gave promise of a central nucleus of a metropolitan character, and the name of Du Page Center was given it.

David Christian settled at the place in 1837, and built a frame house, the first in the new settlement. In a few years it had two good stores, two blacksmith shops, a harness shop, a hame factory, a wagon shop and all the machinery of a town.

Even Chicago came to the place to get their mechanics to make a dredge to clean the mud out of the Chicago River. But there was a limit to this prosperity. The laws of trade are inexorable and would follow the railroads, even from pleasing heights into valleys, and when the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad came through in 1849, many buildings were moved from the Corners to Danby, and all the business that had hitherto centered at the place.

But let us return again to the good old days of 1835, when log schoolhouses were built for earnest children to study in, drawn thither by no æsthetic influences. One of these was built by subscription in 1835, at an opening in the north edge of the grove, on a small tributary of the East Fork. It is now a lonesome spot, away from the road, but was then vocal with young voices on week days, and hallowed with divine worship on Sundays, as all schoolhouses were in the early days.

The first teacher in this house was Miss Maria Dudley, whose brother is now a prominent lawyer in Naperville. Rev. Pillsbury was the pioneer preacher in it, per order of Presiding Elder Clark, of the Du Page district, the same who had in June the previous year, come to the place to preach the funeral sermon of a young daughter of Deacon Winslow Churchill—Amanda. There was no cemetery in which to deposit her remains, but she was buried on private grounds with solemnities all the more impressive, because where people are few and the face of nature is ample, the loss of a single individual

leaves a broader chasm in the home circle and in the neighborhood.

The same year, 1835, William D. Dodge, from Rutland County, Vt., came to the settlement and made a claim adjoining Babcock's, his family arriving the following October. It was no small acquisition to the settlement, for he had four sons and nine daughters, all of whom settled at the place. The names of the sons were N. Mason, Darwin D., William B. and J. S. It is not so necessary to name the girls, for they soon became identified by other names of a more masculine and less transient type, in which capacity they lent a hand in building up the country.

Warren L. and Jesse C. Wheaton, Erastus Gary, Peter Crosby, S. H. Manchester, Alvin Simmons, Peter Northrup, all came to this township soon afterward, and all of them are still active men, which would go to show that half a century in Milton Township had not tasked nature to her extreme limits, without counting how much wear and tear these gentlemen had before they came here with ripe growth in their limbs. These specimens, together with other evidences, go to show the healthfulness of the place. Its surface drainage is good, there being no extensive flat lands in the township, though a narrow belt of low interval skirts the East Branch of the Du Page River that courses through the eastern tier of sections in this township.

These low lands are not built on, but serve for pasturage or meadow, being too spongy for cultivation. There are groves of good timber in the southwestern and central eastern and northeastern portions of the township, which have, even up to this day, largely furnished fuel for farmers and townsmen, besides much material for building, fencing, etc. The gravel banks along the railroad west of the Du Page are very valuable, and

furnish the necessary material for graveling the railroad.

Milton has eight school districts and as many good schoolhouses, two of which are graded. The number of persons between the ages of six and twenty in the town is 468.

In the western part of the town, at Pleasant Hill, is a creamery that consumes 4,000 pounds of milk, makes 120 pounds of butter and 350 pounds of cheese daily. The dairy business is on the increase in the town, owing, especially, to the facilities which the railroad affords for sending milk to Chicago.

#### - THE MASTODON.

To trace the history of this noble animal since the timbers of Noah's ark cringed beneath his ponderous tread, would take us through many evolutions of nature ere his offspring found their way into Du Page County. That he finally chose his pasture here is an evidence that it was then as now a good grazing country, for he was an herb-eating animal. His teeth give evidence of that and further prove that if he did not find grass enough to fill his capacious stomach, that he could crop the little twigs from the trees, or eat the trees themselves level to the ground, if they were young forest trees not over twenty feet high, for what were such saplings between teeth that weighed from two to six pounds each, twenty-four in number. Some of them were fashioned like pruning-shears; his tusks were ten feet in length, ten inches in diameter at the base and weighed 200 pounds. These are the dimensions and weight of a pair of them found near Aurora a few years ago, while excavating for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Later in the fall of 1869, the bones of one fore leg, sixteen sections of vertebræ, shoulder-blade and hip-bone of this extinct species were found on the land of Mr. Horace



Jane, two miles from Wheaton. The problem is, When did this animal leave his footprints on our soil? Lyell says that they became extinct many thousand years ago, but it is evident that he had not consulted Mr. Jayne, for he could have given him evidence that would have dispelled such a theory.

Mr. Jayne says he found the bones in a comparatively recently filled-up basin of water, imbedded in murky accretions from its surrounding water-shed. Near the bones were small tree trunks still standing with their roots pierced into the solid soil below the black muck that covered and preserved them. This don't look like the work of "many thousand years," for this process of the filling up of prairie ponds is still going on, and much of nature's handiwork in this direction has been done within the memory of our early settlers. No; we may conclude that not more than five centuries ago at most that herds of mastodons frisked about here like lambs in a June pasture. Perhaps they grazed the timber all down where the prairies are, and providentially left the groves for winter pasture. If this settles the question of the origin of the prairies, it will save archæologists a good deal of hard study.

#### HISTORY OF THE VILLAGE OF WHEATON.

Amidst the "banks and braes" of Windham County, Conn., there grew up some noteworthy historical associations. The place was settled in 1686 by good old Puritan stock from Roxbury, Mass., whose influence is felt to-day in the social circles of Wheaton, though transmitted through not less than six generations. From Pomfret, in that county, came the first settlers of Wheaton, whose courage and ambition may have been toned up to a good scale by the proximity of their birthplace to the cave where Gen. Putnam bearded the wolf in his lair and slew him, which was

quite a feat for a young man not accustomed, like the old Romans, to play the gladiator. From near the spot where this event had transpired, Erastas Gary came to St. Joseph, Mich., in the autumn of 1831. Here he found a prosperous village, containing about twenty-five families, with sufficient attractions to determine him to remain for the winter to teach the town school and await what might turn up. The next spring, having determined to see what was on the other side of the lake, he started, April 1, 1832, with three companions, in a dugout canoe for Chicago, which was then the usual method of private travel between the two places. Constant toiling at the oars along the southern shores of Lake Michigan, with two nights spent in camp thereon, brought the travelers to Chicago on the 3d, and here Mr. Gary only spent the night, for the place looked far less inviting than St. Joseph. "Westward ho!" was the watchword the next morning, and, after taking leave of his companions, he took up his march toward sunset and gained Lawton's, on the Desplaines, at night, after a day of amphibious toil, sometimes for miles through water a foot deep. The next day, he reached Naperville, which was on the 5th. From thence he made his way northwardly, and took up a claim at first adjoining the claim of Mr. Butterfield, some years before the spot where Wheaton now is become his residence.

That there would have been a village at or not far from where Wheaton now stands is certain in any event, but how it came to be located in this precise spot, and how it took its name, grew out of the following circumstantial details.

Warren L. Wheaton, whose limbs had gathered pith and whose fires of youth had been fanned to manhood's flame, around the old classic grounds of Pomfret (his birth-

place), as well as Mr. Gary's, came to the Gary settlement June 1, 1837, to which E. Gary, his fellow-townsmen, had preceded him. Ever since the Black Hawk war, settlers had been actively employed in making claims, especially contiguous to the Naper settlement, and the lands where timber and prairie were combined in desirable proportions, were all under the bonds of claims, which were sacred as deeds, at least till the land had come into market, and long enough thereafter to give the respective claimants a reasonable time to pay for them.

The amount of land to which the Garys and Butterfields had laid claim was much larger than they wished for their own use, and had designedly been made so for the purpose of letting their friends and old fellow-citizens from Pomfret have a portion of it. Notwithstanding this propitious chance of settling here, young Wheaton had a desire to look farther west before he made a decision, which, as the result proved, was to establish him for life. Accordingly, he started on foot over the open prairies, in a southwesterly direction, sometimes getting a ride by stage or otherwise, and in his wanderings visited St. Louis, Quincy and Burlington. At the latter place was only two houses. Keeping on up the river, he saw Dubuque, when it had but a few houses, and Galena, when there were only a small cluster of buildings at the place. From this place, he turned his course homeward, or to what afterward became his home, but between which spot and himself lay an immense plain of waving grasses, almost entirely uninhabited. Dixon was his first point to reach, to which a well-known trail led and also continued on to the east, the main line leading to Ottawa and a branch of it to Naperville. Over this prairie trail he traveled on foot, and by time he had returned, was in a suit-

able frame of mind to cast his lot with his friends, among the undulating swells of land where he now resides. Perhaps his long stretches of marching between the stopping stations and his tired limbs, had something to do with this decision, but yet the distant hope that Chicago would rise out of the mud and become at least a good market for produce was then in the minds of every one, and had its influence with Mr. Wheaton.

A year had now been spent in prospecting, pending which time a Mr. Knickerbocker had come to the place, and, liking the lay of the land where the Garys and L. Butterfield had made a claim, either unwittingly or through design, came to the spot with an ox team and began to turn over the sod. Thirty acres were plowed before he was discovered, when intelligence of the trespass came to the Garys and Mr. Butterfield. Something must be done immediately, and it was planned by the aggrieved party promptly to repair to the spot with a team rigged to a plow, and commence breaking the sod by following the furrows already made by the claim-jumper, as Mr. Knickerbocker then was looked upon to be. Thus the two rival interested parties continued at their work, without saying a word, and, as they went round after round on the same land, determination gathered force. Knickerbocker was the first to raise the flag of truce, which he did substantially by coming to the Gary party to hold a parley.

During this eventful parlance, young Warren Wheaton, who was a looker-on, took the Gary team and hastened to the next rise of land to the east, where no claim had yet been made, and plowed around about 640 acres or more to secure it to himself before Knickerbocker could have time to do it, for Mr. Wheaton well knew that he would be driven from the grounds of Gary or Butterfield, and felt almost certain that he would claim



the next adjoining land, to which he now was making good his own claims. While Mr. Wheaton was doing this, the dispute was adjusted by paying Mr. Knickerbocker \$120 for his service in plowing the land, of which there were thirty acres—a happy way of settling the affair, and a generous one on the part of the defendants, for claim-jumping then was a serious offense, and if condign punishment was meted out for it, there was no one to question its justice or propriety. By this time, Jesse Wheaton, who had arrived in the country a few months subsequent to his brother Warren, was on the spot, and the disputed territory to which Knickerbocker had laid claim, was promptly transferred to him by his paying for the plowing, which he did.

Perhaps this finale to these negotiations was a sort of “all-in-the-family” arrangement, for the tradition says that it was then supposed that Jesse felt a gentleness toward Orinda, the sister of E. and J. Gary, the truth of which is confirmed by the subsequent marriage of the two, and it is not too much to say here that this marriage so promptly made verifies the assertion that Cupid is more unerring in his darts in new countries, for nowadays many long courtships terminate in failures.

These are the circumstances which brought the two Wheaton brothers to the place where each now live, and for whom the town was named. That they came may be set down, perhaps, as the result of rivalry or ambition to secure a claim ahead of Mr. Knickerbocker, and that the town took its name for them, is, perhaps, the result of a friendly dinner.

The circumstances are these: When John B. Turner and William B. Ogden came through the place, in 1849, prospecting for a route and the right of way for the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, they had met but

slender encouragement from the settlers immediately east of this place, then without a name. Not that the inhabitants objected to the road, but they showed a disposition to avail themselves of the occasion to get a round price for the land needed for its construction. Instead of taking any such advantage, the Wheatons were in full sympathy with these representatives of the road, offered them the right of way gratis, and invited the two gentlemen to dinner. Whether it was this dinner, which was doubtless a good one, or the free gift of land, or both combined, that influenced the managers of the road to put the station here and name the place Wheaton, will never be known, but certain it is that no amount of finessing and subtlety on the part of rival localities, which immediately ensued, could change the firm purposes of Messrs. Turner and Ogden. They were true to their first love and resisted all the blandishments of coquetry that followed from whithersoever it came.

Mr. Jewell went so far as to build a depot at an expense of \$400, so situated as to bring the road near to his land, the same now known as Jewell's Grove, but it had no effect.

Dissatisfaction also prevailed in other localities where apathy had existed but a short time before, ere the people had awakened to the importance of the subject.

But let us return to trace the first settlers who came to the place after the Wheatons had set their stakes here. The three next were Peter Crosby, who now lives next door east of the house of the writer; S. H. Manchester, who now lives close by Wheaton, and Avin Simmons, who still lives at the place. These five first settlers are all our esteemed fellow-citizens to-day, July, 1882, after a residence of almost half a century, and all able to attend to their daily avocations with their accustomed promptness. To them

may be added Erastus Geary and Henry T. Wilson, both of whom are citizens of Wheaton, and came to the county several years before the first five named, but not to Wheaton till many had preceded them. Both these gentlemen are well known throughout the country. Mr. Gary is still an active member of society, taking an interest in all the issues that affect the welfare of our country, but Mr. Wilson, now within a few weeks of ninety-four years old, has passed his age of utility, though he still sometimes walks the streets and bids good morning to his old friends, of which he has countless numbers.

There are many others venerable with age and honors, but the mention of whose names does not belong with a list of first settlers, because they came later to the county.

In the fall of 1849, the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad laid their track through the place, and thence to Elgin, and built a depot here, if poles set in the ground to sustain a roof of battened boards and sides, fashioned in the same manner, deserves such a name. The track consisted of strap iron spiked on wooden scantling, on which rickety old second-hand engines ran at slow rates; but this means of transportation, though defective, was better than the bottomless sloughs that intervened between Wheaton and Chicago.

The first store built here was a grocery. Who ever heard of any other kind of a store as a pioneer effort in a new country? Its very name sometimes meant that you could buy from its proprietor Kentucky Twist or Kentucky Bourbon, or something else more fiery, and it also meant that the way-worn traveler could find entertainment with a good solid bed to sleep in, if the bedstead which held it did not break down, and that he could luxuriate on nutritious corn-bread for supper and breakfast. This is what the pioneer grocery in a new country frequently meant,

and the one opened here by Patrick Lynch justified the reputation of these primitive establishments, especially those who played "Hamlet without the character of Hamlet." The next store was not a grocery store, that is, Kentucky Bourbon was not kept in it, although it kept tea, coffee and sugar and everything that sober people wanted from a penny whistle to a bass drum, to use a comparison. It was a country store, and Mr. H. H. Fuller was its proprietor; he, at the same time, kept a hotel, was Postmaster, kept the depot and a stage office, all of which callings have grown into larger dimensions than one man could attend to, except the stage office, which is now one of the extinct institutions, like the relics of mastodons that were dug up on the land of Mr. Jaynes, adjacent to Wheaton.

Mr. Fuller has now enough to do to attend to the depot, of which he still has the charge. His old store stood where the Central Hotel now stands, immediately south of the depot.

The first man here who followed that occupation to which Elihu Burritt lent so much honor (that of a blacksmith), was Mr. Wormwith; his shop stood where the store of Messrs. Grotte Bros. now stands, and was erected in 1850. Mr. Wormwith, a few years later, died with consumption. The warehouse now occupied by Messrs. Sutcliffe & Kelly was built the same year as the blacksmith shop—1850—by E. Gary and the Wheatons.

On the 20th of June, 1853, the southeast quarter of Section 16, Township 36, Range 10, having been laid out in streets, by W. L. Wheaton, J. C. Wheaton and others, a plat of it was duly recorded as the village of Wheaton.

From this period to 1859, the town grew apace, so as to contain not less than seven or eight hundred inhabitants. It was, however,



stigmatized as "Wheaton's Mud-Hole" by some rival localities—a name, it must be confessed, not unmerited in the early spring or during excessive wet weather in its primitive days, when a mud blockade kept the people at home oftentimes when pressing necessities urged locomotion.

Stimulated by these unfavorable conditions, the prominent citizens of the place saw the necessities of improving the streets and draining the sloughs and ponds, of which there were many, and, after conferring together, decided that the true interests of the town required an act of incorporation, in order to enforce a system of public improvements. Accordingly, a charter was drawn up by the United Council of the representative men of the place, taking the charter of Naperville as a model, with but two modifications, the first of which was that the President of the Council Board should not be admitted as a member of the Board of Supervisors of the county, and the second was that the Council Board should have the power to license or suppress the sale of fermented or distilled liquors of all kinds. It was stipulated by the charter as follows: "The first election shall be held on the third Monday of March, A. D. 1859, and Erastus Gary, L. J. Bliss, Seth F. Daniels and J. C. Wheaton, or any two of them, may act as Judges of said election. This act to be in force from and after its passage." Approved February 24, 1859.

The north half of the southwest quarter and the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 16, the south half of the northeast quarter and the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 17, Township 39, Range 10, east of the Third Principal Meridian, were the lands comprised in the charter.

The second charter of Wheaton, the one under whose authority the Council now acts, was approved March 11, 1869. It enlarged

the limits of the town, so as to include in all the whole of Section 16 and the southeast quarter and south half of the northeast quarter of Section 17, and the south half of the south half of Section 9, and the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 10, and the west half of the northeast quarter and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 15, same township and range as the first description.

The third article of the charter provided that the first Monday in each year should be the day of annual election for town officers, which officers should consist of a Council Board of five—that a Justice of the Peace and a Constable should be elected biennially on the same day of each alternate year, and that the Council Board shall have power to appoint a Clerk, Treasurer, Assessor and Street Commissioner. The office of Assessor is now discontinued, as the Township Assessor acts in his place and the Treasurer of the village corporation is elected by popular vote instead of being appointed by the board.

A liberal system of public improvements has been inaugurated in Wheaton as the permanent policy of the town. First, the streets were piked up with dirt from ditches each side, ponds drained by tiling, and stone culverts built, but these improvements were found insufficient to make the streets passable in early spring, or during seasons of rain and warm weather in the winter, and it was determined to grade them with gravel, which fortunately abounds in various places near by. This work was begun in June, 1877, and, July 16, 1880, a gravel pit was bought of E. H. Gary, for \$400, which gives promise of an abundant supply of this material so essential to the wants of the town.

Of the manufacturing interest of Wheaton, little need be said. In the summer of 1856, Peter Northrup built a grist-mill, with two



*J. C. Wheaton Sen*





run of stones propelled by steam power, to which a planing-mill was also attached. It fulfilled his expectations until it was burned down, in December, 1858. It stood north of the blacksmith shop of August Michels, across the street. About the same time this grist-mill was built, a carriage factory was erected just west of it by Avery Chadwick, with steam-power for machinery. H. C. Childs, who came to Wheaton in 1855, full of ambitious ideas, bought out this establishment, in 1859, and employed about fifteen hands in it in the manufacture of locomotive vehicles for children and babies, for which there was quite a good home market in such a fruitful country as Wheaton and its surroundings. This building burned down in 1861, but the demand for baby carriages kept on increasing, notwithstanding. In this emergency, Mr. Childs went to work immediately to build another factory, the site of which was across the street south of the Methodist Church. It was finished in 1862, and the same business went on it till the supply of baby carts was ahead of the demand, for there is a limit to the rate of animated reproduction. Mr. Childs now bought the ground now occupied by the Kelly Block, where formerly stood a fine hotel owned by Mr. Kinney (which had been burnt in 1861) and here he erected the building which now stands on the spot, and it is worthy of notice that he established the grade of Wheaton business streets by elevating his sidewalk several feet above the old grade. The next attempt at manufacturing here was by R. Blanchard, who established a map factory in the Bedel Block, opposite the depot, in the autumn of 1871. In a few weeks the building burned, and Mr. Blanchard transferred his business to other quarters, and ultimately, to his own premises, on the grounds of his homestead. On the spot made vacant by the burning of the Bedel

Block was built the Central Block, in 1875. It is the principal business block of the town, containing ample stores and basements, with a fine hall and offices above.

Had none of these establishments been burned, it is hardly to be supposed that Wheaton would ever have attained notoriety as a manufacturing town, for the reason that no streams of living water run through it, but its eligible situation as a place of residence commends it to those wishing a home in a healthy locality among intelligent and thrifty people. The houses in the town are ample distances apart to insure a free circulation of air between each, and, in consequence of the college having been located at the eastern extremity of the town, and the graded schoolhouse at the western, its area presents tangent points in each respective direction.

For a place of its size, few have such an extended reputation, and it is well known that its fame is due to the tenacious religious connections, not only of its leading men, but of its every-day sort of people, who follow the ordinary occupations of life. This is evident from the fact that there are eight churches here which support regular preaching, and at least four more kinds of religious beliefs, too weak in numbers to have churches and preaching, but not too luke-warm in their religious feelings to keep alive in their hearts and consciences fidelity to their principles, and it is proper here to add that the universal charity that the necessity of religious sentiment has imparted to the place, has thrown its mantle over all who act out religion whatever they do or do not profess; and it is historically due to Wheaton to say that a citizen will be equally respected here if he does or does not help support any religious faith, other things being equal.

The remarkable cases of longevity here are



worthy of mention. Henry T. Wilson, aged ninety-four, now able to go out of doors, but his mind enfeebled and his memory almost gone. He is well known as having been an active and useful pioneer and a thrifty farmer. Edward W. Brewster is ninety years old; he has seen all our early Presidents, including President Washington, of whom he still retains a dim recollection, though but a child when he saw him. He has ever been foremost in every good work that appeared before him to be done during his long and useful life. For many years he was a member of the School Board of Chicago, and his large list of friends are still found among the most intelligent people of that city and other places where his life has been spent. His mind is still bright, and he may be seen almost any pleasant day at work in his garden.

Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Manchester, each over eighty years old, have lived forty years in Wheaton, and, on the 28th of June, 1882, celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding-day. They are now enjoying a reasonable degree of health.

The elevation of Wheaton at the depot is 166 feet above Lake Michigan, on the railroad track. From this point, the land graduates upward, both to the north and to the south, except in the channel of a slough, which tends to the southwest, and affords a good escapement for surface drainage.

#### WHEATON COLLEGE.

About the year 1850, a movement was set on foot in the Illinois Annual Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist denomination to establish an institution of learning somewhere in the State of Illinois.

The originators of the scheme were mostly men who had but little of this world's goods and prized learning for the power that they saw it gave others, rather than from any ex-

tensive realization of its benefits in themselves. They were real reformers, and were especially interested in the anti-slavery struggle which was then at its height.

They saw with deep concern the children of anti-slavery fathers and mothers, who were sent to college, where nothing was said against human bondage, soon losing their parents' principles and concluding that if slavery were as bad as they had been taught at home to regard it, the teachers they had learned to reverence and love would say something about it.

Their purpose, as his father, who was one of them, has often told the writer, was not so much to start a denominational, sectarian school, as to provide a place where their principles, by them prized and early taught to their children, should not be smothered out by being held in silence by those who taught or destroyed by the active, despotic teaching of the times. Wheaton, offering the most favorable terms, was chosen as the seat of this school. Preparations for building began by the founders kneeling in the prairie grass on the summit of the beautiful hill now crowned by the stately stone edifice known as Wheaton College building, and dedicated the hill and all that should be upon it to that God in whom trusting they had boldly gone into the thickest of the fight, not only for the freedom of human bodies, but of human souls as well.

Although often being taunted by the enemy with being men of but one idea, and sometimes pleading guilty to the charge, their one idea was a grand one, including the whole of man, all his interests for this world and the next.

A plain stone building, two stories above the basement, forty-five feet by seventy-five, was first erected at a cost of about \$10,000. In the basement of which, the upper part be-

ing yet unfinished, on the 14th of December, 1853, the Illinois Institute, for such was its first name, was opened under the instruction of Rev. John Cross, succeeding whom, the next April, the Rev. C. F. Winship, afterward missionary to Africa, had charge of the same for one year. Subsequently, Rev. G. P. Kimball, Miss Pierce and the writer of this constituted the faculty until the opening of the next college year, when Rev. J. A. Martling became "Principal of the first collegiate year."

On the opening of the school year, September, 1856, Rev. L. C. Matlach, who had been chosen President some years before, entered upon his office. He was preceded a little by Prof. F. G. Baker, who has, till his recent decease, been Professor of Music and Trustee. Also by Dr. Hiatt. The Trustees had sold, chiefly through the agency of Rev. R. F. Markham, for many years Trustee and agent, scholarships to the amount of \$21,000, of which the intention was to use only the interest. but, in the exigencies of building and keeping up current expenses, some \$6,000 of the principal was either invested in a boarding-hall or used up in paying bills.

This was in part offset by \$2,000 or \$3,000 of interest on scholarships yet unpaid. An effort was made to replace the money expended by investing all the interest accruing thereafter and making up a fund of \$3,200 to run the school for two years, by the faculty giving \$200 each from their already very small salaries, and the Trustees giving each a like sum, and securing the balance by subscription outside. This plan was only partially successful, but served to help the institution along for a time.

Under the Illinois Institute charter, the Trustees were appointed by the Illinois Conference, and vacancies accruing between its sessions were filled by the Trustees themselves.

The finances of the institution becoming more and more involved, the Trustees began to cast about for outside aid to meet current expenses and pay a debt that had already reached the sum of \$5,000. This debt, which had grown to over \$6,000, was afterward paid through the efforts of President Blanchard. If some people could be found and enlisted, who had principles like their own, the school could yet be saved and made to fulfill the design of its founders.

The Congregationalists, in their free government and general adhesion to reform principles, seemed more like them than any other church.

Overtures were accordingly made to the Congregational State Association, and also to President J. Blanchard, who had recently left the Presidency of Knox College. A meeting of leading Congregationalists was appointed at Wheaton to consider the matter, which meeting, as a whole, decided against the proposition to adopt the college; yet many of its leading members promised all the aid in their power, if President Blanchard would take the Presidency of the college.

Stipulating that the charter should be so changed that the Trustees should be a closed board; that the church should make some slight changes, and, while retaining its connection with the conference, should become connected with the Congregational Association, President Blanchard consented to take the Presidency, although at the same time he had similar invitations from five other institutions—some, perhaps all, apparently more eligible than the one accepted, for the reason that he preferred a college whose principles were like his own. The founders, also, were careful before giving up the control, to stipulate that the institution should continue to teach their principles, which included not only opposition to chattel slavery, but as well



opposition to all spiritual despotism that seeks to fetter the souls of men by profane and extrajudicial oaths and obligations.

In January, 1860, President Blanchard entered upon the duties of his office. The name of the institution was changed to Wheaton College, and the charter was amended by the Legislature of 1861.

The first class of seven young men, all of them from the regular college course, graduated on the 4th of July, 1860.

The Board of Trustees was enlarged to twenty members, and J. Blanchard, Hon. Owen Lovejoy, Dr. F. Bascom, Deacon Moses Pettengill, De Chester Hard, Dr. Edward Beecher and F. H. Mathers, Esq., became members of the Board of Trustees.

On the breaking-out of the war, a large number of students went into the army, so that the next year no class graduated.

In response to the country's first call for men, several entered the service, among whom G. W. Wood, of the Freshman class, a noble, Christian young man, who, amid many discouragements, was working his way to a college diploma and a life of usefulness beyond it, contracted fatal disease while lying encamped among the swamps of Cairo. He lingered long enough to return to friends at Dover, Ill., but soon struck his tent and went to be with the angels.

G. H. Apthorpe sickened at the same time and place, subsequently recovered and was afterward shot dead while fighting as Captain of a colored company.

J. H. Dudley, too, succumbed to the malaria engendered by the stagnant waters about Cairo, dying at his home, in Whiteside County, Ill. Of this same first quota of the college to the war, W. H. H. Mills, a slender, beautiful youth, and a universal favorite, lost his life while bathing in the Ohio River.

Subsequently, G. C. Hand, of Elkhorn,

Wis., then a graduate of the college, a young man of splendid scholarship, of high, noble, Christian bearing, who went into the army to serve his country, not for pelf or preferment, choosing the post of a private when office was offered him, volunteering to go unarmed with the surgeons into danger, and, when captured, suffering another to go free in his place when he might have been exchanged, died by starvation in a rebel prison.

H. Skinner, "Little Skinner," as we used to call him, wiry, withy little fellow, thwarted the cunning or malice of some practical joker or copperhead, who had, during the night, placed the hated palmetto flag above the great ball surmounting the cupola of the college, hoping to enjoy the rage of the mass of angry youth who, in the morning, should hasten to haul it down. The boy's peering eyes, before all others, espied it, and, almost without an observer, he performed the daring feat of climbing the lightning rod and no eye again saw that emblem of rebellion. To our surprise, for we thought him too small for a soldier, one day Skinner donned the blue and slung his knapsack and rode away to join the country's braves on the field of deadly strife. In the morning of that awful day at Pea Ridge, Skinner was on the sick list. When the order came to march out to battle, forth came he from the hospital, but was ordered back, but the hospital could not contain him while his fellows were fighting for their country. Sallying forth, he mounted a horse and all day long he was in the thickest of the fight, and, at nightfall, insensible, was borne by loving comrades back to camp.

In one of the hard-fought battles of the South, while in the midst of a conflict, a rebel bullet sent him to sleep with the immortal defenders of liberty. Wheaton College gave to the country other sons not here mentioned, because not known to the writer, or, if once

known, not now recalled. Others, no less brave, bear honorable scars that tell of their fidelity. Among these, Maj. Powell, now of the Smithsonian Institute, having buried an arm in the grave of the great rebellion, afterward, in the service of science, in the explorations of the cañons of the great rivers of the Pacific slope, performed deeds of daring surpassing those of knight-errant, with his one strong arm boldly steering his frail boat into gloomy cañons, which the boldest native, with two arms, dared not enter, shooting the water falls and coming out safe many miles below. Maj. John Kinley, of the invincible Eighth Illinois Cavalry, is growing prematurely gray from an ugly wound received in battle, and Sergt. J. F. Ellis, who, while carrying his colors into the deadly breach, fell by a terrible wound, still lives to engage in the ever irrepressible moral conflict against evil. But the great design of Wheaton College was not to fit men for carnal warfare. It soon found that in this world where error reigns, truth may not be taught with impunity. From the first, the college had a rule forbidding students to attend secret societies while in college. The Master of the Masonic Lodge gave notice that he intended to break down this rule. For some months it did not appear how he was going to make the attack, till at length a strolling lecturer was imported to organize a Good Templars Lodge. He said publicly, let the students join us, and, if the faculty dare say anything we will publish them to the ends of the earth, and they will have to shut up their doors. Three students were known to have joined them, one of whom was made their Secretary, and defiantly posted notice of their meetings in the college halls. The challenge thus boldly given was not declined. When arraigned and asked if they knew of the college rule, they said they did and intended to

disregard it. Their parents were then interviewed, and one of them said that he proposed that his son should attend the lodge and the college too. The students were then suspended until they should conform to the rule. The falsehood was everywhere published that the college had expelled students for belonging to a temperance society. A writ of mandamus was sued out to compel the faculty to take these students back. They were beaten in the lower court and appealed, the Master of the Masonic Lodge signing the bail bonds for the costs. The Supreme Court sustained the decision of the lower tribunal, and the first moral conflict ended.

As to birds, there comes a time of nest building; so to men and institutions there comes a time to build; such was the next great undertaking of this young college.

A proposition was made to raise the first \$10,000 in little Du Page County, and the President said that if others would raise this amount at home, he would go abroad and secure other funds to complete the enterprise. Part of the sum was raised, and the writer of this was appointed to canvass the county and complete the subscription.

The west wing was then inclosed and six recitation rooms finished in the connecting wing, when all the moneys raised were expended, and, in pursuance of the policy not to go into debt, building operations ceased.

About two years after, the President having secured more money, the work of building was again resumed, and continued until the present noble building was completed, at a cost of some \$70,000, although in doing so a debt, in spite of the President's protest, of \$20,000 was contracted.

After this period of external material activity, there succeeded a calm which was followed by a moral tornado.



The immediate successors of the Illinois Institute Trustees and faculty felt doubly bound, both by their own convictions and by the injunction of their predecessors to teach their principles, while others who came in later, while professing to hold the same principles, wished Wheaton to be like other colleges that made no stir about these reform principles. The secret empire, which, despising the weakness of this feeble folk, had before kept comparatively quiet, now began to show signs of war. As before, the local lodge issued, by its Master, its *brutum fulmen* against a rule, so now there came from secret caverns a hundred miles away an edict that the head of this dangerous institution must be cut off. Strike, but conceal the hand, is the assassin's motto, upon which secrecy always acts. The outburst of this real division of sentiment in the college and church; the sore heads always thrown off by any active movement; the financial embarrassment of the college, all together, seemed to afford a fitting opportunity for action, and for the real actors to escape notice.

One material thing only seems to have escaped their notice. No power on earth could perform the desired decapitation outside of the Board of Trustees, and the large majority of these held the same principles as their President, and were men whom neither threats could intimidate nor money buy, both of which were tried.

When other measures failed, ecclesiastical action was taken, such as, if now attempted in any civil court in Christendom, would condemn the actors to an immortality of infamy more enduring than that of the Star Chamber or the Holy Commission, the result of which was to drive from the association of which he had been a father, and the college church from connection with what had always professed to be a circle of free churches. When

the mad surges finally are laid, it is found that God still reigns, and Wheaton College, head and all, lives. Not only lives, but still grows and strengthens, sending downward its roots and upward and outward its branches, bearing leaves and flowers and fruits, bidding fair to become a tree of the centuries, to stand, when the errors it was set to withstand have faded from the minds of an intelligent, free, Christian people.

The debt of the college, now increased to nearly \$24,000, still remained unpaid. Prof. C. A. Blanchard was planning for much-needed rest in the summer vacation, when, on reading some passages of Scripture, he felt impressed that the debt must be paid, and he must take measures to raise it. Times were still hard, and sober business men said that nothing short of a financial miracle could do it. Contrary to the judgment of the President even, Prof. Blanchard got up a subscription, payable in case the whole sum should be subscribed before the opening of the next fall term. When urged to put the time longer, he said if it was raised God must raise it, and he could do it in that time as well as longer. Before the time appointed, every dollar of the sum was made up as a free-will offering.

The college lives to day out of debt, its faculty agreeing to take what money comes in during the year, and at the close give the balance of their small salaries, and report no debt.

Owing to the infirmities of age, its old President has for two years sought to retire, but, by the united entreaties of Trustees and faculty, has been induced to retain the office till the present.

He now, full of years and honors, gives place to his son, Prof. Charles A. Blanchard, who comes to the head of an institution every way well equipped for duty, having in addition

to the ordinary college, a prosperous musical department, under the charge of Prof. S. Wesley Martin; a very successful art department, taught by Mrs. S. H. Nutting, and a young and vigorous theological seminary, under the charge of President L. N. Stratton, one of the first graduates of the college.—O. F. LUMRY.

#### THE COLLEGE CHURCH OF CHRIST.

The first settlers on the site of the town of Wheaton were Hon. Warren L. Wheaton and his brother, Jesse C. Wheaton, for whom the town was named. They worshiped with a small Methodist Episcopal Society, at Gary's Mill, in this county. The first society formed within the town was by Wesleyans, February, 1843, and numbered at first fourteen members.

This society was ministered to by Rev. Rufus Lamry, Rev. Milton Smith, Alexander McArthur, L. B. Ferris, John Cross, G. Clark, William Kimball, H. Moulton, William Whitten and R. F. Markham, whose labors extended to 1855. From that year to 1859, the preachers were Joel Grinnell, G. P. Kimball and L. C. Matlack.

January, 1860, J. Blanchard, who had been called to the Presidency of the college, took charge of the church. A new charter was obtained for the college, and the name of the church was changed to the First Church of Christ, in Wheaton, February 2, 1860, and about one hundred members were received in the first two years of his pastorate. The Wesleyans had a rule excluding members of secret orders from the first, seventeen years before the change, and they made it a condition of the change that their testimonies against slavery and secret societies should be faithfully maintained, which condition has been sacredly observed. It was, however, thought expedient to organize a Wesleyan society, and an

amicable division took place, which resulted in the present Wesleyan Church in Wheaton, November, 1862. Before and since the withdrawal of the Wesleyans, the members of both churches have all walked in harmony from first to last.

The "First Church of Christ" was so named after the manner of the early Congregational Churches of this county, which aimed to be after the strict New Testament model, and were not called "Congregational," but as in Hartford and New Haven, etc., simply churches, designated by number, street or locality. Like the early Congregational Churches, too, it called its committees of discipline "Elders." Its government, too, like theirs, is strictly Scriptural, that is to say, democratic.

Several attempts were made to over-ride or rescind the rule excluding the secret deistical orders, both in the church and in the college, but our Circuit and Supreme Courts sustained the rule, and the church refused to ignore or rescind it.

The church united with the Fox River Union in 1860. It was set off to a new Congregational association, the Aurora, in 1867, and was transferred by request to the Elgin association, in 1875. The relations of the First Church with the three local associations to which it has belonged, have been unexceptionably harmonious, as also with the general association of Illinois. All these bodies have on their records, the strongest possible testimonies against the deistic secret orders. In 1867, the State Association adopted a resolution, written by Professor, now President, Bartlett, of Dartmouth College, declaring Freemasonry "hostile to good government and the true religion," and, at the same session, a report by Dr. Edward Beecher, which says: "By it (Freemasonry) Christ is dethroned and Satan is exalted." And Aurora



Association refused to license two young men who were Freemasons to preach.

Difficulties having arisen in 1877 of a complex nature, stimulated by an officer of a Masonic lodge outside, at the written request of above eighty members, in January, 1878, the church voted to dissolve and become two churches, allowing the members to go with either body as they chose. Some thirty acting members withdrew and afterward exchanged the name of "First Church of Christ" for the "First Congregational Church," and also struck from the manual their testimony against secret lodges.

The original church, to avoid controversy about the name, took the name of the "College Church of Christ, retains the testimonies unaltered (1882), worships in the same place where it ever has done since its organization; has enjoyed several revivals of religion, peace in its own membership and charity with all churches of Christ.—JONATHAN BLANCHARD.

#### FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The organization known as the First Congregational Church, Wheaton, originated in a meeting held at the residence of Joseph Chadwick, Sr., in February, 1843, and was first known as the Wesleyan Methodist Church, its membership numbering fourteen persons. Rev. Rufus Lumry was the first minister. For several years, no records were preserved, but it is known that the following-named ministers preached for the church between the years 1843 and 1854: Milton Smith, Alex McArthur, L. B. Ferris, John Cross, Geo. Clark, Wm. Kimball, H. Moulton, Wm Whittin and R. F. Markham.

The records have been preserved since 1855, and from these we learn that Rev. Joel Grennell preached a few months during that year; Rev. G. P. Kimball, four months in 1856; Rev. L. C. Matlack, in 1856-59.

In January, 1860, Rev. J. Blanchard was employed as supply, and on February 2 succeeding, the church voted to adopt the name of the First Church of Christ, in Wheaton, Ill., and to send a delegate to the next meeting of the Fox River Union, a Congregational association. At the same time, a church covenant, in accordance with Congregational usage, was adopted. At the meeting of the Fox River Union, April 25, 1860, the church was received into the fellowship of the Congregational Churches. For geographical considerations, it was dismissed to the Aurora Association in 1867, and by that body to the Elgin Association in 1875, where it still holds denominational connection.

On November 29, 1862, twenty-eight members petitioned for letters of dismissal, to form a Wesleyan Methodist Church, which were granted.

In January, 1878, difficulties in the church culminated in the withdrawal and subsequent excision of a large number of members, who organized as an independent body, styled the College Church of Christ.

During the twenty-two years of existence as a Congregational Church, nearly seven hundred persons have been connected with its membership, and its pulpit has been supplied by the following clergymen, viz.: E. N. Lewis, G. F. Milliken, William H. Brewster, J. B. Walker, D. D., Lathrop Taylor and Augustine G. Hibbard. The pastoral relation has been formally instituted in but two instances, Rev. G. F. Milliken and the present pastor having been regularly installed.

A house of worship was built in 1878, at a cost of nearly \$5,500. In January, 1879, the name was changed to harmonize with its denominational connection, to its present title, the First Congregational Church. The present membership is forty-three; Sabbath school membership, seventy; contributions

for twelve months, \$1,300. Church Clerk, Rev. I. A. Hart; Deacons, Loren Barnes, Rev. H. W. Cobb and E. B. Wakeman; Sunday School Superintendent, William Nunn; Trustees, E. W. Fisher, George Maze, S. N. Moffatt.—AUGUSTINE R. HIBBARD.

#### METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Wheaton was organized as a circuit October 24, 1857, with the following officers: Rev. J. W. Agard, Presiding Elder; Rev. J. Nate, first pastor; Rev. C. Gary, Local Deacon; Erastus Gary, Levi Ballou, M. E. Nash, John Finnerson, George Reed, Joel Wiant, William Ainsworth and Warren L. Wheaton, Stewards; Orlando Wakeley, David S. Christian and William Miller, Class-Leaders.

Rev. T. L. Olmsted, with Rev. George Brewster as his assistant, succeeded Rev. J. Nate as pastor.

In 1859, Rev. Luke Hitchcock was Presiding Elder, and Rev. Thomas Corcoran was preacher in charge.

In May, 1860, Rev. L. Hitchcock was elected agent of the Western Methodist Book Concern, and Rev. E. M. Boring was appointed Presiding Elder of the district. In the fall of 1860, Wheaton was made a station, with Rev. L. H. Bugbee as preacher in charge, Rev. William Kimball as Local Elder, with P. M. Curtis, O. Wakeley, J. C. Wheaton and W. L. Wheaton as Stewards, with M. E. Nash and L. S. Phillips as Class-Leaders.

In the winter of 1861, the present church was finished, and dedicated by Bishop M. Simpson, assisted by Rev. E. M. Boring and Rev. O. H. Tiffany. It had eighty-seven members and eighteen probationists, and the Sunday school connected with it had an enrollment of 160. Wheaton was in the Chicago District of the Rock River Conference.

The following is a list of its Presiding Elders, who succeeded Rev. E. M. Boring to the present time: Rev. S. P. Keys, Rev. H. Crews, Rev. W. C. Damdy, Rev. A. J. Jutkins, Rev. W. C. Willing and Rev. L. Hitchcock.

The following is the order of pastors since the first one: Rev. A. W. Page, Rev. J. O. Cramb, Rev. George E. Strowbridge, Rev. S. Stover, Rev. John Ellis (during whose charge there was a gracious revival of religion), Rev. William Goodfellow, D. D., Rev. J. G. Campbell, Rev. S. Searl, Rev. R. Congdon, Rev. William P. Gray and Rev. E. M. Boring.

The church has had a varied history. Many who have been identified with it have removed to other localities, and many have died in the faith and gone home to heaven.

It has contributed its share to the benevolent enterprises of the day, both in material aid and by its influence, and now stands with a fair record and in the enjoyment of a reasonable degree of prosperity—an honor to the cause of Christ, and a blessing to the world. It has a membership of eighty-seven, and five probationists, and a Sunday school membership of 225, with an average attendance, during the past year, of 110.

The writer has just been returned to this charge for the third year. The following are the present officers of the church: A. B. Curtis, Local Preacher; J. C. Wheaton, Sr., J. C. Wheaton, Jr., W. I. Wheaton, E. H. Gary, N. E. Gary, William L. Gary, William H. Wakelee, B. Loveless and H. H. Fuller, Stewards; A. B. Curtis, Levi Ballou, C. O. Boring, Class-Leaders; J. C. Wheaton, Sr., E. H. Gary, William L. Gary, H. H. Fuller, H. Holt, J. G. Vallette, J. J. Cole and A. M. Ballou, Trustees; C. O. Boring and A. B. Curtis, Superintendents of the Sunday school. The Trustees hold in trust for the church one



church valued at \$3,000, and one parsonage valued at \$2,500.

The above report is made from imperfect data, and doubtless has many omissions of persons and events which should have been named.—E. M. BORING.

#### BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. Philander Taylor was the real pioneer of the Baptist denomination in this vicinity. He began his work at Stacy's Corners as early as 1846, and succeeded in establishing a church at the place, which would have been a permanent one, had not the influence of the railroad, which left that place a mile out of the way in 1849, drawn business to Danby.

Under such adverse circumstances, it was in vain to try to build up the church at the Corners, and the building which had been erected for its use was removed to Danby, the railroad station, where the prospects for a village seemed promising. Meanwhile, the few Baptists at the Corners, intent on building up and re-organizing, chose Wheaton as the most propitious place for their second attempt, not for its local convenience, but because it seemed to give better promise of a growing place than any other within the same compass. In accordance with this resolution, the society held their meeting at a schoolhouse at this place, after the removal of their church, and continued to do so till 1863, during which period several citizens of Wheaton joined them, and they felt strong enough to organize a church, which was done in 1864. For the next year, they held their meetings mostly in the Universalist Church. Meantime, they had commenced a building of their own, which was partly finished, and meetings held in its vestry room from May 12, 1866, till the completion of the building, in 1867. It was dedicated the 5th of Decem-

ber. Rev. Garrison was the pastor of this society from its first meetings in Wheaton most of the time till its re-organization at that place in 1864. Rev. B. F. McLafferty was the first pastor after its re-organization. He was succeeded by Rev. S. W. Marston, who held charge till 1865, since which time Rev. E. O. Brien, Rev. W. W. Smith, Rev. A. J. Colby, Rev. F. M. Smith, Rev. S. Baker, Jr., Rev. Henry B. Waterman and Rev. T. W. Green have in turn been pastors of this church. The main church building is 33x56 feet, added to which is a vestry 18x24 feet.

The first Trustees of the church were P. W. Stacy, John Sutcliffe, P. S. Driscoll, E. S. Kelley and John Roberts.

#### THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN WHEATON.

The first services of this church were held in June, 1875, by the Rev. Dr. C. V. Kelly, who continued to hold occasional services until the time of his death, in the spring of 1876. The Rev. Dr. William Reynolds succeeded him in the work in June, 1876, remaining in charge of the mission until his death, in the summer of the same year. The parish then remained without a clergyman for nearly a year, the services being continued every Sunday with Mr. William A. Shearson as lay reader.

In May, 1877, Bishop McLaren sent to the mission the Rev. Dr. T. N. Morrison, who has remained in charge up to the present date (October, 1882).

Until June, 1882, the services of the mission were held in the Universalist Church; but on Sunday, the 18th of December, 1881, the Bishop of the Diocese laid the cornerstone of the new church, which was completed in June of the following year.

The consecration services were held on the 20th of June, 1882, and were attended by the

Bishop and a large number of the clergy and laity from Chicago and its vicinity.

The new church, which bears the name of Trinity, is built of wood, with stone foundation. Its seating capacity is about one hundred and fifty, the dimensions of the nave being 28x60 feet, and of the chancel 14x16. The interior of the church is finished in oiled pine and stained walnut, and has a handsome open timbered roof. The windows are of stained glass, and are, in several instances, memorial gifts. The chancel is semi-octagonal in form, and is finished like the body of the church. The various articles of chancel furniture are of walnut, and were, with the exception of the altar, gifts from individuals, the altar being given by the Church of the Epiphany, Chicago.

The church, which is entirely free of debt, was built and furnished at a cost of about \$5,100, all of which was contributed by the members of the mission and their friends.—MARY DRUMMOND.

#### WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

The Wesleyan Methodist Church of Wheaton was organized in February, 1843, at a meeting held at the house of Joseph Chadwick, in what is now known as the Hadley neighborhood. George C. Vedder was chosen Chairman; Joseph Chadwick, Steward; and Abial Hadley, Class-Leader. Rev. Rufus Lumery was the first pastor. The primary reason which led to this organization was the connection of the Methodist Episcopal Church with slavery, the parties in this movement being members of her communion. That this band of reformers were justified in their action is unmistakably proven by the history of the times, the church from which they withdrew, as also others, having long since indorsed their position.

The distinctive reformatory principles of

the church are opposition to slavery, secret societies and arbitrary church government; methodistical in doctrine and usages, Congregational in government, the laity being equally represented with the clergy in all their deliberations. It holds an associated relation with a connection of churches known as the Wesleyan Methodist connection of America. This was the first church in Wheaton. Its early history and interests were closely identified with those of Wheaton College, which was founded by the Wesleyans under the name of Illinois Institute. In 1860, by mutual agreement, the college passed into the hands of the Congregationalists, and the church connected therewith assumed the name of the First Church of Christ, following which a re-organization was effected, thereby constituting the present Wesleyan Church.

The following persons have served the church as pastors: Revs. R. Lumery, Milton Smith, A. McArthur, L. B. Ferris, John Cross, George Clark, William Kimball, H. Maulton, William Whitten, R. F. Markham, George Kimball, Joel Grennell, L. C. Malack, J. Blanchard, A. H. Hiatt, D. F. Shepardson, H. R. Will, William Pinkney, William H. Van Boren, J. M. Snyder, J. N. Bedford, A. F. Dempsey and L. N. Stratton, President of Wheaton Theological Seminary.—L. W. MILLS.

#### ST. MICHAEL'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Catholic congregation of St. Michael's Church at Wheaton was organized in 1879. Up to that time, and until the new church was formally and solemnly dedicated—which was done on the 29th of June, 1882—the people living in and around Wheaton used to attend service partly in Winfield, partly in Milton, both places being two and a half miles distant from Wheaton. In 1879, however, the



people thought it best to have their own attendance, and hence they concluded to build a suitable church for worship. The foundation was begun on the 29th of May, 1879, and by the 24th of the following month, work had advanced so far that the corner-stone could be laid, which was done by Very Rev. J. McMullen, at that time Administrator of the Diocese of Chicago. After the completion of the basement, work stopped for nearly two years—apparently for want of means—but it was resumed in the fall of 1881. The edifice, which has a stone basement, on which is built a handsome frame church, measures 45x80. Above the altar in the middle, a picture of the Archangel St. Michael, fighting the demon, an oil painting by J. Schott, Detroit; at the left of the altar, a statue of the Blessed Virgin; and at the right a statue of St. Joseph. The whole was finished June 29, 1882. It is an ornament for Wheaton, a proof of the liberality of the rather small congregation—number of families at present being about thirty-five. It was solemnly blessed on the above date, by His Grace, the Most Rev. Archbishop P. A. Feehan, D. D., who appointed the Rev. William de la Porte, who, for over twelve years, was pastor at Naperville, as rector of the new church.—WM. DE LA PORTE.

#### ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH AT MILTON.

This church is as old as St. Peter's at Naperville, from which place it was formerly attended up to August, 1866. Then the Rev. M. Albrecht took, for a short time, charge of the congregation. After his departure, for two years it was attended by the Benedictine Fathers from Chicago, when the church at Winfield was built, and that place received its own pastor. Milton then was regularly attended from Winfield twice a month. At present, it is under the care of the pastor of

Wheaton, who visits the church likewise twice a month.—WM. DE LA PORTE.

#### THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH OF WHEATON.

This congregation was organized in the beginning of the year 1865. At the time of its organization, it numbered some forty families. Its first services were held in the Universalist Church, Rev. F. W. Richmann, at that time pastor of a congregation in Elgin, occupying their pulpit every second Sunday. On Christmas Day of the same year, the congregation tendered a regular call to Rev. Prof. C. A. T. Selle, of the Evangelical Lutheran Teachers' Seminary at Addison, Ill., who accepted, and remained their pastor for nearly seven years. Services were then held in the northeast and public schoolhouse. At the close of 1871, Prof. Selle left, and Rev. G. G. W. Bruegmann, pastor of Rothenberg, followed in his place. This gentleman also remained for a period of seven years. During the time of his pastorate, in 1875, the congregation bought the southwest end public school property, and fitted it up to suit their purpose. In the spring of 1878, Rev. Bruegmann accepted a call to Herscher Station, Ill., and the pulpit of the congregation from that time until the fall of 1880 was alternately supplied by the Lutheran pastors from neighboring towns, viz., Rev. H. F. Fruechtenicht, from Elgin; Rev. M. Grosse, from Oak Park; Rev. I. H. C. Steege, from Dundee; Rev. H. Freese, from Algonquin; Rev. H. Grupe, from Rothenberg; Rev. L. Wagner, from Chicago; and Rev. Prof. Theodore Brohm, from Addison. Up to this time, the congregation had Gospel service but every second Sunday. In the fall of 1880, their present pastor, the Rev. Karl Koch, was tendered a call, who had just finished his theological studies in the seminary, connected

with the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other States, at St. Louis. Regular services were now held every Sabbath day. The present number of families constituting the congregation is fifty-five, with nearly three hundred and fifty souls. In connection with the church, an every-day school is sustained by the congregation, which is taken care of and taught by the pastor himself. The number of scholars last winter was sixty-two; in spring, thirty-two. The schoolhouse was built in the fall of 1881, at an expense of nearly \$600. The present value of the whole property belonging to the congregation is about \$3,000.

Standing in close relation with the congregation at Wheaton, there is a smaller one at Turner Junction, numbering but fifteen families, where regular Gospel services are led by the pastor of the Wheaton Church in the afternoon of every second Sunday. The place of worship is the Methodist Church, the use of which has been secured for a small amount of rent.—KARL KOCH.

#### THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH OF WHEATON.

In 1862, a few men met together in Wheaton to form a society. They were not professed Universalists, but this name was applied to them, and perhaps fitted them better than any other. They resolved to build a church, and appointed a committee to this end, whose names were C. K. W. Howard, H. C. Childs, E. Holmes, J. O. Vallette and Hiram Smith. The house was built by subscription, and dedicated the same year. S. C. Bulkley was the first pastor, who has been succeeded by A. M. Worden, A. B. Call, J. O. Barrett, Henry Jewell, Samuel Ashton, D. P. Kayner, J. Straube and S. Sage.

Some of the terms of the above ministers lasted but a few weeks, and between several of them have been vacations without preach-

ing. It would not be proper to call this body of men a church, because they never have united under any bond of faith, or instituted any church ordinance in discipline. Strictly speaking, they are liberals, perhaps no two of whom believe alike on religious questions. They are bound together by no creed, and cannot be rent asunder by apostasy.

They have occasional preaching, when a meritorious speaker offers his services and expounds the general theory of a broad religion to meet their approbation.

#### ANCIENT, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

*Wheaton Lodge, No. 269, A., F. & A. M.*, was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Illinois October 6, 1858, working seven months under dispensation. The first officers were J. G. Vallette, W. M.; Peter Northrop, S. W.; F. H. Mather, J. W.; Harry T. Wilson, Treas.; L. J. Bliss, Sec.; William Vallette, S. D.; Henry Bird, J. D.; William E. Taylor, Tiler.

The charter members were J. G. Vallette, Peter Northrop, Frederick H. Mather, W. P. Abbott, H. T. Wilson, Henry Bird and James L. Bliss.

In 1859, J. G. Vallette was W. M., and James L. Bliss, Sec. In 1860, L. J. Bliss was W. M., and J. G. Vallette, Sec. In 1861, L. J. Bliss was W. M., and J. McConnell, Sec. In 1862, L. J. Bliss was W. M., and W. E. Taylor, Sec. In 1863, Henry Bird was W. M., and Simeon Schupp, Sec. In 1864, H. C. Childs was W. M., and W. G. Smith, Sec. In 1865, H. C. Childs was W. M., and P. Parmelee, Sec. In 1866, H. C. Childs was W. M., and Henry E. Allen, Sec. In 1867, M. E. Jones was W. M., and H. E. Allen, Sec. In 1868, H. C. Childs was W. M., and J. B. Clark, Sec. In 1869, Melvin Smith was W. M., and James B. Clark was Sec. In 1870, Melvin Smith was W. M., and William H. Johnson, Sec. In 1871, Melvin Smith was W. M., and John Roberts, Sec. In 1872, M. E. Jones was W. M., and H. W.



Grote, Sec. In 1873, Alfred Waterman was W. M., and Henry Grote, Sec. In 1874, L. Collar was W. M., and H. W. Grote, Sec. In 1875, James Saunders was W. M., and Henry M. Bender, Sec. In 1876, William H. Johnson was W. M., and G. H. Thrasher, Sec. In 1877, William H. Johnson was W. M., and L. C. Stover, Sec. In 1878, Leonard Pratt was W. M., and L. C. Stover, Sec. In 1879, William H. Johnson was W. M., and L. C. Stover, Sec. In 1880, William H. Johnson was W. M., and L. C. Stover, Sec. In 1881, William H. Johnson was W. M., and L. C. Stover, Sec.

The present officers are M. E. Jones, W. M.; I. S. Ward, S. W.; Horace Jayne, J. W.; William H. Johnson, Treasurer; L. C. Stover, Sec.; Fred Jewell, S. D.; William Rothchild, J. D.; John Hohman, Tiler.

From its organization until May, 1866, the lodge held its meetings in the building on the corner of North Railroad and Hale streets, now occupied by Grote Bros. From that time until May, 1870, meetings were held in the third story of the Bedell Building. At that time the lodge was moved to the building where its meetings are now held, then owned by Smith & Kimball, and purchased by the lodge in January, 1872. In December, 1875, the lodge, in connection with Doric Chapter, No. 166, R. A. M., rented rooms in the second story of the Central Block, and held its meetings there until July, 1878, when it moved back to its present quarters in its own building, where it has since held its meetings, enjoying a fair share of prosperity and success.—WILLIAM H. JOHNSON.

*Doric Chapter, No. 166, R. A. M.*—The first movement toward organizing a chapter of Royal Arch Masons in Wheaton was made by a few Companions, who met in the hall of Wheaton Lodge, No. 269, November 3, 1874, and, after consultation, decided to make an earnest effort to establish a chapter in Wheaton, which they at once proceeded to do.

In the meantime, J. Blanchard, hearing of the effort that was being made, called an indignation meeting of the citizens of Wheaton, to take measures to prevent the organization of a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons here in their midst. Accordingly, he and his adherents met in the Wesleyan Church, and, after due consideration, protested against it. Notwithstanding, on January 13, 1875, a dispensation was issued by the Grand High Priest, authorizing the formation of a chapter in Wheaton, and October 28, 1875, a charter was issued to the following Companions:

John H. Lakey, Edward J. Hill, C. P. J. Arion, William H. Johnson, H. T. Wilson, G. H. Thrasher, L. Collar, Henry M. Bender, James Saunders, Caspar Voll, H. H. Fuller, A. H. Wiant, J. McConnell, G. P. Gary, William J. Loy, John Tye, John McWilliams, L. Ziemer, E. H. Gary, L. B. Church, J. B. Trull, H. Bradley, L. C. Clark, George Webb, O. M. Hollister, A. Campbell, John Kline, L. L. Hiatt, A. Waterman, A. E. Bisbee and Frank F. Loveland.

The officers of Doric Chapter, while working under dispensation, were, John H. Lakey, H. P.; Edward J. Hill, K.; C. P. J. Arion, S.; William H. Johnson, C. H.; L. C. Clark, P. S.; A. H. Wiant, R. A. C.; John McWilliams, M. 3d Veil; G. H. Thrasher, M. 2d Veil; H. T. Wilson, M. 1st Veil; L. Collar, Treas.; J. B. Trull, Sec.; A. E. Bisbee, Tiler.

In 1876, E. J. Hill was H. P., and G. H. Thrasher, Sec. In 1877 and 1878, F. F. Loveland was H. P., and C. Voll, Sec. In 1879, 1880, 1881 and 1882, William H. Johnson was H. P., and Caspar Voll, Sec.

While working under dispensation, the chapter met in the hall of Wheaton Lodge. After being chartered, it occupied rooms in Central Block jointly with Wheaton Lodge until July, 1878, since which time it has held its meetings in the hall of Wheaton Lodge.

Its present officers are William H. Johnson, H. P.; John McWilliams, K.; H. T. Wilson,

S.; A. H. Wiant, C. H.; James T. Hosford, P. S.; A. C. Cotton, R. A. C.; John Kline, Treas.; Caspar Voll, Sec.; Henry Grote, M. 3d V.; Edgar Stephens, M. 2d V.; William T. Reed, M. 1st V.; L. C. Clark, Chaplain; I. S. Ward, Tiler.—WM. H. JOHNSON.

INDEPENDENT LITERARY ASSOCIATION OF WHEATON.

This association was permanently organized in November, 1880, by the adoption of a constitution and by-laws and the election of the following officers: Dr. L. Pratt, President; W. H. Johnson, Vice President; A. S. Landon, Recording Secretary; K. A. Patrick, Corresponding Secretary; L. E. De Wolf, Treasurer; E. H. Gammon, Marshal; and other officers to carry out its objects. The originators had in view the establishment of a society not controlled by any special interest except that of the general public good in mutual improvement in science and literature. It is also hoped and expected that amongst its future uses will be the establishment of a reading room, winter courses of popular lectures, and a public library. For two winters following its organization, the society has provided for a number of public lectures and other literary public meetings, which have proved of interest to many citizens.

Its constitution provides for debates, essays and addresses at stated intervals.

Its membership has increased within the past year, and an interest in its utility is developed to such a degree that its permanent establishment as an important element of progress in cultivating moral and intellectual attainment is looked upon as a fixture. Its meetings are suspended during the extremely hot weather and short evenings, and renewed with increased interest when summer is over.

Present officers: George Brown, President; S. W. Moffatt, Vice President; A. S. Landon, Recording Secretary; J. Grove,

Treasurer; L. H. Wills, Corresponding Secretary; E. W. Fisher, Marshal.—L. PRATT.

The Sunday school is an institution which, like many other kindred societies, originated in New England, and from thence it was carried to every hamlet in America where the representative Yankee has planted himself to stay. In all Western towns, the question is not, Will the Sunday school come? or Has it come? but Who brought it first?

The honor of doing this at Wheaton belongs to Alvin Seamans. He settled here in 1839, having come from Pomfret, Conn., the home of the Wheatons and Garys, through whose example he came to the place, and with him came Hezekiah Holt, all the way, with a team.

The school was established in 1850, at a schoolhouse where divine service was held by the Wesleyan and Episcopal Methodists, each occupying it by turns, in those utilitarian days, when no good thing was allowed to decay for want of use. This schoolhouse stands a little west of the old Meacham place, and went by the name of the Wheaton Schoolhouse. Old Father Kimball, Mr. Bates, Mr. Curtis and Mr. Holt, besides the Wheatons, Garys and a few others, were then the chief patrons of this "kind of an omnibus schoolhouse," whose seats hardly had time to cool between the varied sessions with which they were occupied.

Mr. Seamans was Superintendent of this Sunday school, and Mr. H. H. Fuller, Secretary. A library of 100 volumes was obtained, and subsequently, with the school itself, transferred to Wheaton Institute, then under the charge of the Wesleyans, which, a few years later, became Wheaton College. The old house has had an erratic history, having, after it was no longer wanted for a schoolhouse, been moved half a mile west for



a farmhouse, next a mile east for the dwelling of a citizen of Wheaton, and lastly was moved from thence to become the home of Mrs. Bender, widow of him whose fatal fall from a building terminated his life a few years ago.

It is not too much to say that no other building in Wheaton has been the abiding place of such versatile experiences. Pedagogues, pupils, preachers and people have had their day within its walls, since which time many a rollicking baby has first seen the light of day under its venerable roof. It is the oldest building in Wheaton, and still standing in reasonably good order. The next generation may whittle it up into charms to dispel the misty shrouds that hover around their way, if they don't inherit a good foundation from us on which to build their hopes of prosperity and happiness here.

#### WHEATON SCHOOLS.

In almost all newly settled places, the first schoolhouses are built by subscription. It is as natural that this should be so as it is for children to grow in these same new settlements and multiply their numerical strength, and they do this so quickly in these great, broad creations of sea room that their parents are compelled to make provision for their education before the slow machinery of government gets into working order and builds schoolhouses with public money accumulated by taxation.

Wheaton was like other new places, and, when the endless chain of time had turned up the figures 1847, a bevy of buxom boys and lithe girls were hop-skipping and jumping about, and stood in need of something besides chimney-corner discipline.

In this emergency, their fathers built a schoolhouse and hired a teacher to apply the discipline, while A B C, etc., were taught.

It was erected on the land of Alonzo Crosby. This was the honorable pioneer schoolhouse of Wheaton, who, though now far outgrown of such unpretentious public buildings, nevertheless cherishes the memory of them with kindly retrospections. This old schoolhouse was for seven years the seat of learning and the fine arts at the place, and within its walls young minds took their first bent, and genius aspired to high aims in life, though perhaps incased in sunburnt skins. In 1854, a new schoolhouse was built by public money, the contract being let to J. G. Vallette, for which he received \$750.

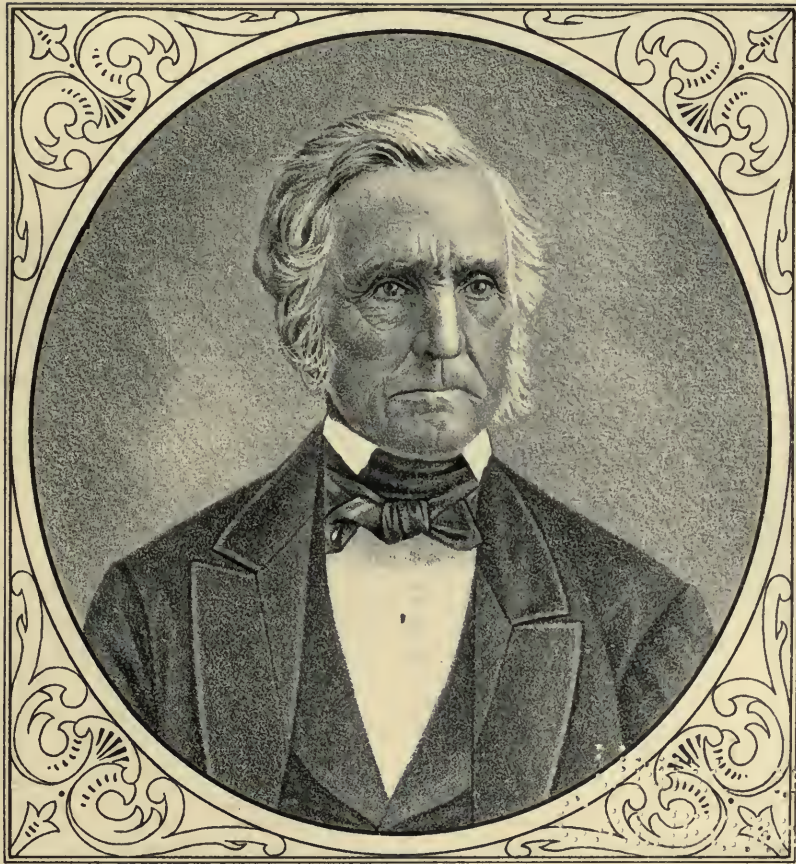
Eight years later, a second building was erected, for the primary department, the original one being too small to seat the increasing number of children.

In 1863, the first one was burned, and the school was transferred to the basement of the Methodist Episcopal Church, where it remained till the graded schoolhouse which now ornaments the town was built, the finishing of which bears date of June 6, 1874. J. C. Wheaton, E. Gary and W. K. Guild were the Building Committee. It has six large school rooms and two recitation rooms, besides the basement, which could be utilized for additional school rooms should necessity require it.

The school is graded in its course of study according to the formula of other first-class graded schools. Mrs. Frankie Wheaton Snyder is Principal; Miss N. E. Cole, teacher of grammar; Miss L. E. Wheaton has charge of the intermediate course; Miss E. T. Miller is Second Principal; and Miss E. D. Knight has charge of the primary department.

#### JOURNALISM IN WHEATON.

It is quite difficult, at this time, owing to adverse circumstances, to procure correct data and particulars as to the first publication of a



*John Warne*  
88 YEARS OLD.





newspaper in Wheaton. So far as the writer knows, there are no files available of the newspapers published prior to 1861, having been destroyed by fire or lost.

A newspaper was being published at Naperville, then the county seat, but the citizens of Wheaton, a village on the Galena Division of the Chicago & North-Western Railroad, believing the interests of their town demanded such an enterprise, determined to aid and assist any one who would make the venture. Sufficient encouragement being given, in the month of June, 1856, Leonard E. De Wolf, a prominent lawyer and a large real estate owner, purchased a hand press and printing materials of S. P. Rounds & Co., of Chicago, and commenced the publication of the *Du Page County Gazette*, employing J. A. J. Birdsall as foreman and associate editor. It was published about a year, when it was discontinued.

After that, a gentleman from Chicago by the name of Nathaniel H. Lewis undertook to resurrect the newspaper enterprise by starting the *Wheaton Flag*. But this paper led a precarious life, and, about the year 1860, was burned out, the fire supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. We have no knowledge whether the paper was resurrected after the fire.

In June, 1861, Henry C. Childs, a public-spirited gentleman, commenced the publication of the *Northern Illinoian*, and remained proprietor of it for six years. The paper was not a financial success, but was one of the best-conducted papers at that time in Northern Illinois, and had much to do in bringing Wheaton and Du Page County into prominent notice. It was during his administration of the paper that the county seat fight culminated, and no doubt was facilitated on account of his zealous efforts. His brother-in-law, Philander Parmalee, was in his em-

ploy, as well as William Marriott and John A. Whitlock.

During the years 1862 and 1864, Benjamin F. Taylor, the well-known author and poet, was connected with the *Illinoian* as its literary editor. The paper was very much sought after on that account, and obtained an enviable reputation.

In April, 1867, H. C. Childs sold out to John A. Whitlock, who successfully conducted it up to the 16th of April, 1870, when, owing to ill health, it was sold to the present editor and proprietor, J. Russell Smith, changed to the name of *Wheaton Illinoian*.

At the time of the starting of the paper, in 1861, by H. C. Childs, it was made a seven-column paper. December 7, 1864, it was enlarged to an eight-column. In 1868, John A. Whitlock reduced it in size to a six-column, enlarging it to a seven-column the same year. January 1, 1876, the present owner enlarged it to an eight-column, which size it still retains.

The *Illinoian* is and has always been a Republican paper, fearless in defending the right, but charitable in allowing all parties a fair hearing, zealously looking after the local and general interests of the county.

In addition to the *Illinoian*, there is published in Wheaton a literary sixteen-page monthly entitled the *College Record*, Literary Union of Wheaton College, publishers; established 1865.—J. RUSSELL SMITH.

#### WHEATON BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Attorneys—N. E. Gary, E. H. Gary, C. L. Blanchard, W. G. Smith, L. E. De Wolf, Col. J. W. Bennet.

Abstract of Titles—J. G. Vallette.

Banks—Gary & Wheaton.

Blacksmiths—A. Michels, C. W. Watson, McDonald, H. Egers.

Barber—John Lawler.



Clergymen—Rev. J. Blanchard, Rev. J. B. Walker, Rev. A. H. Hiatt, Rev. L. N. Stratton, Rev. C. F. Hawley, Rev. W. W. Stewart, Rev. I. A. Hart, Rev. W. O. Hart, Rev. H. W. Cobb, Rev. H. Fischer, Rev. A. G. Hibbard, Rev. E. M. Boring, Rev. C. W. G. Koch, Rev. C. A. Blanchard, Rev. J. C. Webster.

Coal-Dealer—H. H. Fuller.

Carpenters—A. T. Childs, C. W. Miller, D. Compton, J. Homer, C. Louks.

Carriage Painter and Trimmer—G. W. Matthan.

Carpet-Weavers—Mr. Arakelian, Martha Blair.

Dry Goods and Groceries—A. S. Landon & Co., Grote Bros., Cole & Guild, J. B. Colvin. Druggist—L. L. Hiatt, W. A. Henninger.

Dentists—J. H. Ashley, P. Leam.

Dress-Making—Misses Nash, Mrs. Salisbury, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. I. Lewis, Miss C. Scofield.

Furniture-Dealer—Conrad Kampp.

Grain-Dealers—Sutcliffe & Kelly.

Groceries and Confectionery—W. Millner, J. H. Vallette, E. W. Bixby, L. W. Mills.

Hardware—John Sauer, H. & E. B. Holt.

Hotels—M. Stark, M. Rickert.

House and Sign Painters—William Schatz, George Hagermann.

House-Moving—M. E. Jones.

Harness-Makers—Binder Bros.

Insurance—J. G. Vallette, Wm L. Gary.

Jewelers—L. C. Brown, A. Alberts.

Livery Stables—Durland & Congleton, E. H. Ehle.

Lumber-Dealers—W. K. Guild, Sutcliffe & Kelly.

Laundry—Mrs. J. Wright.

Landscape Gardener and Florist—Joseph Stanford.

Boot and Shoe Makers—A. Rau, G. Estenfelter, O. Horner.

Merchant Tailor—H. Garlie, F. Kusousky.

Meat Markets—C. A. Sohmer, Thoman & Webber.

Masons and Builders—A. Austin, C. Gates, J. Knippen.

Millinery—Misses Nash, Mrs. West.

Music Teachers—(vocal) S. W. Martin, (instrumental) S. W. Martin, Miss Nettie Pratt.

Nurserymen—A. H. Hiatt, O. F. Lumery, J. C. Wheaton.

Publishers—R. Blanchard, J. R. Smith.

Printers—J. R. Smith, A. L. Hamilton, F. Miner.

Postmaster—George B. Vastine.

Photographer—Charles L. Kersting.

Physicians and Surgeons—L. E. Pratt, F. N. Englehard, A. H. Hiatt, S. P. Sedgwick, E. Vogeler.

Painting and Drawing—Mrs. S. H. Nutting, Miss Flora Mills.

Real Estate Agents—C. P. J. Arion, H. W. Cobb, J. Russell Smith.

Restaurants—W. Millner, E. W. Bixby.

Surveyors—J. G. Vallette, A. S. Landon.

Station Agent—H. H. Fuller.

Telegraph Operators—Charles Fuller, M. E. Griswold.

Tinners—J. P. Sauer, H. & E. B. Holt.

Veterinary Surgeon—J. H. Brown.

Wagons and Carriages—William H. Johnson, A. Stephens, S. Ott, F. Man.

#### WHEATON CREAMERY COMPANY.

Organized February 10, 1882. Capital stock, \$7,000. James S. Peirronet, President; E. H. Gary, Vice President; H. H. Fuller, Secretary; J. J. Cole, Treasurer. Brick building, 36x75 feet; cost, with fixtures and grounds, \$7,500. All late improvements, including the wire circular vat, Frazier gang press (which will press twenty cheeses at once), and the Mason revolving butter-worker. The milk is conducted from the re-

ceiving room into vats in the cooling room, where the cream is raised. Then the milk is drawn from under the cream and carried through conductor pipes to cheese vats in the manufacturing room. Water is supplied by two wells, one twenty feet, the other 15 feet deep. Capacity of factory is 16,000 pounds of milk per day.

The interior of the building was planned by Mr. J. J. Cole, and is entirely different from any factory in the State.

#### PROSPECT PARK.

Prospect Park is a village on the western fringe of Babcock's Grove. It grew into being as a station on the G. & C. U. R. R. Dr. L. V. and his brother Lensa Newton bought land here of William Churchill previous to 1849, and when the railroad came through, Dr. Newton built a depot. David Kelly kept it, and also a tavern and post office in the same building. He had formerly, in 1847, kept a post office on his farm, three miles to the north. He also has the honor of giving the name of Danby to the place, this being the same name he had given to a town in Rutland County, Vt., ere he came West. He lived to see it changed to its present name, much to his regret.

Messrs. Standish & Saylor, in 1853, opened the first store at the place. The old depot was about this time moved away by the owner, and a new one erected by the railroad company, which still stands. The original one, after it had been moved, was occupied for various uses till it had executed its mission, and was lastly moved to get it out of the way, which was about the year 1862. Undecided what disposition to make of it, the rickety old structure was allowed to remain on a side-hill, where it stood for some months, like the leaning tower of Pisa—a slipshod monument of early days, as well as

a target for jokes from railroad passengers who beheld it. The site of this town is unequaled by any other in the county in nature's variety of oval hillocks, rising one above another, all underlaid by a substratum of gravel, and fanned by the breezes from the adjacent grove. It was platted May 20, 1854, by L. V. Newton, situate on Section 11, Township 39, Range 10. Its elevation above Lake Michigan is 162 feet.

#### CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF PROSPECT PARK.

This church was organized April 15, 1862. After the ceremonies of organization, thirteen persons united—Mr. H. B. Gifford and wife, A. Standish and wife, S. Ventassel and wife, J. P. Yalding and wife, Mrs. Cornelia Brooks, Miss Emily Brooks and Mrs. R. Rud-dock. Church services were held at Stacy's Corners until February, 1863, when the building was moved to its site. Rev. E. N. Lewis was the first pastor. Nearly one hundred persons have united with the church since its organization, but many have died, and others have left the place; not quite half of that number are members to-day. Three of the original members—Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Yalding and Mrs. C. Brooks—are regular attendants on all church services. The Wednesday evening prayer meeting has been sustained ever since the organization, and a ladies' prayer meeting for a few years.

The church is in a prosperous condition, all of its services being well attended.

Prof. H. A. Fischer, of Wheaton College, has supplied the pulpit since the last of May. The Sabbath school has a membership of over one hundred.

#### THE FREE METHODIST CHURCH.

The Free Methodist Church at Prospect Park grew into being in 1880, but yet the material which composed it had been accu-



mulating for years prior to that date. The immediate action that gave birth to it was a series of meetings held by Rev. J. E. Coleman and Rev. J. D. Marsh, and, under the pastoral charge of the latter, the church was organized from the converts of this series of meetings. At the expiration of Mr. Marsh's term—one year—Rev. William Ferris became pastor, who was succeeded the next year by Rev. James Sprague, the present pastor.

The above statistics have been furnished to the editor by Miss Rose Weidman, Clerk of the church.

The Prospect Park Library Association is a stock company of twenty members, similar to the one at Wheaton, kept at A. S. Landon's. The books are Harper's publications, and the Librarian's report shows that the books are read and appreciated by the members. They intend to make an effort this winter to purchase more books and increase their membership, so as to get more American publications. The officers of the association are: P. G. Hubbard, President; F. W. Stacy, Vice President; W. Sabin, Secretary; W. H. Luther, Treasurer; and Miss Georgiana Allen, Librarian.

NAMES OF THE BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL  
MEN OF PROSPECT PARK.

Luther Winter, dealer in feed and coal.  
W. H. Luther, agent for the C. & N. W.  
R. R.  
Miles Allen, store and post office.  
P. G. Hubbard, dealer in broom corn.  
William H. Wayne, blacksmith.  
M. H. Wayne, wheelwright.  
Nelson Dodge, carpenter and builder.  
Brake & Myers, carpenters and builders.  
Will Jellies, carpenter and builder.  
J. R. McChesney & Co., general store.  
H. Wegman, general store.  
Allen R. Walker, tinshop and hardware.  
E. Graff, hotel.  
John Weidman, broom factory.  
John Hayden, store.  
Frank Walworth, stone mason.  
G. M. H. Wayner, commission store.  
R. Blackman, dealer on Board of Trade.  
John Sabin, boot and shoe shop.  
Aug Bregson, boot and shoe shop.  
J. S. Dodge, retired farmer.  
L. C. Cooper, attorney at law.  
James Sanders, M. D.

CHAPTER IX.

DOWNER'S GROVE TOWNSHIP—THE OLD INDIAN BOUNDARY—CASS—PIERCE DOWNER—  
THOMAS ANDRUS—CHICAGO REMINISCENCES—THE VILLAGE OF HINSDALE—BRUSH  
HILL MEMORIES—CLARENDON HILLS—FREDERICKSBURG—DOWNER'S  
GROVE VILLAGE—AN OX TEAM HITCHED TO AN OAK LOG—WHAT  
GREW OUT OF IT.—THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

**D**OWNER'S GROVE TOWNSHIP includes the Government Township described as Town 38, Range 11, and also the three northern tiers of sections northwest of the Desplaines River, in Town 37, Range 11, the portions lying in Town 37 being unofficially known and described as Cass.

The whole of Downer's Grove, except Sections 5, 6, 7 and the diagonal halves of 4, 8 and 18, lies southeast of the old Indian Boundary line, and was surveyed by the Government between the years 1829 (at which time surveys were commenced at Chicago) and 1835, the year of the Government sale of these lands.

Besides this Indian Boundary line was another running parallel with it twenty miles southeast of it, both of which extended from Lake Michigan to the Illinois River at Ottawa. The strip inclosed by these lines had been ceded to the United States August 4, 1816, by the Ottawas, Chippewas and Pottawatomies, particulars of which have been stated in a former chapter. Through this belt of land the Illinois and Michigan Canal was located, and the alternate sections for five miles on each side of it were donated to the State of Illinois, to aid in its construction. Portions of these donated lands laid in Downer's Grove, and were sold by the Canal Commissioners, but were not offered for sale till some years after the sale of the Government lands, which took place in June, 1835.

Many of the early settlers of Downer's Grove were purchasers both of Government and Canal lands.

Very few of them were land claimants, but bona fide purchasers from the first. Mr. Downer, whose history is told in connection with the village of Downer's Grove, was the first settler of this town. Many other pioneers of this town are also mentioned in connection with the history of its villages, but one of them, who had no participation in village building, deserves a page on account of his experiences, which are so representative of life here in the early day. This was Thomas Andrus, born in Rutland County, Vt., from whence he inherited those inflexible traits of character that are almost certain to make a man pull through difficulties. He was born in 1801; came to Chicago December 1, 1833; couldn't find anything to do, and started back toward sunrise on foot, but before he had arrived to the Calumet, a man hired him to drive an ox team. This occupation lasted till the next year, 1834, when a venturesome man determined to erect a three-story hotel on the northwest corner of Lake and Dearborn street, and carpenters were wanted. Of course he was a carpenter; he

was a Yankee, and that meant a carpenter just then. The next winter it might have meant a pedagogue, but whatever it means it always means the best of the kind wanted.

Mr. Andrus went to work and filled the bill satisfactorily, and there is evidence that he was above par in the estimation of his employer; for when the frame of his building was up, Mr. Andrus suggested to him to call his magnificent three-story hotel the Tremont House, after the still celebrated house of that name in Boston. His advice was taken, and the name has been transmitted to the third generation of Tremont Houses; the present one on the corner diagonally opposite where the first was built in 1834, being the third in succession, the second one having been burned in the great fire of 1871. The first one had a billiard table in the third story, which then overlooked the whole one and two-story town. Dearborn street was then the great thoroughfare to the North Side, to which it was connected by a draw-bridge that lifted perpendicularly by means of windlasses, but when the next bridge came to be built, the Clark streeters subscribed the most, and won the prize, for money then "made the mare go" as well as now, and it made the bridge go.

Now, let us take Mr. Andrus through one more old way-mark in Chicago before he goes to settle. It is this: He assisted in driving the piles for the foundation of John H. Kinzie's warehouse in 1834, the first ever built in Chicago, and saw the first lot of wheat shipped from it that ever went East from the place. In the autumn of the same year, Mr. Andrus returned to Vermont, and the following spring (1835), came back with his wife and three children, arriving at Chicago in June, and in July settled where he now lives, on Section 6, Town 37, Range 11. Shadrac Harris had preceded him a few weeks, and lived on Section 8, quite near him. Mr. Harris is now living at Marengo.



Dr. Bronson lived on the Plainfield road, two miles to the Northeast. He was the first settler in the vicinity. Hartell Cobb lived a little west of Mr. Bronson. After Mr. Andrus had been settled six weeks, an election was held for Justice of the Peace, and he was one of the candidates. He came within one vote of being elected, his rival having three votes while he had but two. Mr. Harris, the fortunate wire-puller, was duly sworn in, but he had to go to Chicago where folks swore to be thus dubbed. The next term Mr. Andrus ran against the same man for the same office and was elected, and could have retained the office a second term had not his wife interfered. This tidy Vermont girl saw more tobacco juice than profit in it (for the trials were held in her parlor), and she requested her husband to decline a renomination. His acquiescence was no mean example in favor of woman's rights. The first schools of the place, says Mr. Andrus, were taught in discarded private houses, whose owners had built better ones, and Miss Nancy Stanley was the first teacher. She afterward married Mr. Bush, and subsequently Mr. Dryer for her second husband.

Elder Beggs, the same who now lives in Plainfield, was their first preacher, and Gen. E. B. Bill, the same who got up a company for the Mexican war and died in the service, thinking the Methodists had not been sufficiently generous with Father Beggs, got up a donation party for him, which was well received by the devout itinerant, though it came from the world's people and not from his own flock.

Mr. Andrus was appointed the first Postmaster of Cass Post Office, which was organized in 1834, and held the position fifteen years, during which time 5 cents was reported to him as an error in his account. Several offices, away from the stage line of Mr. Frinck that passed his house, were supplied from his office by horse-back mail riders. Frinck's line had sixteen

coaches each way per day. Of course he kept tavern in his new house, which he built in 1836, and in the dining-room dances were held. How were you on tip-toe? asked the writer of Mrs. Andrus. Smiling through the honorable wrinkles of eighty years that furrowed her cheek, she replied, "Oh, I don't like to recommend myself."

Edgar S., the fourth child of the family, was born after their settlement where they now are, and was the first white birth of this town. He is now one of its residents.

The above, together with the history of the villages of this town, fully represents its pioneer days. There are thirteen schoolhouses in the town, three of which are graded, and 1,142 persons between the ages of six and twenty-one.

#### THE VILLAGE OF HINSDALE.

A sailor once said that he didn't see the need of any land except enough to build docks to. His ideas, like some other people's, were limited to his own immediate wants. His whole sphere of human knowledge centered in himself.

"His soul, proud science never taught to stray,  
Far as the solar walk and milky way."

Nor even as far as 'tis from Chicago to Hinsdale, of which the latter is an outpost, a kind of retort, to catch the lovers of nature, and hold them among the delightful ranges of the place as they pass from the man-made city of Chicago, full of turmoil, inductions and seductions, into the God-made country, full of

"Ye banks and braes of Bonnie Doon."

Here they bloom "fresh and fair," and leave no "thorn behind" to the peaceful citizen as he sleeps among them, fanned by the summer breath, as it moves over a broad heath of prairie farms and groves.

The variegated hillocks, no two of which are alike, on which the town is laid out, seem to have been fashioned by the hand of nature for a kind of landscape village, and for nothing else, for its site never had been utilized for

farming purposes before the village was born, with a silver spoon in its mouth, to use a metaphor. But, first, let us tell some of the conditions of the place before the village came into existence. Alfred Walker came from Windsor County, Vt., to Brush Hill, just north of Hinsdale, in April, 1854. Here he found a little bevy of settlers nestling in an opening in the grove around two taverns, a store and a blacksmith shop. The old name of Brush Hill still clung to the place, and does yet, although Benjamin Fuller, three years before, had incorporated the town and officially named it Fullersburg. Mr. Walker bought all the land Mr. Fuller owned, and his tavern-stand, and became proprietor of the place. It had few permanent inhabitants, John Coc and Benjamin, Lewis and Reuben Fuller being all that Mr. Walker mentions as land owners. One of the taverns was a sort of catch-all for newcomers, where rooms were temporarily rented to them till a place to settle was found, and six or eight such families at a time held their transient abodes there, where they baked their corn-bread and boiled their coffee with fuel gathered from the adjacent grove. Mr. Walker's purchase of Mr. Fuller included the land on which his house now stands, half a mile north of the depot, and here he built a farm house in 1858, in which he now lives, within the corporate limits of the town—a monument to link Hinsdale back to the pioneer times that preceded its present age.

At that time, says Mr. Walker, there was not a house south of him for eight miles. All the lands were owned by speculators, and held at from \$7 to \$25 per acre. One tract, just over the line of Cook County, sold at auction in 1854, for \$5.25 per acre, and, says Mr. Walker, "up to 1862, wolves were often seen, and cautious mothers dared not send their little children into the groves after the cows."

Two years later was planted the germ out of which Hinsdale grew into being. This was

done by Mr. William Robbins, who, after he had purchased 800 acres of land, built the fine residence he now occupies, which was finished in February, 1864, being the first erected in the place. Mr. Robbins' purchase included the west half of Section 7 in Cook County, besides Section 12, on which was the original plat of Hinsdale. The next year, he fenced in the whole tract for a stock farm, and the year after (1866), laid out the northwest quarter of Section 12 in lots, varying in size from one acre to lots of sixty-six feet frontage. The same year, the streets were graded, plank sidewalks laid and those first trees planted which now lend such a charm to the place. Rev. C. M. Barnes, the same who now has a large book-store in Chicago, bought the first lot of Mr. Robbins, and built a house on it, though the family of James Swartwout was the first one to come to the place after that of Mr. Robbins.

Mr. Swartwout occupied one of Mr. Robbins' houses. The golden wedding of this venerable pair was celebrated at Hinsdale in July, 1882.

In 1866, Mr. Robbins built a stone school-house, which, at the time was deemed too large for present or even future use, but, in 1880, an addition was erected beside it, doubling its capacity, and the two combined are now barely sufficient to accommodate the multiplying wants of the place, where education of the rising generation is a prominent interest, and where a united public sentiment has provided not only a model schoolhouse, but model teachers and a school exemplary in its grade and discipline.

In 1866, Mr. O. J. Stough bought eighty acres, being the south half of the northwest quarter of Section 1, and the next year he bought the southeast quarter of Section 11, 160 acres, and the next year, 1868, by various purchases, he bought the most of Estabrook's addition to Hinsdale, lying in the southeast quarter of Section 2, and the next year, 1869,



he bought about one hundred and thirty-seven acres lying in Section 10—all the above purchases situate in Town 38, Range 11, and largely on the north side of railroad track, along those beautiful terraced elevations that rise one above another till the groves of Old Brush Hill are reached, and on May 19, 1868, 1868, his first addition to Hinsdale was recorded, and his second addition June 2.

Besides making these purchases and subdividing portions of them, Mr. Stough built a church on the north side in 1868, and Rev. William Balch, a present citizen and highly esteemed minister of the Gospel at Elgin, was pastor of this church for two years. A Bible class was connected with it of which Hon. Joel Tiffany, a present resident of Hinsdale, held charge. Neither the church nor the Bible-class were working under any name, but their independent teachings partook of the broad type of natural religion. Many of the first patrons of the church left the place after Mr. Balch's term had expired, and services were suspended in it about a year thereafter.

The first addition made by Mr. Robbins to the original town was called W. Robbins' First Addition. The second was W. Robbins' Park Addition. The latter was laid out by H. W. S. Cleveland, Landscape Gardener.

After making a thorough study of the oval elevations and graduating valleys of the place, he laid out streets, threading their way among them in scroll-shaped curves, the better to heighten their scenic effect, and that he succeeded admirably in his effort, the present natural and artificial beauty of the place bears ample evidence. Mansions, birds-nest houses, hedge rows, conservatories, vine-clad arbors and graveled walks interlacing the ground on which they stand, have put the finishing touch on the whole.

This is Hinsdale as it is—cheery, beautiful and healthful, from both social and physical causes.

#### THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT HINSDALE.\*

The Congregationalists residing in Hinsdale organized themselves into a church, consisting of ten members, August 12, 1866, which was duly recognized by a council of neighboring churches October 16 of the same year. Mr. C. M. Sanders, a student of the Chicago Theological Seminary, commenced to preach regularly in the place a few weeks before the organization of the church. He was ordained by a council in April, 1867, and continued acting pastor of the church till the close of 1868.

During his ministry, thirty-five members were added to the original number, and their place of worship was changed from the passenger depot to Academy Hall.

During several succeeding months, the church was dependent for a supply of its pulpit principally on students of the Theological Seminary.

In October, 1869, Rev. F. Bascom, then of Princeton, Ill., accepted their invitation and became their resident pastor. He remained in charge of the church till May, 1872. He was succeeded by Rev. J. W. Hartshorn, who entered upon his work in November of that year, and remained till the close of 1875.

From the 1st of February succeeding, Mr. Crow, from the Theological School at Evanston, was in charge of the church for six months.

In the autumn of 1876, Rev. William Butcher was engaged as pastor for one year, and continued his ministry till December, 1877.

The Rev. Mr. Hartshorn, who on retiring from this place, had taken charge of the Congregational Church in Naperville, was now recalled, and remained as pastor two years, from May, 1878.

In the summer of 1880, Rev. John Ellis began his labors as pastor of the church, which

\*Contributed by Rev. Flavel Bascom.

have thus far been attended with growing interest.

In 1873, the congregation, needing a more commodious place of worship, commenced the erection of a stone edifice; but when the walls had reached the height of the basement story, the approach of winter and an empty treasury, suggested the propriety of postponing the erection of the upper story, and the finishing of a lecture-room under a temporary roof. In that room the congregation has found comfortable accommodations for more than eight years.

In the summer of 1881, an effort to complete this house of worship was resumed, and prosecuted with the most gratifying unanimity and liberality. But unforeseen difficulties and hindrances delayed the work and postponed its completion till August, 1882. It was dedicated to the worship of God on the 6th day of that month, free from debt.

In its origin and history hitherto, this church has sought to cherish the spirit and to exemplify the principles of union among evangelical Christians of every name. It has been tolerant of unessential doctrines in its membership. For a long time it united with another church in the place, in sustaining public worship and the various forms of Christian work. It has always welcomed Christians of every name to its fellowship in the privileges and labors of its own members, and its prosperity has been greatly promoted by such co-operation. For the second time it has a pastor ecclesiastically connected with another denomination; but his ministry is none the less satisfactory and profitable to Congregationalists, while it tends to obliterate all denominational distinctions in the community.

The whole number of members connected with the church since its origin, is 153. Its present membership, exclusive of absentees, is eighty-four, of whom fifty-two have been received in the last two years.

#### THE BAPTIST CHURCH AT HINSDALE.\*

A Baptist Church was organized in Hinsdale in 1868. For several months it had no pastor, and has preserved no record of its transactions.

In October, 1869, Rev. James Lisk accepted an invitation to the pastorate of the church, and began his ministry the first Sabbath of that month. Their place of public worship was the waiting room of the railroad passenger depot, where he preached to them very acceptably till the spring of the following year, when his acceptance of a call to a larger field left them again as sheep without a shepherd.

In the meantime, they had undertaken the erection of a house of worship, the expense of which overtaxed their resources, and subsequently involved them in great embarrassment.

After the completion of their house, they were unable to carry the pecuniary burdens which they had assumed, and, at the same time, provide for the salary of a pastor. They, therefore, invited the Congregationalists to worship with them, who accepted the invitation, and both churches united in the support of the Congregational Pastor. In many respects this arrangement was profitable and satisfactory and was continued till May, 1872, when it was discontinued by mutual consent. During the next year the church had no regular supply of their pulpit, but depended principally on the Professors and students of the Baptist Theological Seminary of Chicago.

In June, 1873, Rev. George Kline became their Pastor, and for about a year labored earnestly and faithfully to promote the interests of the church and community. But his people then consented regretfully to his removal, being unable longer to pay him the requisite salary. And in the prevailing financial embarrassment which was then so disastrous, their house of worship passed out of their hands irrecoverably. They were already depleted in numbers by deaths and removals as well as

\* By Rev. Flavel Bascom.



diminished in resources. And now the loss of their house, added to their former reverses, was so discouraging that they voted to disband, and authorized their Clerk to give letters of dismissal to other churches to their few remaining members.

#### GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF HINSDALE.\*

In the spring of 1873, a few of the citizens of Hinsdale, viz., Messrs. Stuart, Nottingham, Maydwell, Chant, Slocum, Crocker and Payne, met at the house of D. J. Crocker to organize the Grace Episcopal Sunday School, of which Mr. J. F. Stuart was chosen Superintendent, and which formed the foundation for the parish which was organized March 31, 1875, under the name of Grace Episcopal. Easter services had been held previous to this date in the basement of the Congregational Church, but no parish meeting was held till March 31, 1875, when Alfred Payne and Robert Slocum were elected Wardens, and John Ohls, William B. Maydwell and J. F. Stuart were elected Vestrymen. At the vestry meeting following the adjournment of the parish meeting, John Ohls was chosen Treasurer; J. F. Stuart, Secretary, and Alfred Payne, Lay-reader. The services of the Rev. N. F. Tuson were also engaged, and for the space of one year he acted as priest-in-charge, allowing us one service a month.

After his resignation, the same arrangement was made with the Rev. Mr. Fiske, of Naperville, who officiated the last Sunday in each month till August 26, 1878, when, pursuant to a call from the parish, the Rev. D. F. Smith, of Champaign, Ill., came to Hinsdale as Associate of the Rev. Mr. Fiske, upon whose resignation Mr. Smith became priest-in-charge, in which capacity he remained, holding three services a month in the building known as "The Old Baptist Church," till June 11, 1881, when he resigned, and services for a time were entirely suspended.

\*By William C. Payne.

During the first period of Mr. Smith's charge, the church seemed prosperous and progressive, but toward the latter part, that discord which affects, more or less, all religious bodies, crept in and nearly ruined the work which had been done before.

On the last Sunday in January, 1882, services were recommenced in the room known as Rath's Hall, where the Rev. Mr. Perry officiated on the second Sunday of each month following, and in March the Rev. Mr. Lewis, of La Grange, as the Associate of Mr. Perry, agreed to hold services on the last Sunday of each month, on the remaining Sundays being lay services, read by Alfred Payne. Up to this date, services have so continued, and there is every prospect of a church edifice being erected soon, on the land northeast of the Congregational Church, which has been donated for building purposes by the kindness of Mr. William Robbins.

#### SCHOOLS OF HINSDALE.

In 1866, when much of the real estate of Hinsdale was owned by Messrs. William Robbins, O. J. Stough and J. I. Case, of Racine, Mr. Robbins built the first school building in Hinsdale—a three room stone building having two rooms below and one above. The two lower rooms only were used for school purposes for some time, the upper room being used as town hall.

In the lower room, Miss Stocking taught a subscription school, with one assistant, till the fall of 1867, when it was organized into a public school as a branch of the Fullersburg District. The Directors chosen were Messrs. Plummer, E. P. Hinds and William R. Banker, and Mr. B. F. Banker was appointed Principal. The following year the building was bought of Mr. Robbins for the sum of \$8,000, and Mr. Gleason received the appointment as Principal. The same year, that portion lying south of the C., B. & Q. R. R., was formed into a separate district, and so it remained till the year 1877,

while P. A. Downey was principal, when all that portion lying north of the C., B. & Q. track, and included within the corporation of Hinsdale, was united with the south side. After Mr. Downey, Mr. R. A. Robinson became Principal of the school, with two assistants, and the following year, 1879, an extensive addition was made to the building at an expense of about \$6,000. Mr. Robinson taught three years, and before his resignation the school became very prosperous, giving employment to five teachers. Mr. E. L. Harpham succeeded Mr. Robinson, and under his charge the school still continued to increase, and much interest was taken in it, not only by those sending children, but also by others.

Upon the resignation of Mr. Harpham, the care of the school devolved upon Mr. F. C. Cole, an Ann Arbor graduate, who was chosen by the present Directors, Messrs. R. A. Childs, John Bradley and C. H. Hudson.

Mr. Cole is assisted by four teachers, and the building is nearly filled with pupils, many of whom are children of those residents who have but lately made Hinsdale their home.—WILLIAM C. PAYNE.

*Hinsdale Lodge, No. 649, A., F. & A. M.—*

This lodge began work under dispensation granted by Grand Master Harmon G. Reynolds, March 19, 1870, and held its first meeting March 24, 1870, in Academy Hall, D. A. Courter acting W. M.; J. M. Barr, S. W., and N. H. Warren, J. H.

The charter was granted by the Grand Lodge October 4, 1870, the following-named being charter members: D. A. Courter, J. M. Barr, N. H. Warren, F. H. Rogers, William Blanchard, L. E. Gifford, I. L. Hinds, C. T. Plummer, S. A. Coe, B. Plummer, Charles Fox, J. H. Alexander, B. E. Terrill, W. R. Banker, Eben Millions and George H. Burt.

The first meeting under the charter was held January 5, 1871, when the lodge was constituted by G. W. Barnard, Deputy Grand Master,

and the following persons were installed as officers:

D. A. Courter, W. M.; J. M. Barr, S. W.; N. H. Warren, J. W.; Charles Fox, Treasurer; Charles T. Plummer, Secretary; L. E. Gifford, S. D.; B. E. Terrill, J. D., and Eben Millions, Tyler.

The lodge moved into a new hall, purchased and fitted up by them January 2, 1873, but the panic compelled them to relinquish this and secure smaller and less expensive quarters over Fox Bros. store, in the spring of 1878, where the "three great lights" still burn.

The present officers of the lodge are William Duncan, W. M.; A. L. Pearsall, S. W.; A. S. Johnston, J. W.; Charles Fox, Treasurer; A. G. Butler, Secretary; F. A. Rice, S. D.; George H. Burt, J. D.; E. Millions, Tyler.

The present membership is twenty-eight, among whom are eight of the charter members. The others have passed beyond, and have been consigned to the earth by their brethren in the full belief that they had found the perfection of light, and reached the last and highest degree.—A. L. PEARSALL.

*Hinsdale Lodge, A. O. U. W., No. 182, organized April 16, 1881.*

P. M. W., George H. Talmadge; M. W., J. B. R. Lespinasse; Foreman, Adolph Froscher; Overseer, J. H. Papenhausen; Recorder, James W. Sucher; Financier, J. C. Merrick; Guide, Philip Bayer; Inside Watchman, Henry Heinke; Outside Watchman, George Trench.

*Damascus Legion, No. 11, Select Knights A. O. U. W., organized August 19, 1882.*

Select Commander, J. B. R. Lespinasse; Vice Commander, George H. Talmadge; Lieutenant Commander, Wendal Hix; Select Recorder, J. W. Sucher; Treasurer and Recording Treasurer, J. C. Merrick; Standard Bearer, George H. Trench; Marshal, J. H. Papenhausen; S. W., G. H. Steinhoff; J. W., John A. Debus; Chaplain, Philip Bayer; Guard, Richard Warde.



BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN OF HINSDALE, ILL.

Attorneys at Law, D. J. Crocker, R. A. Childs, William D. Gates, J. Tiffany.

Real Estate Dealers, William Robbins, O. J. Stough, D. L. Perry, A. Walkel, D. Roth.

Postmaster, Justice of the Peace, Notary Public and Insurance, A. L. Pearsall.

Police Magistrate, Real Estate and Insurance, A. Dorathy.

Physicians, J. C. Merrick, T. T. Howard, Joseph Williamson, F. H. Van Liew.

General Store, Fox Brothers.

Grocery and Provisions, F. Bradley.

Drugs, William Evernden.

Hardware and Agricultural Implements, John Bohlander.

Meat Market, John A. Gifford & Co., William Hix.

News Agent and Bakery, Thomas Foster.

Barber and Bakery, Philip Bayer.

Cool Dealer, P. S. Townsend.

Lumber and Real Estate, J. Hulaniski.

Carpenters and Builders, William Johnston, S. F. Mills, A. W. Bostwick, carpenter and repairer.

Tailor, J. H. Papenhausen.

Shoemaker, W. Lislie.

Blacksmiths, George Trench and — Lewis.

Hotel and Livery, Philander Torode.

Mason and Builder, Jacob Walliser.

Painters, A. H. Townsend, William H. Atkinson, Thomas Wadsworth, A. Anthony.

President and Board of Village Trustees, D. L. Perry, George H. Talmadge, J. Hulaniski, George W. Hinckley, J. C. Hess, J. C. Merrick.

A. L. Pearsall, Treasurer.

George Bowles, Clerk.

Portrait and Landscape Painter, A. Payne.

Pastor Congregational Church, Rev. John Ellis.

One of the Directors Illinois Home Mission, Rev. Flavel Bascom.

Rev. T. T. Howard.

Principal of School, T. C. Cole.

Station Agent, E. A. Lyon.

The elevation of the railroad track above Lake Michigan is 158 feet.

DOWNER'S GROVE VILLAGE.

When the grove after which this village was named looked, from a distance, like an island, and the prairie around it like the ocean surrounding it, on one summer's day in 1838, six yoke of oxen, hitched to the trunk of a large tree, patiently toiled along what is now Maple Avenue in Downer's Grove. Backward and forward, for two miles or more, they dragged their ponderous burden, till the prairie turf was ground into a well-beaten path, and on this path grew the village to its present dimensions. If it had not been made here, the village would have centered farther to the south, where the original trail first went that led from Chicago to Naperville, and it was to divert the travel from its old channel and turn it where it now is that the surface was thus marked, connecting each way with the first trail. This was done by Israel P. Blodgett and Samuel Curtis, who held claims within the present corporate limits of this village. Soon after doing it, they planted on each side of this marked trail those sugar maple trees that have now attained such large proportions, and outrival in arboreal grace any wayside trees, far or near, in Northern Illinois. They will perpetuate the memory of those who planted them for centuries to come, as lithe feminine forms beside masculine ones, slowly pace along beneath their foliage in the twilight hour, when young minds take sentimental turns.

This is the history of the trees and their uses. Now let us relate the history of the other conditions of the town, less ornamental, but quite as essential to its success.

In the autumn of 1832, by the means of the Sauk war, a knowledge of the country west of

Chicago had come to the county of Jefferson, in the State of New York, and with a determination to cast his lot here, Pierce Downer, a resident of that place, came to this spot to select a location, and being attracted by the beautiful grove, then the favorite abiding place of Wawbunsie—the Pottawatomie Chief, but now named after himself, he made a claim on what is now Section 6, Township 38, Range 11. He was a man of a sound body, an energetic mind, bred in the ironclad integrity of his age, tenacious of his rights and able to defend them, as was soon abundantly verified.

His claim was on the north side of the grove, and here he lived alone in the edge of the island-like spot, till his family came the next year—1833. The same year, also, came his son Stephen, Mr. Joel Wells and Mr. Cooley. Stephen then made a claim on the east side of the grove, and Mr. Wells and Mr. Cooley made claims the southeast of the grove—all these claimants selecting suitable proportions of timber and prairie.

Meantime, Messrs. Wells and Cooley coveted a portion of Mr. Downer's claim, and in an evil hour commenced erecting a cabin on it. This resulted in a collision, the details of which, as told by Mr. Downer himself to Walter Blanchard in 1857, and printed in Richmond & Vallette's History of Du Page County, are here quoted :

“I went to Chicago one day to buy some provisions, and on returning, thought I saw some one working near the northeast corner of the grove. I went home and deposited my cargo (a back load), and although very tired, went out to reconnoitre my premises. To my great surprise I found that Wells and Cooley had commenced erecting a cabin on my claim. I went to a thicket close by and cut a hickory gad, but found I had no power to use it, for I was so mad that it took my strength all away. So I sat down and tried to cool off a little, but my excitement only *cooled* from a sort of vio-

lent passion to deep and downright indignation. To think that my claim should be invaded, and that, too, by the only two white men besides myself then at the grove, made the vessel of my wrath to simmer like a pent sea over a burning volcano. I could sit still no longer. So I got up and advanced toward them, and the nearer I approached, the higher rose the temperature of my anger, which, by the time I got to them, was flush up to the boiling point. I said nothing, but pitched into them, *shelalah* in hand, and for about five minutes did pretty good execution. But becoming exhausted and being no longer able to keep them at bay, they grappled with me, threw me on the ground, and after holding me down a short time, they seemed to come to the conclusion that ‘discretion was the better part of valor’ and let me up, when they ran one way and I the other, no doubt leaving blood enough upon the field of action to induce a stray prairie wolf to stop and take a passing snuff as he went that way. But, sir, they didn't come again to jump my claim.”

As might be supposed, Mr. Wells was now in a suitable frame of mind to sell out, and, as good fortune would have it, Mr. Israel P. Blodgett, the same who had settled in the Scott settlement alluded to in foregoing pages, was ready to buy him out, which he did in 1835, and moved to the place with his family, who may be enumerated as follows : H. W., now Judge of the Court at Chicago ; Israel P., Jr., now living at Downer's Grove ; Daniel, not living ; Asiel, now living at Waukegan ; Edward A., now living in Chicago ; Wells H., now living at St. Louis.

The year before this—1834—Geary Smith came to the place, made a claim, and also bought out Stephen Downer. The ground on which the railroad depot now stands is on this purchase.

On the 14th of August, 1836, Samuel Curtis bought a part of Mr. Blodgett's claim, for which



he paid \$1,000 cash down, and on it now stands the center of Downer's Grove. He died February 25, 1867, aged seventy-seven years, and was buried in the cemetery at the place. He is kindly remembered by the many friends he made during his useful life. Two of his sons—Charles and Roswell O.—still live in the village.

David Page came to the place in 1837; bought a farm at the south edge of the present corporate limits of the town, where he remained till he died a few years ago.

The same year, Walter Blanchard, from Orleans County, N. Y., in connection with Henry Carpenter, from Washington County, N. Y., bought a farm, part of which is now within the the incorporate limits of Downer's Grove.

Mr. Blanchard's land extended southwardly from the present town, and through the more elevated portions of it. The old trail went leading from Chicago to Naperville; thence to Dixon and Galena by one branch, and by another to Ottawa.

The track made by dragging the log, as already stated, shortened this curve that went along the portion of Mr. Blanchard's place intended for his future residence, which had been made by the early travelers to find better elevations. Like many other young men who came West, Mr. Blanchard was without a wife. Here was a beautiful location, where he had secured a home that any of his female friends left behind might feel happy and fortunate to enjoy with him. He did not share the feelings of the young man out here, whose name need not be mentioned, who, looking upon the matter in a business way, said, "I ain't going to pay no freight on a woman, no how, when there's enough here!" But, under the influence of first impressions, returned East, and promptly came back with his new bride; but, what was his surprise to find the locality of the road changed so that his first plans had to be modified to suit the conditions. Mr. Blanchard has ever since been one of the representative men

of the place, and nobly died in defense of the country at the battle of Ringgold Gap, in 1863. His remains were brought home and interred in the cemetery at the place.

Henry Carpenter, who bought land with him, did not come to the place to live till 1840. Five years later, he opened a store, the first one established in the place. Eli W. Curtis was then Postmaster, and, at his request, Mr. Carpenter took the duties of the office as Secretary.

Mr. Carpenter's trade came from the surrounding country, and in that day he was obliged to sell largely on credit. Any one who came into his store with his shoes tied up, could get trusted, and but few of them betrayed his confidence.

In 1855, Mr. Carpenter sold a half-interest in his store to Leonard K. Hatch, and the next year sold out entirely.

A town hall was built by the corporation for holding town meetings, elections, etc., in 1877. It also had cells for confining vagrants, etc. Robert Dixon measured out justice to who all came before him for that purpose, and was the first judicial magistrate at the place.

At a drunken row, while raising a building on Salt Creek, a man was badly hurt, and Mr. Dixon fined the offender \$15. After this he always refused to taste liquor lest it might set a bad example, although the best of people then drank moderately, for there was no one to say Why do ye so? Not every public officer is as consistent now-a-days.

J. W. La Salle built a store with a commodious public hall over it in 1879.

A company came here in 1872, and bought 600 acres of land, most of which was in the grove which is now being laid off in streets, with artistic curves, rustic parks and lawns, for elegant residences. Gen. Ducat is the principal proprietor.

After the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company was located, and while it was being built, there was some uncertainty as

to where the depot should be located in the town. To settle this matter, a meeting was called, to which Walter Blanchard, Henry Carpenter, Samuel Curtis, R. O. Curtis, S. P. Blodgett, N. K. Whitney and a few others attended.

Five hundred dollars were made up to purchase grounds for the depot where it now stands. The owner of the land, John P. Coates, being unfriendly to the road, would not sell it short of this sum, which was a round price, and, inasmuch as the lands a mile to the west, owned by Mr. Dryer, were offered free for the depot, it would have been built there had not the gentlemen mentioned above bought the lands of Mr. Coates and presented them to the company.

The plat of Downer's Grove bears date of September 26, 1864, recorded by Norman Gilbert, and situate on part of Section 8, Town 38, Range 11. At the railroad track it is 150 feet above Lake Michigan.

#### THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

On August 5, 1851, a little band of Baptists assembled in a schoolhouse, about one mile from the present location of their meeting-house, for the purpose of consulting together as to the propriety of organizing a Baptist Church. After mature deliberation, the seventeen present unanimously resolved to proceed to organize, and adopted articles of faith and covenant, and at said meeting extended a unanimous call to the Rev. G. F. Holt to become their pastor, which he accepted. At the same meeting, Edward Goodenough and Lewis Pound were chosen Deacons. A council of delegates from several sister churches was called to meet with them on the 10th of September, which council assembled and unanimously voted to recognize the church as a Scripturally organized church of Christ, the following-named individuals being its constituent members: Edward Goodenough, Lura A. Goodenough, Henry Cruthers, Harmon Good-

enough, William C. Perry, Lewis Pound, Mary C. Pound, Philip Sucher, Emily Sucher, Caroline Gleason, Josephine Gleason, Am. E. Goodenough, G. Smith, Antoinette Trumbull, Norman Gilbert, Emily Gilbert and Sarah M. Smith. This little band of pioneers all had a mind to work, and with the help of a few accessions to their number and the indefatigable labor of their pastor for help from those outside, succeeded during the first — years in building and paying for a house of worship, at a cost of about \$1,200; at which time the only settlements near, besides the farm community, were a small store, kept by Messrs. Carpenter & Hatch, and a blacksmith, Philip Sucher.

In 1871, their meeting-house was destroyed by fire, without insurance. At that time, the church numbered about ninety, less than one-fourth being males. They were not discouraged. A meeting was soon called of the church and society, a building committee appointed, with instructions to procure plans and build a new house, which was completed and dedicated, free from debt, about one year thereafter, at a cost of about \$5,000, in addition to which, something over \$600 was raised to pay for organ, carpet and other furniture for the same.

During the first eight years of the history of the church, preaching was only maintained on alternate Sundays. Since that time, the church has maintained preaching every Sabbath, with fair congregations, though three other churches have meeting-houses. One or two other societies have occasional meetings. The present membership is 108; a Sunday school with an average attendance of 105, there being 168 names on the Secretary's book.—N. K. WHITNEY, *Present Church Clerk.*

#### CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The Congregational Church of Downer's Grove was organized September 14, 1866. Meetings, at first, were held in a hall rented for the purpose. In the year 1874, a meeting-



house was built. The audience-room is pleasant. A good congregation meets on the Sabbath, and an interesting Sunday school is held.

The pastors of the church have been T. F. Chafer, Joel Grant, A. L. Loomis, G. T. Holcomb and S. F. Stratton, who is in the fifth year of his pastorate.

#### ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

This church belongs to the Evangelical Association. In 1860, Martin Escher, Sr., Jacob Rehm, Solomon Mertz, Phillipp Lehman, Michael Hofat and others, purchased, for the use of this church, the one which the Congregationalists had built some years previously. In 1864, this building was moved to a more central location, the better to accommodate the members of the church, which then had increased to fifty in number.

The church continued to prosper, and, in 1873, had increased in numbers to seventy, many of whom lived in the village of Downer's Grove. It was, therefore, thought best to again move the church, to place it in a more central location, and to this end an acre of land was purchased of Thomas Hustin, in the southwestern part of the village, to which place the church was removed. A flourishing Sabbath school, numbering 100 members, is connected with the church, of which William J. Boidelman is Superintendent. Rev. Samuel Deikover was the first and Rev. Peth the present pastor.

#### METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

*The Downer's Grove Methodist Episcopal Church* was organized by Father Beggs in about 1836. The first church was built in 1852. Lewis Wood, Nathan A. Belden, John Howard, F. M. Roe and John Cotes were the Trustees. Rev. — Stover was the first pastor.

In 1864-65, Rev. Richard Wake was pastor. Rev. Samuel Ambrose, Rev. J. R. Allen, Rev. A. W. Patton and Rev. R. D. Russell succeeded till 1868.

Rev. Samuel Hewes was pastor in 1876, and

left in 1878. Rev. John O. Foster was pastor in 1878-79. In 1880, Rev. T. C. Warrington and Rev. C. W. Cordes were pastors. In 1881, Rev. A. H. Kistler, with Rev. T. C. Cordes, were pastors.

The church now occupied was rebuilt in 1879, at an expense of \$15,000, besides the ground, which had been originally donated by Henry Carpenter.

The membership is now thirty-five, and the Sunday school about eighty. The church is out of debt, both for church and parsonage.

*The Cass Methodist Episcopal Church* was organized as early as 1836, probably by Father Beggs, who would be more likely to pioneer it than any one known to the writer. Services were first held in a log schoolhouse. Elisha Smart, Old Father Cobb and Mrs. John Oldfield were among the first members. The present church was built in 1869. Rev. A. W. Patton and Rev. J. R. Allen were the ones who obtained the subscription to build it. Mr. William Smart donated the ground. The church is valued at \$2,500, all paid for. It has the same pastors as the Downer's Grove Church, for which reason its history has succeeded it, though the church is located in the southern part of the town. The Sunday school has ninety scholars, and the church numbers seventy-five members.

#### THE DOWNER'S GROVE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The first schools here were maintained by subscriptions or by *pro rata* assessments; but now schools are supported by a public school fund and taxes paid by freeholders. Early schools were kept mostly in private houses, where accommodations were rude and limited. Now comfortable and commodious buildings, erected for the purpose, give shelter to our public schools.

As early as the winter of 1836 to 1837, in a "lean-to" built to the house of Mr. I. P. Blodgett, Sr., the village schools had their birth.



*Sarah Wanne*  
82 YEARS OLD.



THE  
MUSEUM OF  
ART AND HISTORY  
OF THE  
CITY OF  
NEW YORK

Mr. Hiram Stillson, a student from Oberlin, here instructed the children of Mr. Blodgett and a few others, who were glad to avail themselves of the opportunities here afforded.

About the year 1837-38, what may be regarded as the first district school was opened in a house built by Mr. John Wallace, on the spot where Mr. Meadowcroft's house now stands, and of which the old schoolhouse now constitutes a part. Here George Carpenter taught one term.

Subsequently, school was kept under the roof of Mr. Samuel Curtiss, Sr., taught by Norman G. Hurd, followed by E. W. Curtiss.

Later, Mr. L. K. Hatch taught a school in what was then known as the "Norwegian House," or the "old shoe shop," which stood some distance west of the Blanchard place.

In 1838, a schoolhouse was built on the "west side," near the present home of L. W. Stanley. Here Mr. Sherman taught the first school, which was made up of children who came from far and near. Mr. Slawson, E. W. Curtiss, L. K. Hatch and Amos Adams (now Judge of Circuit Court in California) served in the capacity of teacher.

In 1846, a redivision of districts took place, whereupon a site was purchased and a schoolhouse built near the present residence of Mr. F. M. Woods, by Directors James Depue, W. B. Pratt and John Shepard. O. P. Hathaway was employed to teach the first school, and was succeeded by Messrs. H. L. Litchfield, J. M. Valette, Dayton and M. B. Gregory. Here taught, also, Miss Mary Blodgett, who has died long since, and Miss Annis Gilbert, now Mrs. Paige. Our fellow-townsmen, Capt. T. S. Rogers, here "wielded the birch," "chalked the line" and reigned a "monarch of all he surveyed" from behind the teacher's desk. Here J. W. Rogers instructed the youth, who came in such numbers "to sit at the feet of this Gamaliel," that, unless some class was continually on the "recitation floor," all could not

find seats. Others, whose names have escaped the vigilance of memory, here made the best of the advantages afforded in instructing the youth placed under their care.

In 1867, it seems the schoolhouse of 1846 had "served its day and generation," and what is now the "north wing" of the present brick building was erected by Directors John Thatcher, John Stanley and Gardiner Paige. This building contained two rooms, and was dedicated to the cause of education by the Misses Cochrane, who taught the first schools in the new building.

It rapidly increased in numbers, and, in 1873, the brick building was full to overflowing, and a room was rented on Main street to accommodate a third department.

Owing to the rapid increase in the population of our village, and consequent growth of the school, Directors Curtiss, Blodgett and Farrar, found it necessary, in 1877, to erect the main part of the present building, thus furnishing four commodious rooms, all of which are at present full to their utmost capacity; and, judging from the unprecedented increase in the school population as recently reported to us by the Clerk of the School Board, it cannot be long ere the sound of the builder's hammer must again be heard on the school premises, and an increased teaching force will be a necessity.

In 1876, the school was thoroughly graded—a ten years' course of instruction adopted—embracing two years of high school work. Three classes have thus far graduated from this school; in 1879, a class of five members; in 1881, a class of seven, and, in 1882, a class of six.

The school, at present under the directorship of Messrs. Woods, Blodgett and Curtiss, is in a prosperous condition. At no time during the seven years' work of its Principal has the outlook been more encouraging. Miss Georgia Fitch, in the primary; Miss Elizabeth F. Marsh, in the intermediate, and Miss Maria L. Clark,



in the grammar department, are the assistant teachers, all of whom are accomplishing creditable results.—JOHN K. RASSWEILER, *Principal*.

#### ABOLITIONISM.

Abolitionism in this county had its exponents in Downer's Grove perhaps to a greater extent than in any other part of the county when such a political doctrine was stained with disgrace in popular estimation. Its active spirits were Israel P. Blodgett, David Page, Robert Dixon, Henry Carpenter and Rockwell Guild. Walter Blanchard was a Whig Abolitionist, "not that he loved Cæsar less, but Rome more." He took hold of the work as soon as he saw progress.

Mr. Blodgett had charge of the station on the underground railroad. The trains generally ran in the night. Aurora was the first station west, and Chicago on the east, the depot at the latter place being at the house of Philo Carpenter.

From Aurora to Downer's Grove was one night's run, thence to Chicago another night's run. When passengers arrived on these trains, their names were not published on register lists; on the contrary, the passengers were often concealed in buffalo hides as they were taken from the vehicles in which they rode, and carried into a larder room like a quarter of beef. This was the way the disciples of Free Soil, in their aggressive proselytism, managed to inaugurate a system which ultimately overturned the mightiest and haughtiest patriarchal institution that ever grew into existence on American soil, and it is worthy of mention that Du Page County was one of the pioneers in this sweeping change in the public policy of our nation.

#### PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS MEN.

Pastor Baptist Church, Rev. Mr. Van Osdell ;  
Pastor Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Mr. Cordice.

Real Estate Agents, Street & Pardec, East Grove.

Western Agent New York Lace House, John Radcliffe.

Jeweler and Watchmaker, V. Simonson.

Draper and Tailor, N. W. Peterson.

Blacksmiths and Horseshoers, J. W. Sucher, shop, corner Main street and Maple avenue ; Peter Wertz.

Tinware, Reapers, Mowers, Old Iron and Rags, John Debolt.

Broom Factory, I. P. Blodgett.

Boot and Shoe-makers, and all kinds of fine repairing, George Diener ; Charles Hodgman.

Ice Cream, Confectionery and Bakery, John Welter.

Wagon-maker, Livery and Sale Stable, C. Smith.

Practical Wagon-maker, William Mergenthal.

Barber, E. E. West.

Harness-maker and Fancy Carriage and Sign Painting, M. F. Saylor.

Harness-maker, George Downer.

Station Agent, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, F. G. Brown.

Switchman, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, D. O. Cole.

Engineer, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, C. W. Frisbie.

Fireman, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Wesley Frisbie.

Pastor Congregational Church, S. F. Stratton.

Attorney at Law, A. B. Wilson.

Police Magistrate, Gardner Paige.

Postmaster, J. M. Barr.

Dealers in Lumber, Coal, Hardware, Agricultural Implements, Salt, Stucco, Lime, Cement and all kinds of Builders' Materials, J. W. Rogers & Co. ; Mochel & Co.

Carpenters and Joiners, B. B. Morgan ; F. Schindler.

Druggist, C. J. Meadowcroft.

Cheese Factory, Grist and Planing-Mill, Miller & Blanchard. Average amount of milk received per day, 3,000 pounds; average amount of butter made per day, seventy-five pounds; average amount of cheese made per day, 225 pounds.

Bricklayer, and all kinds of mason work, W. J. Beidleman.

Painting, Papering, Whitewashing and Calcinizing, C. N. Saylor.

Beardsley House, Proprietor, E. S. Beardsley.

All kinds of Millinery work, Mrs. R. C. Bates.

Milliner and Fashionable Dressmaker, Mrs. E. H. Andrews.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Ready-made Clothing, Etc., Thatcher & Crescy; David Kline; La Salle & Co.

Physicians, J. R. Haggard, M. D., office over drug store; E. H. Le Duc, M. D., office at drug store.

Dentist, Dr. J. F. Thompson, office in New Music Hall, Chicago, Ill.

Agent for Linden Heights Land Association, F. M. Woods, office at post office.

The principal streets of Downer's Grove have been graveled eight inches deep in 1882. The gravel has been brought to the place by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company from their gravel pits at Montgomery, Kane County, the gravel being laid down at the place at a very low rate for the benefit of the town. It is designed to gravel Maple avenue next year.

#### CLARENDON HILLS.

Clarendon Hills, situate just west of Hinsdale, was platted October 29, 1873. James M. Walker, Amos T. Hall, Robert Harris and Henry C. Middaugh, were the original proprietors. A new depot has been built at the place.

The streets are laid out in curves adapted to the graduating rises of ground on which the whole town is located, some parts of which are the highest points of land on the Chicago, Bur-

lington & Quincy Railroad between Chicago and the Fox River. The divide on the railroad track is two miles west of this place.

The elevation of the track at the depot at Clarendon Hills is 158 feet above Lake Michigan, from which place the land rises on both sides, but more rapidly on the north side, where it justifies its name of Clarendon Hills in multifarious ovals and convexities, intermingled together in Nature's ease.

#### FULLERSBURG.

This village lies within the old Indian boundary lines, and, consequently, the land on which it stands was sold in 1835.

It was purchased by Robert Jones, of New York City. The next year (1836), Orin and David Grant, two brothers, came to the place, who were its first settlers. They opened a tavern, and established a post office named Brush Hill, and, for many years, it was a well known landmark, to which roads, trails and trade tended throughout the country. Sherman King succeeded him in tavern keeping, who was succeeded by Mr. Atkinson in this business, then so profitable, when the ox-team dragged its ponderous burden over the muddy roads. John S. Coe came to the place in 1839. Jacob W. Fuller then lived two miles to the north. His son, Benjamin, platted the place January 20, 1851, when its name was changed to Fullersburg. It is a most delightful retreat, among the tree-clad hills just north of Hinsdale, from which place sidewalks extend to its central streets.

The following is a list of its business and professional men: Rev. F. Boeber, Lutheran Church; A. Ford, merchant; S. Heineman, merchant and Postmaster; C. Eidam, blacksmith; C. T. Coe, blacksmith; F. Tunk, wagon-maker; I. Haff, wagon-maker; C. Karnatz, shoemaker; D. Moeder, shoemaker; I. Ruchty, ice-dealer; I. Miller, hotel; P. Bohlander, hotel; F. Graue, miller; W. Ostrum, plasterer and mason; A.



Froscher, carpenter and builder; W. Wagner, carpenter and builder; Wm. Delicate, painter; L. Kurth, painter; Wm. Ostrum, stone-mason.

*Its Church.*—In the lovely little village of Fullersburg, Du Page County, there is a German congregation, called the "German United Evangelical Church of St. John," founded in 1878 by their present pastor, and numbering

already fifty families. The congregation owns five acres of land, whereon the unpretending meeting-house is standing, and wherein the dead of the church find their last resting place. There is also a day school as well as a Sunday school connected with the German Church, and attended by from fifty to sixty children.—FR. BOEBER, *Pastor.*

## CHAPTER X.

NAPERVILLE TOWNSHIP—LIST OF EARLY SETTLERS—VILLAGE OF NAPERVILLE—CHURCHES—SCHOOLS—MANUFACTORIES—THE NORTHWESTERN COLLEGE—TEMPERANCE MOVEMENTS—NEWSPAPERS—FIRE DEPARTMENT—MILITARY COMPANY—NURSERIES—THE LODGES—BANK—STONE QUARRY.

THE history of the Naper settlement comprised the cream of the pioneer history of the county. It has been told in early chapters in sufficient detail to leave little to be said here; yet a list of the names of early settlers of this township may be a convenience to the reader, and the following is given: Joseph Naper, John Naper, John Murray, Christopher Paine, R. N. Murray, Ira Carpenter, John Stevens, Michael Hines, A. H. Howard, John Warne, Daniel Warren, Leister Peet, George Laird, Harry Fowler, Hiram Fowler, E. B. Bill, Nathan Allen, Louis Ellsworth, S. M. Skinner, A. S. Jones, S. Sabin, George Martin, L. C. Aldrich, H. L. Peasley, R. Hyde, George Stroubler, G. Bishop, T. H. Stevenson, W. Rose, R. Wright, E. G. Wight, J. F. Wight, W. Weaver, J. Granger, N. Crampton, W. J. Strong, R. Whipple, U. Stanley, T. Thatcher, A. T. Thatcher, J. Lamb, R. Hill, David Babbitt, H. C. Babbitt, J. S. Kimball, J. B. Kimball, L. Kimball, R. K. Potter, J. J. Kimball, Adial S. Jones, Peter Dodd, Benjamin Smith.

The Scotts and H. Boardman were settlers of Will County, just over the line, but were

associated with all the interests of the Naper settlement. Their history is inseparable from that of both Will and Du Page Counties, as has already been made apparent to the reader. It may also be said that the history of Naperville Village further elucidates the early history of the county.

The township has 1,289 children between the ages of six and twenty-one, ten school districts, with a schoolhouse in each, and one graded school.

Outside of Naperville Village are three churches, as follows:

### GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH.

The German Baptist denomination of Christians (commonly known by the name of Dunkards) organized as a society in 1855, and built a meeting-house in 1860, about half way between Naperville and Warrenville, in Naperville Township. It was built by subscription among themselves. Their ministers, Deacons and Elders are elected by the members of their society, and none of them have any salary. They take care that none of their people shall become paupers,

or want for the comforts of life, by visiting every family among their order and supplying them with all that is necessary, if misfortune befalls them. They now number between fifty and sixty members. Its present officers are C. F. Martin, Elder; Jacob Sollenberger, Simon Yundt and Hiram Smith, ministers; Dorence Vroman, Noah Early, Michael Sollenberger and John Netzley, Deacons.

It is against their principles to go to law or go to war, or to swear by oath; but they affirm when called to give evidence before a court of justice.

Their origin was in Germantown, Penn.

Christopher Sauer, who brought the first printing press to America, was one of the founders of this society.

The name Dunkard is improperly applied to them. Their real name is indicated at the head of this sketch.

#### ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The following history of the Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Church of Naperville, Du Page Co., Ill., from its origin in 1853 to the present date, is by H. Horstman:

The above-named church owes its origin to about ten or a dozen German citizens of the towns of Naperville and Lisle, in Du Page County, who desired to make the attempt to lay the foundations for a congregation of their own creed, at the same time using exclusively the German language as a medium of communication in divine service, for the benefit of those new-comers from the Fatherland who might happen to arrive in this vicinity.

At that time, in the summer of 1853, the Rev. Fr. Ottmann, a member of the Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other States, lived between Naperville and Downer's Grove. He had been designated to preach the Gospel to a number of farmers residing in the

vicinity of the latter place, and alternately held divine service in a schoolhouse near Downer's, and in a similar building situated in a more northerly direction, on the old plank road from Naperville to the Desplaines River.

The above men from Naperville and Lisle went to hear Mr. Ottmann from time to time, and finally made arrangements with him to come to Naperville every third Sabbath morning, to preach a sermon in the old court house, and at the same time to make an attempt to build up a congregation sufficiently numerous to sustain their own preacher. Mr. Ottmann fulfilled his engagement to the best of his ability, establishing for himself a well-earned reputation for sincerity and piety, but felt compelled, after a duration of fifteen months, to abandon his trust, being unable to agree with the members in some fundamental principles held sacred by the Synod of Missouri, but which they had been taught to regard in a more liberal light. In the winter of 1854-55, Mr. Ottmann received a vocation to Missouri, and left for that State, accompanied by the best wishes of his friends in Du Page County.

About the same time, information was received that, in the fall of 1855, the Rev. E. H. Buhre, formerly a member of the Lutheran General Council of the State of New York, had arrived in Aurora, Kane County, from Williamsburg, N. Y., built up a congregation in the former place, and, by the help of friends, had even succeeded in erecting a church building. The Naperville men, after having attended his divine service occasionally, finally induced Mr. Buhre to visit Naperville every third Sabbath afternoon, and for this purpose the building of the Methodist Episcopal Church of that place was kindly ceded. Mr. Buhre came to Naperville for several months, when the members of the con-



gregation, which then had assumed a more tangible form, secured the services of a Mr. Lerfling, who moved to Naperville in the fall of 1856, but was again dismissed by the congregation in January, 1857, after which time Mr. Buhre kindly resumed his activity in Naperville, having, during this time, joined the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Northern Illinois, consisting then mostly of ministers of German and Scandinavian, but also of Anglo-Saxon, descent, under guidance of the Rev. Dr. Harvey, of Springfield.

In April, 1857, a member of the Lutheran congregation at Naperville, who, in the meantime, had in some way, though perhaps not formally organized, visited Germany, and there secured the services of Mr. Herm Liesmann, a young man of many abilities, and educated by the missionary society at Barmen, Rhenish Prussia, to preach the Gospel to his countrymen in the United States. Mr. Liesmann arrived in the fall of 1857, and, after having been ordained by the above-named Lutheran Synod of Northern Illinois, and declared their member, forthwith began to formally and legally organize the Lutheran congregation at Naperville. Mr. Liesmann at the same time held divine service about six miles southeast of Downer's Grove, and built and dedicated a church there in the summer of 1859. During Mr. Liesmann's stay in Naperville, which lasted two and a half years, the congregation there bought the old meeting-house of the Evangelical association of that place, situated on its present site on Van Buren avenue, for \$600, and, for an equal amount, erected a parsonage. Mr. Liesmann left for Iowa in the summer of 1860, and in his place the congregation chose Mr. H. M. Guehl, also at that time a member of the Synod of Northern Illinois, but which, shortly afterward, he left, to be accepted as a member of the Lutheran Synod of Wisconsin.

whose doctrines seemed more conformable to his views.

The congregation soon followed his example, organized under a new constitution, and numbered about thirty members, several of whom, however, moved to other States in the course of time. In the fall of 1862, Mr. Guehl was called by his synod to Northern Wisconsin, and as his successor the congregation chose the above-named Rev. E. H. Buhre, who had long felt inclined to leave Aurora. Mr. Buhre also remained in Naperville two years, the same time visiting, on the Sabbath afternoon, Downer's Grove, and then, owing to some difficulties, vacated the parsonage and removed to a private residence, which, in the meantime, he had created. Mr. Buhre left in the fall of 1864, and from that time to September, 1865, no minister of the Lutheran denomination resided at their parsonage at Naperville.

Occasionally during that time, divine service and communion were held by the Rev. E. Kenchen, a member of the then United Evangelical Synod of the Northwest, comprised of representatives of both the Lutheran and Reformed Churches of Germany, as embodied in the Evangelical Churches of that State, though conforming to republican institution. The congregation of Naperville soon found the doctrines held by that synod more agreeable to their views than the ultra-Lutheran doctrines of the Synods of Missouri and Wisconsin, joined the former, and were, in July, 1865, by them supplied with a pastor of their own, in the person of the Rev. William Binner. The members, however, whose numbers had become smaller, organized under a new constitution, which, with only one amendment, regarding membership, exists to this day.

Mr. Binner, with his family, remained at Naperville a little over three years, and,

though removed by the Lord some seven years ago, is still kindly remembered by his many friends. Mr. Binner left Naperville in October, 1868, and was succeeded by Mr. J. Kern, a young man of medium capacities, who, unaided by experience, ultimately failed in his task, and was in turn succeeded, after a year's time, by the Rev. T. Lotka, who, however, after a short stay of nine months, accepted a call for a Professorship at Faribault, Minn. The Rev. Fr. Lohappel followed in the fall of 1870, and under his guidance, in 1871, the church building was greatly enlarged, a steeple was built and a suitable bell procured; the interior also was newly and neatly furnished, the whole outlay being nearly \$2,000. The funds for this purpose were raised partly by contribution of members, one-half of them, however, presented to the congregation by Mr. William Preiswerk, a wealthy gentleman of Switzerland, formerly a resident of the State of Illinois, who faithfully remembered his old friends.

Mr. Schappel having, in March, 1874, resigned his trust, was, in July of the same year, succeeded by the Rev. R. Wobus, a young man of great ability and sterling character, who, however, was called, two years afterward, to a theological Professorship near St. Louis, Mo., belonging to the Evangelical Synod of North America, which, at the present time, comprises in the United States all the representatives of their own creed.

To this day the Evangelical Lutheran Congregation adheres to that synod, and their pulpit has been successively occupied by the Rev. A. Teutschel, from September, 1876, to the same time in 1877, by Rev. H. Huebschmann from April, 1878, to October, 1881; the present pastor, Rev. G. Hageman, however, residing at Amboy, Lee County, and alternately holding divine service at Naperville and at the former place. Owing to the re-

moval of many members to Iowa, Kansas and other States, the number of them is not large, but the prospect of having the ranks again filled by emigration from the Fatherland is encouraging.

#### EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Evangelical Association at Copenhagen, in the southwest part of Naperville Township. Six families of this faith came to Copenhagen and settled in 1844, from Pennsylvania, holding religious services in a schoolhouse till 1858, when a church was built by subscription. Rev. Lintner was their first pastor, who preached at the schoolhouse; after whom they had other pastors biennially, according to their church government. From its first organization, the membership has continued to increase, chiefly by immigration. It now numbers about forty members. The church is a neat edifice, and its grounds ornamented with trees.

The society is in a prosperous condition, all of its members thrifty farmers, sons and daughters of the first founders of the church, who have inherited the religion of their fathers, as well as their correct habits in social life.

#### VILLAGE OF NAPERVILLE.

The first settlers of Boston were attracted there by an excellent spring of pure water that broke out of the ground from the base of one of the three hills that originally stood at this place, which the Indians called Shau-mut.

Naperville had a like attraction as to the spring, which drew settlers here and made it the first nucleus of rising power in Northern Illinois west of Chicago and east of Dixon. Joseph Naper first surveyed and laid out the town in streets, and his plat of it bears date of February 14, 1842. It was situate on the southeast quarter of Section 13, Township



38, Range 9 east, and henceforward the name of the place was Naperville, instead of the Naper settlement. The first frame building erected in it was done by A. H. Howard in the fall of 1833. It stood a few rods south of a house in which Mr. J. Horn lived in 1876.

Here was the center to which highways tended. Here were saw and grist mills, stores, and the material out of which to make a town, and here existed the necessities for a corporate government to regulate certain contingencies that are sure to come up amidst diverse interests in close proximity and possible rivalry to each other, and a public meeting was called at the court house in 1856 to take the initiatory steps to bring about the desired end. By a vote at this meeting, Hiram Cody, R. N. Murray, H. F. Vallette and H. Loring were appointed to draft the form by which it was desired by the sense of this meeting to incorporate the town, and Lewis Ellsworth and Nathan Allen were commissioned to present this document to the Legislature to be acted on by that body. In accordance with their request, an act was passed by the Legislature of Illinois, and approved by the Governor, Joel A. Matteson, February 7, 1857, to incorporate the village of Naperville. Its officers were to consist of a President and four Trustees, a Clerk, a Police Magistrate and a Police Constable. The President and Trustees to be chosen annually, and the other officers once in four years, and all by a vote of the people.

The first election was held under the new corporation May 4, 1857, resulting in the election of the following officers: For President, Joseph Naper; Trustees, Hiram H. Cody, George Martin, Xavier Eggerman, Michael Hiens; for Clerk, C. M. Castle; Treasurer A. W. Colt; Police Magistrate, H. F. Vallette; Police Constable, A. C. Graves.

At this election, 174 votes were polled; at the election in 1860, 230 votes; in 1865, 199 votes; in 1870, 253 votes; in 1874, 389 votes. (Returns wanting in 1875.) In 1881, 420 votes were polled.

In March previous to this election, the most disastrous flood ever known on the Du Page River occurred. It carried away the dam above the town, and the accumulated waters it-held back thus suddenly released rose into the streets of the low grounds and gave the inmates of the houses barely time to escape. The damage caused by the flood was over \$15,000. M. Hines, J. T. Green, R. Willard, C. W. Keith and J. Naper were the principal losers.

The original town lies in the southeast quarter of Section 13, in the town of Naperville, as it is now named, which civil division was given to the Government township described as Township 38, Range 9 east, but, by subsequent additions made to it, the village extends eastwardly into Range 10, Sections 7 and 18, in Lisle Township. The elevation at the railroad track above Lake Michigan is 146 feet.

The present public square of Naperville is the ground occupied by the old court house, about half of the grounds laid out in the town of Lisle, and was conveyed gratis to Naperville March 30, 1877.

Much the largest portion of the village lies on the northeast bank of the Du Page River, which naturally inclines its surface toward the south and southwest, thereby giving vegetation an early start in the spring. The ground graduates upward from the river on both sides into a great variety of oval elevations. One of them, on which the house of Mr. Ellsworth stands, was the spot on which Fort Paine was built in 1832, it being considerably higher than any other rise of ground near by, but the broad plateau in the back-

ground beyond the erosion and bank drainage of the river is still a little above any portion of the village of Naperville. The town is well supplied with springs of very pure water, which rises several feet above the surface, and is made to flow into tanks for convenience to the citizens.

The following description of the town, given by C. W. Richmond and H. F. Vallette, in their History of Du Page County, published in 1857, will show what it then was, only the next year after it had been incorporated:

"The mercantile business, aside from agriculture, is the chief business of the town. The principal stores employ capitals of between \$6,000 and \$8,000 annually. They sell large amounts of goods, not only to the inhabitants of this, but to those of surrounding towns. Integrity is the marked characteristic of the dealings of the merchants of Naperville. This, in connection with the uniformly low prices at which they sell their goods, has secured to them a liberal and extended patronage.

"There are two large nurseries near the village, from which trees and shrubs are sent to all parts of the Northwest. We have been furnished some account of the business of these nurseries, which we give below: The Du Page Eclectic Nurseries were established in 1853, by R. W. and R. B. Hunt. During the four years past, these nurseries have propagated, in each year, from fifty to one hundred and fifty thousand fruit trees. Ornamental trees and shrubbery have been proportionately increased, and some thousands of foreign trees and shrubs have been added by importation, as the business has justified. The Du Page County Nurseries of Lewis Ellsworth & Co. were established in 1849. These nurseries cover at present some fifty acres of ground, embracing in their collec-

tion the most extensive stock and assortment of varieties of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants, to be found in the Northwest. The yearly increase of trees and shrubs by propagation is truly astonishing. The proprietors have imported, during the present season (1857), from Europe, more than thirty thousand young evergreens and other plants. Attached to the establishment is a plant-house, arranged for propagating plants during the winter season. The establishment gives employment to a large number of workmen, some ten or twelve families deriving their entire support from it. Some fifteen or twenty men are employed, at an expense of over \$6,000 per annum."

The foregoing account of a business so essential to the comfort and beauty of newly made prairie homes serves to show from whence came the horticultural development of the country around, or at least how a branch of industry took its start that has multiplied trees and other plants till every hamlet and every farm is supplied with them.

Subsequently, C. W. Richmond established a nursery here, and continued the business for some years, thereby lending a hand to the arduous and useful work of supplying the country with trees.

Ernst Van Oren also established a nursery about the same time as Mr. Richmond, and still continues the business.

The Du Page County Nursery, the first one established here, is still supplying orders for trees and other plants, but is not increasing its stock, or propagating, Mr. Ellsworth, the proprietor, wishing to relieve himself of its active work and responsibilities.

The present nursery stock here is not as large as it formerly was, but the growing of trees is constantly on the increase in the country.



Of other manufacturing establishments in Naperville, at the same time, says Richmond and Vallette, in their history:

"The plow and wagon shops of Messrs. Vaughan & Peck. It was originally established by A. S. Jones, who is entitled to the credit of originating the steel plow now so much in use. The manufactory of this plow commenced in 1840. They possess many superior qualities, for which they have become extensively noted throughout the West. From its circular we learn that this establishment is the oldest in the Western States, having manufactured the steel scouring plow for eighteen or twenty years, and always winning first premiums at State and county fairs. The establishment is capable of making fifteen plows per day."

Say Richmond and Vallette, in 1857: Subsequently, this establishment passed into the hands of Mr. N. Boughton, who carried it on under the name of the Naperville Agricultural Works, who, having enlarged its capacity, employed about sixty hands. These workmen, with others employed by manufacturing establishments here, on public days made the streets of Naperville lively, especially on one 4th of July, 1870, when a dispute arose between some of them and the German citizens of the place about some trifling matter of no vital interest, which required the utmost efforts of Mr. J. J. Hunt, then Police Magistrate, to settle, or rather to prevent violence from growing out of, for he made no attempt to investigate the "true inwardness" of it, which undoubtedly had been bottled up and escaped from such confinements down the throats and thence into the brains of a few otherwise "real good fellows." Mr. Hunt interposed between the unctuous aggressors and the objects of their resentment, when they reconsidered their resolution and retreated, muttering, as they

went, something about the — Dutchman, and peace was restored.

Mr. Boughton, not long after this, removed the establishment to Chicago, and took these "real good fellows" along with him. Hence they did not make "real good plows," but an inferior article, and his business ran down, but, after a brief cessation, the business was resumed again in Naperville.

Messrs. Strauss & Getsch, who now turn out plows after the first perfect mold, invented by Mr. A. S. Jones, the original proprietor.

There were two breweries in Naperville in 1857, where the famous beverage of lager beer was made. Their annual consumption of barley was then 15,000 bushels, and of hops 11,000 pounds. Their capacity of manufacture was then 186,000 gallons annually, which brought in to the manufacturers about \$150,000 per year.

There is now (1882) but one brewery in operation here, which was established by John Senger in 1850. It consumes annually 10,000 bushels of barley and from 6,000 to 7,000 pounds of hops. It makes about five thousand barrels of beer annually, which is sold at Chicago and through the country around.

From the Naperville *Clarion* of July 25, 1877, we take the following, to show the condition of the town at that time:

"Naperville of to-day is an enterprising city of about two thousand inhabitants, the largest and most important in the county. It is situated in the heart of one of the finest agricultural districts of Northern Illinois, and the fertile acres and healthful climate have contributed to make up Du Page County one of the wealthiest sections of the State. The city is located on a series of elevations overlooking the surrounding landscape of hill and dale which, with the glistening waters of Du Page River, seen here and there as they

roll through the valleys, form a pleasant view to the beholder.

The streets, which are fringed with shade trees, are regularly laid out, and mostly graded and provided with sidewalks. Upon the business thoroughfares are many two and three story blocks, mostly of brick or stone, comprising stores and business houses, constructed in modern style of architecture, and presenting a front scarcely inferior to the business streets of our larger cities.

The writer of the above, in his further description of the place, speaks of the following material interests and business firms then prominently known here. Eight churches are noted, a district school, the Northwestern College, and hotels, among which the Pre-emption House was named as an old landmark. The tile and brick works of Messrs. Martin & King; the stone quarries of Mr. J. Salfisberg; the cheese factory of George H. Hunt; the Du Page Valley Mills, under the management of L. Rosentreter, the one originally built by Joseph Naper; Mr. William Shimps, carriage factory; the drug store of Mr. F. Morse; Mr. Theo German's merchant tailoring house; Willard Scott & Co.'s dry goods store; Messrs. Collins & Naper's store; Mr. P. Beckman's leather and shoe findings store; Messrs. Rickert & Vance's blacksmithing business; Mr. Fred Long's furniture house; Mr. C. Scherer's hardware store; Mr. D. Strubler's carriage factory; Messrs. Escher & Drisler's grocery; Mr. M. Weismantel's jewelry store; Willard Scott, Sr., & Co.'s Bank; Mr. L. S. Shafer's planing-mill; Mr. J. Hilterbrand's carriage factory; Mr. Martin Fest's boot and shoe factory; Messrs. Reuss & Dieter's clothing store; Mr. P. Marlin's flour and feed store; Mr. M. Brown's store; Messrs. Ditzler & Hosler's store; Messrs. Dunlap & Co.'s grocery; Mr. R. H. Wagner's saddlery establishment; Mr. W. S. Latshaw's grocery;

Mr. John Pfister's hardware store; Dr. H. C. Daniels' paint, oil and drug store; Mr. P. Strubler's grocery store; Messrs. Ehrhardt & Bros.' boot and shoe store; Mr. George Strubler's livery stable; Mrs. Lindeman's toy store; Mr. L. G. Kent's grocery; Mr. P. Schmelzer's bakery; Mr. M. B. Powell's drugs store; Messrs. J. Ehrhardt & Co.'s boot and shoe store; Mr. C. Schultz's cigar store; Mr. A. Scott's grocery; Mr. M. Hemmer's furniture store; Mr. B. J. Slicks' grocery; Mr. H. L. Peasley's dry goods store; Messrs. W. H. Hillegar & Co.'s hardware store; and Mr. C. H. Finley's photograph gallery; Mr. C. Kendig's dental rooms and photograph gallery; Mr. Jacob Saylor's lumber yard; Messrs. Hart-runf & Son's lumber yard; Mr. C. Boettger's meat market; Mr. D. Garst's meat market; Thomas Saylor's ice cream and confectionery store. Also shoemakers as follows: J. Congrave, — Compte, G. Friess, G. Fosha, J. Fehlman, Mr. Knetzger, J. Stubeurauch and Jacob Zimmerman; Mr. Obermayer's cigar factory; Mr. F. Strahecker's blacksmith shop; Mr. W. Lent's blacksmith shop; Messrs. Strausz & Getsch, proprietors of the plow factory; Messrs. Bauer Bros., blacksmith shop, and Mr. A. Hartrunf's blacksmith shop; Mr. J. J. Hunt's hardware store; Alfred Shafer's carpenter shop; Mat Stevens' carpenter shop; R. Swarz's blacksmith shop; John Herbert's harness shop; Walter Good's paint shop; Francis Saylor's carriage factory; Mr. Arm-bruster's and Mr. Mueller's wagon shops; Fred Miller's taxidermist and painting establishment; Mr. Brussel's livery stable; Fred Kaylor's clothing store; Mr. Schloessler's cigar factory; and Mr. Michael Hines' shoe shop.

#### NORTHWESTERN COLLEGE.

The Northwestern College, under the auspices and patronage of the Evangelical Association, is located at Naperville. The college



building is an elegant, substantial and commodious structure of stone, containing spacious recitation rooms, a large chapel, society halls, reading room, laboratory, and other rooms for special college purposes. The situation of the building and grounds is in the finest part of the village, on a moderate elevation, affording a commanding view of the rich and beautiful country all around to a distance of many miles.

The college was instituted at Plainfield, Will Co., Ill., in the fall of 1861. Prior to this time, there had been no college institution under the support and patronage of the Evangelical Association. With the exception of several seminaries in the east, no higher schools of learning had been sustained by the denomination. Indeed, it may be said that the organization of Northwestern College is the mark of a new departure in the history of the enterprises of this young and growing church. It had long been verified that denominational schools inured greatly to the benefit of the churches which they represented. Leading men, ministers and laymen, believing that the means to support and material to furnish a college were in the possession of the church, strongly advocated the establishment of such an institution. The Illinois and Wisconsin Conferences of the church were the leaders in this movement. Accordingly, a deputation of citizens of Plainfield was sent to the sessions of the conferences in the spring of 1851, with overtures for the location of the school in that village. An agreement was effected. There was at this time a township high school building in process of erection at Plainfield. This was conveyed to the Trustees of the college, and in the fall, when the building was completed, the school was opened under the name of Plainfield College.

Notwithstanding the fact that the college

opened its doors to the public during the dark and lowering days of the first years of the war of the rebellion, when public thought and interest was intent upon the question of the safety of the greater institution—our united country; when thousands of young men, the flower of the land, went forth to the tented camp and the battle-field—notwithstanding these discouraging circumstances, the institution had an auspicious beginning. At the end of the first year, the Indiana and Iowa Conferences added their support to the undertaking. There was a fair attendance of students during the first year, with an increase from abroad from term to term. The institution received its regular collegiate charter in 1865. With the growth of the number of regular college classes, the number of instructors was increased. The first class of graduates went out in 1866, since which time the college has annually sent out from her halls a greater or less number of graduates into the active arena of practical life.

In 1864, the name of the institution was changed to Northwestern College. While public interest in the school was widening and manifesting itself in an increase of patronage from a distance, it soon became apparent that certain circumstances essential to the permanent growth of the college had not been practically anticipated when Plainfield was chosen for its location. The building soon proved insufficient for the purposes of the school. Moreover, the fact that Plainfield was "off the road," eight miles distant from the nearest railroad station, was found to be increasingly prejudicial as the stage coach as a traveling conveyance became more and more unpopular. This naturally led to the agitation of the question of removal to some location more easily accessible. While the citizens of Plainfield, as might be ex-

pected, strenuously opposed the proposition, facts and circumstances seemed, from year to year, to strengthen the warrant to adopt such a measure. Various places held out inducements to the Trustees to be chosen as a new location. Among these, Naperville, awake to the fact that Northwestern College would prove a valuable acquisition, proposed to give \$25,000 toward the erection of the buildings, provided that town were chosen. In the spring of 1870, nine years after the college was opened at Plainfield, after a long and animated debate, first on the question of making the change, and second as to the preference between proposed places, the Board of Trustees decided on a removal to Naperville.

The fall term of 1870 was opened in the new building. The citizens of Naperville manifested a fair appreciation of their newly acquired privileges. The facilities of the school were, in many particulars, considerably enlarged, and Northwestern College entered upon a new career of growth and prosperity. The history of its development will best appear in the following reference to its various interests.

*Endowment.*—From the opening of the school, scholarships of various prices and of different periods of validity were sold, with a view to the establishment of an endowment fund. By the addition of direct donations, this fund increased from year to year with varying degrees of rapidity, so that at the present time (1882), it has reached the sum of \$90,000.

*Faculty.*—When the school was opened, the faculty consisted of five teachers, viz., Profs. J. E. Rhodes, John E. Miller, S. W. Marston, Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller and Miss C. M. Harlacher. Rev. A. A. Smith, A. M., was elected President of the college in 1861, but did not assume the position until the fall of 1862. At the same time, H. C.

Smith, A. M., was appointed Professor of Music. In 1863, Rev. F. W. Heidner, A. M., was elected to the Professorship of the German Language and Literature. In 1864, upon the resignation of Prof. J. E. Miller, Rev. John H. Leas, A. M., was made Professor of Ancient Languages. In 1868, upon the resignation of Prof. J. E. Rhodes, H. H. Rassweiler, A. M., was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science. In 1869, Prof. J. H. Leas having resigned, H. C. Smith, A. M., was made Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature, and was succeeded in the Department of Instrumental Music by Miss Emma M. Corbin. Upon the removal of the college to Naperville in 1870, the faculty was materially increased by the appointment of Rev. A. Huelster, A. M., as Professor of Greek (Prof. Smith remaining in charge of the Latin); C. F. Rassweiler, A. M., as Tutor; Miss Nancy J. Cunningham as Preceptress and Teacher of Drawing; Rev. J. G. Cross, A. M., Principal of Commercial Department; and Miss Minnie P. Cody as Teacher of Instrumental Music. In 1871, J. L. Rockey was added as assistant teacher in the Commercial Department. In 1875, C. F. Rassweiler was promoted as Adjunct Professor of Mathematics. In 1876, G. W. Sindlinger, A. M., was appointed Assistant Teacher of Greek, and, three years later, he succeeded Prof. A. Huelster as Professor of that department. In 1878, Miss Cunningham resigned as Preceptress, and was succeeded by Miss Lizzie E. Baker, who served one year, after which Mrs. N. J. Knickerbacker, nee Cunningham, was re-appointed Preceptress and Professor of History and English Literature. In 1879, Prof. Cross, of the Commercial Department, was succeeded by F. W. Streets. In 1881, the Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science resigned the first-named department, and C. F. Rass-



weiler was made Professor of Mathematics. In 1877, Miss Minnie P. Cody was succeeded by Miss Rose M. Cody as Teacher of Instrumental Music, and in 1878, Prof. H. C. Smith was placed in charge of this department.

At the present date, the faculty of Northwestern College is constituted as follows:

Rev. A. A. Smith, A. M., President, Professor of Mental and Moral Science.

Rev. F. W. Heidner, A. M., B. D., Professor of the German Language and Literature.

H. C. Smith, A. M., Professor of the Latin Language and Literature.

H. H. Rassweiler, A. M., Professor of Natural Science.

C. F. Rassweiler, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.

G. W. Sindlinger, A. M., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

Mrs. N. J. Knickerbacker, Preceptress, Professor of History and English Literature.

H. F. Kletzing, A. M., Assistant Teacher of Mathematics.

J. L. Nichols, A. M., Teacher of Commercial Studies and Penmanship.

H. C. Smith, Professor of Music.

Mrs. Jennie E. Nauman, Assistant Teacher of Piano and Organ.

Miss Sadie Schutt, Teacher of Painting and Drawing.

*Students.*—The attendance of students from the beginning has been encouraging. Notwithstanding the fact that, during the history of the institution to this time, the country has passed through at least two serious financial crises, and while others more local and temporary circumstances have affected the attendance of students at the higher schools generally, the annual enrollment at Northwestern College has not been remarkably fluctuating. The attendance during the last collegiate year (1881-82) was about three hundred.

*Graduates.*—The graduates of the college, now precisely 100 in number, are distributed over the whole country. These, with the hundreds who did not fully complete a course of study, represent most of the professional and industrial pursuits of life. As a class, they are successful men and women, who, by their integrity and industry, are reciprocating the honor bestowed on them by their Alma Mater.

*Departments and Courses of Study.*—Besides the regular collegiate or literary department, the college maintains a commercial, a German, a music and an art department. To meet all demands in different lines of study, there are nine courses of study provided, viz., classical, Latin scientific, Greek scientific, English scientific, pure German, English German, commercial, music and art.

*Patronage.*—At first the patronage of the college was limited to the territory of the Illinois and Wisconsin Conferences. Now the Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, New York, Canada, South Indiana, Des Moines and Kansas—eleven conferences, are pledged to its support, and are represented in the Board of Trustees. In the attendance of students, all these territorial divisions, besides other States, are annually represented.

*Auxiliary Features.*—As indicating the general activity and practical spirit which pervades the institution, mention may be made of various organizations maintained under the auspices of the faculty, but conducted chiefly by the students. Among these are four literary societies, for practice in public speaking, debate and general parliamentary procedure; a scientific association, for the maintenance of a lively interest in the pursuit of scientific knowledge, building up the college museum and providing occasional lectures; two religious societies, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young

Ladies' Christian Association, holding regular meetings for conference and prayer, furnishing a reading room, and exerting a salutary religious influence over the whole school.

*Union Biblical Institute.*—In the year 1875, a theological school, under the name of Union Biblical Institute, was opened in connection with the college. Rev. R. Yeakel, formerly one of the Bishops of the church, is Principal. This school provides a course of study suitable for those who contemplate entering the profession of the Christian ministry.

*Church.*—In 1870, a new congregation or society, consisting of teachers, students and citizens, was organized. Their Sabbath services and Sabbath school have, from the beginning, been held in the chapel of the college. The Sabbath school of this congregation is one of the largest and most interesting in the whole denomination. The pastor is appointed annually by the Illinois Conference. The pastors up to this time have been Rev. E. E. Condo, Rev. W. W. Shuler, Rev. H. Messner, Rev. W. H. Bucks and Rev. C. Schmucker.

*Object and Outlook.*—The object of the college is to provide for the young men and women who are intrusted to its care and instruction the advantages of a thorough, liberal education, under such moral and religious influences as to associate in its culture a high degree of mental and moral development, and the inculcation of such principles and habits of thought as will best fit the student not only for extensive usefulness in life, but to meet successfully life's inevitable vicissitudes, whether of prosperity or adversity. The prospects for the future of the institution are bright. With an increasing sentiment in its favor among the people of the church under whose immediate patronage it exists, and a growing appreciation on the part of the general public, Northwestern College is destined to take a prominent place among the educa-

tional institutions of the West.—H. H. RASSWEILER.

#### CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This, with one exception, is the oldest Congregational Church organized in the State. The first organization of this character was the church at Mendon, formed in February, 1833, and, on the 13th day of July following, "By a request of a number of persons at Du Page to be organized into a Church of Christ, the Rev. Jonathan Porter and Rev. N. C. Clark, missionaries for this county, and Rev. C. W. Babbitt, of Tazewell County, met, and, after prayer and some appropriate remarks, proceeded to examine the credentials of applicants." So reads the old record of the first Congregational Church, but one, in Illinois.

On this examination, the following members were received: Israel P. Blodgett, Avice Blodgett, Robert Strong, Caroline W. Strong, Constant Abbott, Isaac Clark, Clarissa A. Clark, Leister Peet, Henry H. Goodrich, Eliza S. Goodrich, Samuel Goodrich, Lydia Goodrich, Pomeroy Goodrich, Lucy M. Goodrich.

With these sixteen persons as members, the organization was completed, and Isaac Clark, Pomeroy Goodrich and Leister Peet were chosen the Elders of the church. The form of organization was at first Presbyterian, but soon after, it was, by a unanimous vote, changed to the Congregational, and the title of Deacon substituted for that of Elder.

The record of the acts of these Christian pioneers is exceedingly interesting. Their earliest recorded resolutions provide for the thorough distribution of tracts; the visitation by the pastor and some member of the church of all accessible families; and the imperative necessity of attending all the stated meetings of the church. It being declared the duty of the Moderator to note all absentees and call



for satisfactory explanation at the first meeting which they attended after the delinquency.

These resolutions well exhibit the determined spirit of loyalty to their principles which distinguished these early Christians, who thus "buildd better than they knew." The spark they lighted has become a flame, burning brightly to-day upon the altar they erected so many years ago. They built the first steeple upon these prairies, and, from year to year, have not only increased their membership, but have sent out to many later organizations members who have carried the same spirit. It may well be styled the parent church of this whole region. Rev. N. C. Clark, one of the organizers, was the first pastor. The meetings were for some time held in his house, and afterward, sometimes in the "schoolhouse near Samuel Goodrich's," in the "schoolhouse in Naperville," and in the houses or barns of different members.

The first money raised for the support of the Gospel is spoken of in the minutes of a meeting held early in 1834, when it was voted to raise \$100 for that purpose. At this time, and for some years afterward, the church was materially aided by the American Home Missionary Society.

Mr. Clark served as pastor until July, 1836, when he was succeeded by Rev. E. Strong, who remained about a year. After his departure, Rev. Jeremiah Porter was regularly installed as pastor, and served in that capacity until July, 1840.

On November 5, 1841, at a church meeting, it was resolved "that the church deem it expedient and proper to revive the ancient custom of annual thanksgivings; and that we will observe a day of thanksgiving and praise during the present autumn, which is hereafter to be appointed." No record is made of services held, but in the following year, 1842,

on December 2, it was resolved "that, as a church, we observe Thursday, the 8th of December inst., as a day of thanksgiving, and this community be invited to unite with us in the public exercises of the day. This was probably the first public celebration of this custom in the county.

From 1840 to 1845, Rev. O. Lyman, Rev. J. H. Prentiss and Rev. E. W. Champlain successively served as pastors. Rev. J. H. Prentiss, was installed on the 12th of July, 1842.

On January 28, 1843, it was resolved "That the style of this church hereafter be 'The First Congregational Church of Naperville,' and later, in 1845, amongst some changes made with a view of according more fully with the statute in regard to church organization, the name of the society was declared to be "The First Congregational Church and Society of Naperville," by which name it is known to-day.

In September, Josiah Strong, John J. Frazier, Pomeroy Goodrich, George Blackman and Hiram Branch were elected Trustees.

As early as 1838, a resolution was adopted to build a house of worship, and a committee appointed to select a location. Naperville was chosen as the place to build the church, and the building used by the society at present was erected in 1846, and, on the 27th day of January, 1847, dedicated to the worship and service of Almighty God. The land was donated by Capt. Morris Sleight, on condition that no part of it ever be used as a burying-ground, and that upon the contemplated house of worship a cupola for a bell be erected.

For eleven years the pulpit was filled by Rev. Hope Brown, who was installed November 11, 1845, and resigned his pastorate in October, 1856.

Since that time, the following ministers have successively served the people as pastors:



Willard Scott



THE  
LIBRARY  
OF THE  
MUSEUM OF  
COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY  
AND ANATOMY  
HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Rev. E. Barber, 1856-59; Rev. C. P. Felch, 1859-64; Rev. E. I. Alden, 1864-66; Rev. J. C. Beekman, 1866-68; Rev. J. W. Cunningham, 1868-74; Rev. C. F. Reed, 1874-76; Rev. J. W. Hartshorn, 1876-78; and the Rev. J. H. Dixon, from 1879, and who is still, at the present date, pastor.

From the beginning of the organization to the present time, the society has had, altogether, 346 members. The present actual membership of the church is ninety-nine members.

The present Deacons of the church are Pomeroy Goodrich, one of the original sixteen members; E. R. Loomis, H. W. Knickerbacker and C. H. Goodrich. There has been a Sabbath school connected with the church from a very early day. The present Superintendent, H. H. Cody, has filled that position for twenty-two years, having first been elected April 7, 1860. The Sabbath school services are held directly after the Sabbath morning services, and are attended by about one hundred persons. The school is supplied with a fine library, comprising several hundred volumes. Mr. Eli Ditzler, the Librarian, has served in that capacity for about ten years. There are held two regular Sabbath services, and, during the week, two prayer meetings—the young people's meeting on Tuesday evening, and the regular church meeting on Wednesday evening. For fifty years, this beacon light has shed its rays over this people. Its power has been felt not alone within the limits of Du Page County. There are churches in Western States that owe much to its early influences. In Northern Dakota, in Southern Texas, in Western wilds and in Eastern cities, are influences working which can be traced directly to this church. Yes, farther than this have its teachings been carried, for in far-off Japan the "old, old story" has been told to many

an eager listener by one who grew up within the shadow of its walls, and sat, Sabbath after Sabbath, in its pews, drinking in the blessed truths which she has since carried across the waters to the joy and salvation of many precious souls.

No one can estimate the extent of the work which has been done, but the results which can be plainly seen are enough to encourage its present supporters to put forth the most earnest efforts in the future.—A. B. Cody.

#### EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Episcopalians in this village have a very beautiful house for public worship, which has attracted the attention of the brethren of surrounding parishes as being a model in beauty and style. They likewise have a rectory on an adjoining lot, built in a style corresponding with the church. The lots on which these buildings stand are ornamented with shrubs and trees, imparting to the exterior a pleasing effect, to which the interior of the church, in style, completeness and furniture, fully corresponds.

Every organized church or society has a history, but every one has not instituted continued and preserved records from which the historian can write it. Not so with this church. Its rectors and officers have, from time to time, furnished material from which the following sketch is taken. The first service of the Episcopal Church held in this village was by the Rev. Andrew H. Cornish, missionary of Joliette, November 16, 1838. In the years 1839, 1840 and 1841, Mr. Cornish officiated at irregular intervals. The Right Rev. Philander Chase, D. D., first Bishop of Illinois, made his first visitation and officiated in public service May 27, 1839. Previous to this and for several subsequent years, there being no organization sufficient to hold church people together, they sought



fellowship and worshiped with those denominations having houses of worship till June 4, 1850, when a parochial association was organized by some thirty persons associating themselves together by the name and title of the Parish of St. John's Church, Naperville. In accordance with the purpose of this association, July 22, 1850, a parish organization was accomplished. At this meeting, the Rev. Daniel Brown, rector of St. John's Church, Lockport, in this diocese, presided, and Mr. James D. Wright was chosen Secretary. Messrs. S. P. Sherwood and Charles Earl were elected Wardens, and Messrs. James F. Wight, Charles J. Sellen and Delcar Sleight, chosen Vestrymen. This organization may be considered a kind of starting point, though it effected very little in the establishment of a living church; it acted as an incentive to more frequent services than would have been held had it not been made. Meantime, worship was still held with other denominations up to the year 1858, except occasionally, when some neighboring rector or the Bishop of the diocese visited this place and held service.

In the year 1858, some church ladies of this village feeling deeply the deprivation of the mode of worship to which they had been accustomed in their beloved church, visited Aurora and solicited Rev. V. Spalding, officiating rector there, to give the friends of the church in this village service at stated times. Mr. Spalding consented, and continued to do so until he left Aurora, and here it should not be omitted that the ladies in this church, from its first organization, have been most zealous and efficient workers. Without their aid, the church and rectory could not have been built, at least so soon, and the church could not have prospered at it has. For this reason, one of the rectors who has had charge of this parish, remarked that the church

ought to have been named St. Mary's Church, instead of St. John's Church, of Naperville.

During the year 1858, the Rev. T. N. Morrison, of Aurora, officiated occasionally. During the years 1861 and 1862, Rev. Messrs. Wilkinson and Gilbert, of Joliet, were engaged to hold service at stated times.

The Rev. S. T. Allen, of Aurora, held service once every Sunday, from 1861 to 1865, in houses of worship belonging to other denominations or in Mr. Sleight's hall. Mr. Allen may be said to be the first rector of St. John's Church, of Naperville, and during his rectorship the church had prospered to such an extent as to be troublesome to those denominations which had generously granted to churchmen the privilege of holding service in the churches belonging to the denominations, consequently they began to estimate the cost of building a church of their own.

In 1864, Mr. Sleight presented to the church the lot for the church building, and, June 1, of the same year, the corner-stone was laid by the Right Rev. H. J. Whitehouse, Bishop of the diocese of Illinois.

January 1, 1865, the church was open for the first service, the Rev. Mr. Allen officiating, and, April 24, of the same year, the church was solemnly consecrated by Bishop Whitehouse, assisted by the Revs. S. J. Allen, Clinton Lock, of Chicago, and C. A. Gilbert, of Joliet. Mr. Allen closed his labor here by resignation. He was highly esteemed and beloved by the members of the parish, and zealously aided and encouraged them in the building of the church, and he possessed the business talent necessary to insure success. The consecration service was the last service in which he participated in this village, and the members of the parish parted with him with sincere regret.

June 14, 1865, an invitation was extended to the Rev. J. H. Knowles to take charge of

the parish, which he accepted. Under his charge, the church continued to prosper. April 17, 1867, Mrs. D. Sleight presented to the church a deed of the lot adjoining, on which to erect a rectory. June 23, Mr. Knowles tendered his resignation, which was accepted with regret.

November 17, 1867, Rev. J. T. Chambers received a call to the rectorship, which he accepted, and held his first service on the twenty-second Sunday after Trinity. During his rectorship, the rectory was built, and occupied by the rector August 29, 1870. May 31, 1872, Mr. Chambers resigned. He was a hard worker in the vineyard and a good man.

August 14, Rev. James Cornell was called to the rectorship, and served as rector one year and seven months, when he resigned. Mr. Cornell was succeeded by the Rev. Walter F. Lloyd, who commenced his duties as rector May 3, 1874, and resigned May 20, 1875.

July 1, 1876, Rev. William Allen Fisk, having accepted of a call, entered upon his duties as rector, it being the third Sunday after Trinity. During his rectorship, the church was enlarged so as to nearly double its seating capacity. Work was commenced on the enlargement of the church in June, 1878. It was finished and re-opened with solemn service by the Bishop of the diocese, on the 26th of November, 1878. Mr. Fisk resigned on the 1st of November, 1880, and was succeeded by the present rector, Rev. Martin V. Averill, who accepted of a call and officiated the first time July 31, 1881.

The church is out of debt, and the present rector is highly esteemed by his parishioners.

No history of this church would do justice which did not speak of Miss Alethea Gibbs, who may properly be called the Patron Saint of St. John's Church of Naperville. She

not only contributed largely toward building the church, and when the building and its surroundings were complete, paid the last few hundred dollars yet due, and, through her generosity, the church was out of debt. This made the amount paid into the building fund by Miss Gibbs, \$868. Miss Gibbs had frequently expressed a desire to live to see a church of her own faith built in Naperville. She watched the progress of the building toward completion with great interest, and finally enjoyed the satisfaction of witnessing the consecration of the church by her beloved and now departed Bishop. Soon after, this Miss Gibbs was called to her final rest.

The number of baptisms in the church record is 150; confirmations, 78; present communicants, 92; burials, 46; marriages, 19.

The cost of the rectory as first built was \$3,000; the cost of the addition, \$2,200; the cost of the rectory, \$2,500.—SELINUS M. SKINNER.

#### TEMPERANCE WORK.

The loss of records and the death or removal from the place of those engaged in the early temperance work in Naperville make it impossible to give more than a very general outline of that work.

The first temperance organization, so far as we have been able to learn, was known as "The Sons of Temperance." It was formed some time during the fall of 1850. For several years it prospered greatly. At one time it numbered over three hundred members, and included among the number every prominent business and professional man of the town.

The Daughters of Temperance also had a lodge, organized about the same time, and published for some time a weekly paper devoted to the interests of the order. Who the first officers of these two organizations were, how long they flourished, how lasting



the effects of their labors, and what was the cause of their decay, we have been unable to discover. The Good Templars were the next to take up the work in the temperance cause. The lodge was first organized some time during the war of the rebellion, the exact date we have been unable to learn. Their lodge has been in existence for nearly twenty years, and has had a checkered experience; seasons of great prosperity have been followed by long periods of rest, during which its life seemed extinct, but after a time it would revive and again prosper. March 31, 1873, this lodge suspended, and no meetings were again held until March 1, 1878, when J. Q. Detwile re-organized it, with C. Kendig, Fred Long, David Frost, W. M. Hillegas, George Porter, J. K. Lutz and several others as charter members. Regular weekly meetings were held by the lodge from this re-organization until recently, when, owing to lack of interest, it suspended active work, and is now enjoying a season of rest. Dr. Ross, a lecturer of some repute, delivered a series of lectures on temperance during the winter of 1872-73, and organized what was then called a Temperance Alliance. The work of this organization consisted in securing signers to its pledge by personal solicitation. Its existence, however, did not exceed two years, and the effect of its work is not now apparent.

The Blue Ribbon Club was one of the strongest organizations ever formed in Naperville. About the 1st of December, 1878, Liberty Jones, a disciple of Francis Murphy, commenced to labor in Naperville. His efforts, however, were but poorly repaid for some time. He finally succeeded, however, in interesting in his work Hiram S. Cody, a talented young lawyer of Naperville, and the two together succeeded in organizing a club, about January 1, 1879. Mr Cody was its first President, and continued to hold the office

until his death, March 3, 1879. Mr. S. W. Smith was elected to succeed him, and held the office until March 9, 1880, when he retired in favor of D. B. Givler. June 26, 1880, the club adjourned for the summer, and, notwithstanding some well-directed efforts at resuscitation, it has never been revived. The club held weekly meetings for more than two years, and at one time had 710 members. The effects of its work have been lasting. September 13, 1881, the Naperville Temperance Alliance was organized, Prof. H. H. Rassweiler being its first President, and A. B. Cody, its Secretary. The object of the Alliance was to combine for united action all other temperance bodies of the place. It has a woman's section, a children's sections and a voter's section, and is to be a branch of a county organization of the same general plan, which in turn is to be an auxilliary of a State association. The Alliance has held monthly meetings since its organization, and, at the municipal election, in May, 1882, secured sixty-nine votes for its ticket, which was run on a prohibition platform.—H. H. GOODRICH.

#### METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

As early as 1835, a Methodist Circuit, where stated preaching was held as often as once a month at appointed places, was formed, including the whole of Du Page County as now located. Rev. Wilder B. Mark was Presiding Elder. The next year, Rev. John Clark succeeded him. Preaching was now sustained at Naperville, at intervals of two weeks, till 1847, where a church was built on land donated to the society by Morris Sleight. Rev. O. Lyman was first pastor, who was succeeded by Rev. Hope Brown, who remained with them till 1856, when he was succeeded by Rev. E. Barber. In 1857, the church membership was sixty-two.

## BAPTIST CHURCH.

In 1843, there being a few Baptists at this place, Rev. Morgan Edwards made an effort to organize a church of that faith, which was crowned with success. A society was formed, and, though their numbers were small, they began to build a house for worship on some lots of ground of which they had not yet obtained a deed. But before they had proceeded far in their work, a personal difficulty arose between the owner of the lots and one of the members of the new church to be erected on them, and he refused to give the expected deed. Meanwhile, the foundation had been partly laid, and the work in a good state of progress. The builders now proposed to remove their materials already on the ground to another locality, but the captious lot owner forbade.

This eccentric conduct on his part demanded prompt action on the part of the society, and they, with the assistance of some worthy citizens who made common cause with them (despite threats of violence), transplanted the foundation stone and other materials on the ground to a lot which Lewis Ellsworth donated to the society, and here the church was erected and nearly finished the next year. The Congregational society occupied it on each alternate Sabbath for a few months, Rev. R. B. Ashley, their first pastor, preaching on the day unoccupied by the Congregationalists. He was their pastor till 1846, and during his term the church increased in numbers from nine members at its commencement to thirty-six. Rev. Allen Glos became their next pastor, remaining with them till July, 1848, at the expiration of whose term the church numbered fifty-six members. Rev. S. Tucker, D. D., succeeding him, held the charge till October, 1855, when he left the church, which now numbered ninety-six members. Rev. Ira E. Kenney

was the next pastor, whose term lasted but eight months. The church was now in the zenith of her prosperity. Their Sabbath school numbered about fifty scholars. They had enlarged and beautified their church, and ornamented it with a belfry, in which a bell was hung—the first that ever tolled the tidings of the Gospel in “these valleys and hills.”

The doctrines of Spiritualism now subtly crept into the church. Some members withdrew, and held spiritual services elsewhere; others dropped out silently as a flake of snow falls from heaven. But still the main body of the society held on and carried the burden, with exemplary resolution, till all but a very few had “stood from under.”

Rev. George B. Simenson and Rev. E. W. Hicks were the two last regular pastors, both of whom were estimable men, but causes beyond their control had contributed to reduce the church in numbers. Students and temporary supplies have preached to their congregation from time to time since, till the winter of 1879, since which time the bell has hung in silence on its pivots, and the path to the church door has been overgrown with green grasses.

## GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

This is one of the largest and oldest congregations of the Evangelical association in the State of Illinois. The first two families of this society emigrated from Pennsylvania to Illinois, and settled in Naperville in the year 1836. They were those of Conrad Gross, the father of Daniel Gross, a prominent resident of Naperville now, and Jacob Schnaebli, of whose family there are also representatives living in this county. In 1837, another group of four families, those of Martin Escher, the father of George Escher, John Rehm, who is still living in Naperville, Adam Knopp and George Strubler,



whose sons are now leading citizens of Naperville and vicinity, followed, when the first class was organized, by the Rev. Jacob Boos. The meetings were held in the houses of Conrad Gross and John Rehn. In connection with this, there was another class organized at Desplaines, in Cook County, which constituted the first two Evangelical preaching places in the State of Illinois. In 1838, several other families arrived from Pennsylvania, and the Rev. Jacob Boos was succeeded by Rev. Einsel, who organized a class in Chicago and preached in German in the City Hotel, where the present Sherman House stands.

In Naperville services were still held in private houses and partly in the schoolhouse, on Scott's Hill. In 1839, the Revs. Stroh and Lintner were in charge of the now considerably increased congregation, who resided in Naperville and in the surrounding country, on their farms, which studded the most beautiful prairies in Northern Illinois. The meetings were still held in private houses and in the above-named schoolhouse. In 1840, four more families arrived—Schroei-gert, Youngheim, Bishop and Garlach. Up to this time, all the families were European Germans, except the last three named, who were Pennsylvanians. This accession added materially to the strength of the society, so that the private houses and schoolhouse became too small to accommodate the attendants at the public services. This induced the Revs. Hoffert and Kern to commence the erection of the small frame church in the western part of Naperville (now occupied by the German Lutheran congregation of this place) in 1840. This comfortable meeting-house, as it was then regarded, was completed in 1841, to the great joy of the earnest and devoted membership. The Presiding Elder, Father Zinser, who recently died at an advanced age, added much to the prosperity of

this and other societies that had now been organized.

In 1844, there was a remarkably large increase of this society of Pennsylvania Germans from Pennsylvania. On the 1st of May, there arrived fourteen families, among whom were those of David Brown, father of Martin Brown, now a prominent merchant and esteemed citizen of Naperville, of Adam Hartman, Joseph Bessler and Benjamin Frahlick. Two weeks after, sixteen additional families arrived, among whom were those of Sam Rickert, Sam Tobias and Benjamin Hassler and thirteen others, all of whom settled in and near Naperville. The little frame church now becoming too small, was enlarged by an addition, in 1845, so as to accommodate the faithful worshippers.

During the next thirteen years, many other families followed their friends to the "beautiful West" from Pennsylvania and Germany, and the society increased numerically to such an extent that even the enlarged frame church became again too small; hence, the energetic Rev. C. Augenstein and the zealous and eloquent Presiding Elder, Sam Baumgaertner, induced the now numerous and prosperous congregation to build the present substantial and commodious brick church, at a cost of about \$6,000.

During the winter of 1858-59, while the meetings were yet held in the incomplete new church, the society enjoyed a glorious revival, under the labors of Rev. Sam Dickover, assisted by Rev. G. Kleinknecht, when many were converted and added to the church, who are still useful members of the same.

From that time to the present, the society has enjoyed several marked revivals, as under the ministry of the Revs. William Goessele and Henry Rohland.

In the year 1870, by the removal of the

Northwestern College to Naperville, the society gained several families from the German members of the college faculty and valuable working force in the students and teachers, especially in the Sabbath school, so that the latter had for several years about four hundred members. With the opening of the college, in the fall of 1850, an English congregation was organized in the college chapel, which has drawn largely on the membership of the parent society. But while the members of the mother church have been somewhat diminished in numbers, the daughter has remarkably prospered, so that her membership, up to date (1882), is about two hundred.

During the revival under the Rev. H. Rohland, in 1877, the membership rose to over four hundred, but through the death of aged members, removals, and through the division of the Sabbath schools and the passing over to the English congregation of those who prefer to worship in English, the membership of the German and parent church has been somewhat diminished, while, however, in reality, the Evangelical Church membership in Naperville, as a whole, has gained materially, numbering in all about 550.

The German congregation to which this sketch is devoted is in a prosperous condition, and is at present under the faithful pastorate of the Rev. J. G. Kleinknecht; but it has in its ranks a large number of veterans of the cross. A few years more will remove most of them from the church militant to the church triumphant, but those who will pass away and those that remain have the pleasure to know that their church, as one of the oldest and largest, has, for many years, been a blessing to a large portion of the inhabitants of Du Page County by preaching and practicing the true religion of Jesus Christ.—F. W. WEIDNER.

## NAPERVILLE PRESS.

The newspapers of Naperville have been published under circumstances adverse to success. The earlier inhabitants of the village and immediate vicinity, being largely composed of Germans, were not interested in the success of an English paper for the reason that they could read it with difficulty and understood less than they could read. Their denominational paper was the source from which they gleaned all the news they desired to hear pertaining to this world or that to come. The pioneer custom of exchanging commodities of various kinds was practical to an extent that took in the local newspaper, so that one copy would go the rounds of an entire school district, doing a great deal of good to all readers, but impoverishing the publisher. Notwithstanding this custom has become nearly obsolete, cases occur even in this advanced day of civilization, independence and prosperity. Then, again, being so near the city of Chicago, the newspapers of Naperville, as well as those of other suburban towns, have been compelled to eke out an existence in the shadow of the metropolitan press, circumscribing their patronage, belittling their importance and reducing their source of revenue to a very limited circle. The failures of earlier years may have been partially the result of a lack of business tact on the part of publishers, but undoubtedly the foregoing were the chief causes that resulted in so many wrecks.

In December, 1849, Charles J. Sellen issued the first paper published in Naperville, or in the county, called the *Du Page County Recorder*, and for nine months it had a flourishing existence. The name was then changed to the *Democratic Plaindealer*, and, in connection therewith, a small weekly sheet, called the *Daughter of Temperance*, both of which soon followed in the wake of their



predecessors, and were numbered with things past.

The printing material, however, remained in the village, and, in January, 1851, the *Du Page County Observer* appeared under the management of Barnes, Humphrey & Keith. But, notwithstanding the paper met the demand of that early day, the former failures had so weakened the confidence of the people in the enterprise that the subscription list never grew to paying proportions. In April, 1852, Mr. Gershom Matin purchased Mr. Humphrey's interest in the paper, and continued it two years longer, in connection with Barnes & Keith, when it, too, permanently suspended publication.

With increased facilities, the *Du Page County Journal* was started, in the fall of 1854, by Mr. Charles W. Keith, and was a marked improvement on all that had gone before. It changed hands rapidly, however, from C. W. Keith to Keith, Edson & Co., from that firm to J. M. Edson, and then to E. M. Day, under whose proprietorship the *Journal* office, press, paper, type, materials, furniture and all appurtenances and hereditaments thereunto belonging were swept down the Du Page River by the freshet of February, 1857. Portions of the wood type, cases and wooden furniture were carried scores of miles on the cakes of ice and picked up by astonished citizens who went to see the river on a rampage. It was decidedly the most disastrous "pi" that ever occurred in any printing office in Du Page County.

The *News Letter*, published by E. H. Eyer, came into existence shortly after the *Journal* ceased to appear, but it, too, was destined to failure after a prief career.

Next in order came the *Sentinel*, published by D. B. Birdsall. Its existence terminated some time during the year 1862, and was succeeded, in August, 1863, by the *Press*,

under the management of R. K. Potter, Jr., who, in February, 1868, sold the outfit to D. B. Givler.

Mr. Givler, shortly after taking charge of the paper, changed its name from the *Du Page County Press* to the *Naperville Clarion*, so that the town in which it was established would be represented in the title. In the course of time the old type was exchanged for new; the hand-press gave way to the cylinder; improved jobbers were purchased, and the entire apparatus of the original office supplanted by new and improved material, so that now it is safe to say there are few superior printing offices in any suburban town in this State. The *Clarion* is in every way worthy of liberal support, the length of time it has been successfully published being an assurance of its permanency and a fixed institution of the town.—D. B. GIVLER.

#### NAPERVILLE SCHOOLS.

The first school ever taught here was in the autumn of 1831, Leister Peet being teacher, and probably every child in the settlement, which then comprised also the Scout settlement at the fork, were the pupils—twenty-two in number, full details of which have already been given in preceding pages.

The Sauk war broke up this school, but after the return of the settlers from their temporary absence on account of the war, Mrs. Hines and Mr. Hiram Standish both taught in the same old log schoolhouse, built before the war on a rise of ground, about thirty rods west of Naper's log store. R. N. Murray says he graduated at this school. By the year 1835, the settlement had attained proportions sufficient to warrant the erection of a permanent frame building for school purposes, and Joseph Naper circulated a subscription paper to raise the means to pay for it. Settlers had abundance of everything

but money, but this was wanting in sufficient quantities to bring the enterprise to a successful result, and in this emergency some of the friends of the scheme contributed labor or materials which was just as good as money, for in those days when a public improvement was to be made, there was no private speculation or friction or any subtle methods of depleting the public treasury out of special funds for special objects.

Col. Warren informs the writer that he was then hauling salt from Chicago, and, the subscription paper being presented to him, on his arrival with a load of it, he rolled off a barrel as his contribution to the desired object. Its value was then \$6. The building was erected the next year, 1836, and was put to immediate use; not for a school only, but the early Gospel was dispensed from the rostrum in it designed for the pedagogue, and it was, moreover, honored with judicial ermine, for here the Circuit Court held two or three sessions. Its location was near the present Congregational Church.

For some cause not known to the writer, this schoolhouse was sold by the district, and the school had to depend on such rooms as were available in which to hold their sessions. This unsystematic way of conducting them was neither creditable to the educational enterprise of the town, nor profitable to the scholars, but ample amends in due time were made for this, what might, with no misnomer, be called a hiatus in Naperville schools, by erecting an academy building, which was incorporated in 1851, where the higher branches of science were taught by competent teachers. Mr. N. F. Atkins was its first preceptor, who was succeeded the next year by C. W. Richmond, from the academy at Great Barrington, Mass. Besides common branches of education, the classical course of the best Eastern academies were taught here, including, also,

music, drawing and painting. The attendance was good, and the progress of the pupils all that could be desired. Up to 1863, this academy, together with the public schools and a select school, in which the higher branches were taught by Miss S. B. Skinner, fully answered the requirements of the place.

But now the time had come when a public graded school was a necessity as an advance system of education within the means of every one who felt ambitious to pursue the higher branches of English education. No general law of the State had yet been passed for the organization of graded schools, which made it necessary to get a charter for one ere it could get its due proportion of the public funds for its support. In 1863, Messrs. Vallette and Cody and R. N. Murray drew up the required instrument which was sent to the Legislature of the State, and received its legalized authority to act. The incorporate act was known by the following style: The Directors of the Naperville Graded School. The school district had already bought the academy building, which had been erected in 1851. J. L. Nichols was Principal in 1881-82, and W. Knickerbocker, C. Wise and Peter Thompson, Directors. Mr. Knickerbocker was succeeded, July 3, by Casper L. Dilley. Mr. Nichols having resigned for a professorship in the Northwestern College, his place was supplied, in 1882, by Levi M. Umbach. The Principal, with four assistant teachers, gives instruction in botany, history, Latin, philosophy, geometry, algebra, physiology, chemistry, civil government and the usual fundamental branches taught in normal schools. The school justifies the expectations of the parents and pupils, and is a model worthy of imitation. It enrolls 302 pupils from a census enrollment of 572 children and youths in its district, which is No 7 in Naperville Township.



## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Village Council, after the fire in July, 1874, deemed it expedient to organize a fire department, and, in September, 1874, ordered the purchase of a hand-engine, hose cart and hose. The committee purchased one Dutton No. 3 hand-engine, one hose-cart and 700 feet of two and a half inch rubber hose.

Companies were organized to run and manage the same. On the 2d day of January, 1875, the Council passed an ordinance to govern the fire department, and purchased a hook and ladder truck, with twenty-four pails, in September, 1875, and 300 feet more hose. Total cost of apparatus, \$2,800; fixing building to store apparatus, \$300; expenses for repairs and running the department, from September, 1874, to July, 1882, about \$550; amount of property saved by reason of organized fire department during that time about \$20,000.

The following-named citizens have served as Fire Marshal and assistant:

Marshals—Willard Scott, Jr., two terms; B. B. Boecker, one and a half terms; J. J. Hunt, two terms; A. McS. S. Riddler, two terms.

Assistant Marshals—B. B. Boecker, three terms; A. McS. S. Riddler, M. Weismantel, M. B. Hasler, J. Egermann.

*The Joe Naper Engine Company No. 1* was organized September 17, 1874. Number of men allowed, 80; number of men in company (average), 35.

Foreman—Daniel Garst; J. Egermann, two terms; M. Weismantel, two terms; Xavier Kreyder, two terms; Jacob Heim, two terms.

Assistant Foremen—Nicholas Yack, five terms; Alois Schwartz; Joseph Yender, two terms.

Second Assistant Foremen—R. W. Sheldon, Sebastian Baun, seven terms.

Secretaries—W. Scott, Jr.; M. Weismantel, two terms; B. Beidelman; two terms; C. Bast, three terms.

Treasurers—Reuss, six terms; X. Kreyden, two terms.

*Naperville Hose Company No. 1* was organized September 17, 1874. Number of men allowed, 20; average number of men in company, 18. Officers of said company were as follows:

Foremen—A. McS. S. Riddler, four terms; Peter Babst, Hol Seiber; Martin Becker, two terms; Henry Seiber, Albert Yost.

Assistant Foremen—Peter Nicholas, Peter Babst, Hol Seiber, Samuel Ney, Martin Becker, S. S. Strouse, Charles Naper, George Ehrhardt, B. J. Slick.

Secretaries—O. J. Wright, C. D. Kendig, S. S. Strouse, A. McS. S. Riddler.

Treasurers—George Potter, Albert Yost, Hol Seiber.

*Rescue Hook and Ladder Company No. 1* was organized on the 29th day of September, 1875. Number of men allowed, 20; average number of men in company, 17. Officered as follows:

Foremen—William Naper, two terms; V. A. Dieter, T. W. Saylor, Charles Boettger, Edward Stover, three terms.

Assistant Foreman—V. A. Dieter, two terms; T. W. Saylor, Charles Boettger, Edward Stover, William P. Wright, three terms.

Secretaries—J. H. Alexander, two terms; J. H. Chew, M. D., three terms; T. W. Saylor, Eli H. Ditzler, W. W. Wickel.

Treasurer—M. B. Hastler, eight terms.

A new company called the Joe Naper Engine Company was organized in May or June, 1881, and discharged in May, 1882. John Ehrhardt, Foreman; John F. Strohecker, Assistant Foreman.—A. McS. S. RIDDLER.

## THE NAPERVILLE GUARDS.

A company of State militia was organized at Naperville August 15, 1877, under the general military law of the State. Samuel W. Smith and William J. Laird, by direction of H. H. Hilliard, Adjutant General of the State, took the initiatory steps to form the company out of the abundant material at hand—the stalwart young men of Naperville.

Mr. Smith was its Captain; Willard Scott, Jr., First Lieutenant, and William J. Laird, Second Lieutenant. Subsequently, Messrs. Smith and Scott having resigned, a new election was held, June 26, 1878, when William J. Laird was elected Captain; E. Ingals, First Lieutenant, and William P. Combs, Second Lieutenant. Mr. Ingals next having resigned, Mr. Combs was promoted to the office of First Lieutenant, and Charles F. Higgins from Sergeant to Second Lieutenant early in 1880. The succeeding July he died, much regretted by the members of the company to which he belonged, and mourned by his many personal friends and relatives. Sergt. George Ehrhardt was then promoted to fill his place, but was discharged, June 22, 1882. The company now numbers sixty-nine men, all muscular and young, well armed with breech-loaders, peaceable as citizens, but formidable as foes whenever the State demands their service. They drill four times a year, preserving good order and good discipline, as reported by the Adjutant Inspector of the State.

## SOCIETIES.

*Guttenburg Lodge, No. 331, I. O. O. F.*—Was organized at Naperville October 9, 1866. Charter members: Charles Schultz, Martin Straube, Daniel Garst, Joseph Eggerman, Charles Boetiger, Jacob Hein, Xavier Kreyter, Simeon Schupp. The lodge had forty members at the end of its first year, since which

time its meetings have been held once a week. Its present officers are: Fred Fochs, O. M.; Adam Armbruster, U. M.; Otto Siber, Schm; John Oestereich, Schr.

*Naperville Lodge, No. 81, I. O. O. F.*—Was organized October 17, 1851. The names of the charter members were James D. Wright, A. S. Sabin, William C. McIntosh, Sol W. Sonendecker, S. O. Vaughn. It has been in successful operation ever since to the present time, meeting once a week, except for about three years during the war, at which time the greater portion of the members were in the field. Since peace was restored, the lodge resumed its meetings, which are now regularly held. Present officers: John Frost, N. G.; Charles Hunt, V. G.; A. McKillips, R. S.; D. Strubler, Treasurer; W. Marvin, P. S.

*Euclid Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, No. 13*, was chartered October 3, 1851. The names of the charter members were Aylmer Keith, H. P.; John Eddy, K.; Harry T. Wilson, Scribe. Present H. P.: J. J. Hunt.

*Euclid Lodge, No. 65, A., F. & A. M.*, was organized October 2, A. D. 1849, under the dispensation of the Most Worshipful Master William Lavelly, Grand Master of the Most Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons in the State of Illinois. Charter members: Lewis Ellsworth, John Kimball, Nathan Loring, C. C. Barns. Officers: Aylmer Keith, W. M.; Joseph Naper, Senior Warden; Nathan Allen, Junior Warden. Attested: William Mitchell, Grand Secretary; W. Lavelly, Grand Master; T. C. Ket-cham, S. G. W.; W. C. Tobbe, J. G. W. Present officers: J. B. Frost, W. M.; S. A. Ballou, Senior Warden; W. W. Wickel, Junior Warden; J. J. Hunt, Senior Deacon; J. Solfisberg, Junior Deacon; J. Horn, Treasurer; C. P. Dorn, Secretary; S. Balliman, Tiler.



## BANKING.

Willard Scott, Sr., and his son Thaddeus opened a banking and exchange office, in connection with their general store, in 1854, and continued in said business until 1866. Thaddeus died in 1866, and W. Scott, Sr., retired for a short time. Willard Scott Jr., carried on the business with C. M. Castle from 1866 to 1870. Then Willard Scott, Sr., again assumed the banking and exchange office (which was removed to another building and entirely disconnected from the store) with C. M. Castle until October 1, 1872. Then A. McS. S. Riddler was associated with him as Cashier until October 1, 1873, when Mr. Jonathan Royce entered the firm, and retired October 1, 1875, since which time Mr. Scott has continued in the business until the present time, with A. McS. S. Riddler as Cashier. During all these years they have had the confidence of the people, and not an obligation has been presented that was not paid promptly, nor have they ever had a check or draft protested.

## TILE AND BRICK MANUFACTURING.

The Naperville Drain-Tile and Brick Factory was established in 1871 by George Martin. It started with two hand machines, there being but little demand for tile at that time. Its utility has since been sufficiently demonstrated and the demand for it has warranted the introduction of machinery propelled by steam power to supply the increasing orders which come in for it from the country all around. Two steam tile and brick machines are now kept running, with a capacity of producing from eight to ten thousand linear feet of tile per day, varying in diameter from eight to fifteen inches. The style of the firm is now Martin & Vanoven.

A quarry of magnesian limestone crops out to the surface on the southwestern bank

of the river. It was first worked by George Martin, but is now worked by Joseph Salisbury. The stone has been tested as to exposure to frost and atmospheric changes, and found to be equal in durability, if not superior, to any in the country. It is soft when quarried and hardens by exposure. The annual production of the quarry is from five to six hundred cords per annum.

## BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL REGISTER.

Agricultural implement dealers—W. H. Hillegas & Co., J. J. Hunt, Andrew Ory, D. B. Hartronft.

Attorneys—Hiram H. Cody, John H. Batton, Jr., M. C. Dudley, H. H. Goodrich, John Haight.

Bankers—Willard Scott & Co.

Bakers—Joseph Bapst, C. A. Nadelhafer.

Barbers—William McCauly, George Knoch, Wert Bros., Andrew Kreyder.

Blacksmiths—Bauer Bros., Charles Hunt, Abraham Hartronft, Heim & Stoner, Norman Lent, Richard Swartz, Strausz & Getsch, Daniel Strubler, J. F. Stroheker, David Vance.

Brewers—John Stenger.

Butchers—William Hartronft, L. Halberstadt, Becker & McCain.

Boot and shoe dealers—Collins & Durran, W. R. Steward.

Butter and cheese—Naperville has two butter and cheese factories. The oldest one is run by Mr. George H. Hunt. He came to Naperville in 1877, and made butter and cheese in Mr. John Stenger's building, from 1877 to 1880; then he bought the grounds and put up the factory he is now occupying. In 1881, he paid to his patrons about \$50,000 for milk, averaging \$1.18 per 100 pounds. The other butter and cheese factory is carried on in Mr. John Stenger's building, by Messrs. Eggerman & Bauer. They started October

1, 1881, and receive about 6,000 pounds of milk now per day.

City Officers—President, Peter Thompson; Trustees, Valentine A. Dieter, Michael Schwartz, H. J. Durran, Louis Reiche; Treasurer, Oliver Stutenroth; Clerk, S. M. Skinner; City Marshal, William J. Laird; Police Magistrate, David B. Givler; City Weigher, Philip Beckman.

Carriage-makers—F. A. Saylor, Joseph Hildenbrandt, William Shimp.

Carpenters—Alfred Shafer, Mathias Stevens, Levi S. Shafer (proprietor of planing-mill).

Carpet weavers—Nicholaus Fons, Jacob Stroeker, John Fuss.

Cigar makers and dealers—Hiram Ebricht, Henry Obermeyer, John Schloessler, Kline & Bard, Charles Schulz.

County Judge—Robert N. Murray.

Dentists—C. P. Dorn, L. Eberhardt.

Druggists—H. C. Daniels, M. B. Powell, Strayer, Wickel & Co.

Furniture dealers—Chas. Bapst, F. Long.

General stores—Martin Brown, Ditzler & Hosler, H. H. Peasly, Willard Scott & Co.

Gents' furnishing goods—Fred Kaylor.

Grocers—Joseph Bapst, Valentine Dieter, Saul Drissler, John Drissler, John Marlin, David Frost, Wm. Latshaw, Mrs. Linderman.

Grain and coal dealers—B. B. Boecker, Elias Musselman.

Hardware dealers—J. J. Hunt, W. H. Hillegas & Co., John Pfister, Sherer & Yost.

Harness-makers—John Herbert, R. H. Wagner, Philip Beckman (dealer in hides and leather).

Hotels—American House, B. F. Russell, proprietor; Pre-emption House, Jefferson Bush, proprietor; Washington House, Jacob Keller, proprietor.

Jewelers—M. Weismantel, Collins & Durran.

Justices of the Peace—David B. Givler, W. R. Steward, J. Haight, E. Musselman.

Livery stable keepers—B. F. Russell, George Strubler.

Lumber dealers—E. F. Hartronft, Michael Schwartz.

Marble works—Charles H. Kayler.

Merchant tailors—Theodore German, George Reuss.

Milliners—Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Strebel, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Blake.

Newspaper—Naperville *Clarion*, David B. Givler, proprietor.

Notaries public—John H. Batten, Jr., M. C. Dudley, Jasper L. Dille, Arthur Cody, H. H. Goodrich, J. J. Hunt, J. M. Vallette.

Nursery proprietors—Lewis Ellsworth, Ernst Von Oven.

Painters—Walter Good, Fred Miller, Martin Straube.

Photographers—A. C. Kendig, L. Luplau.

Physicians—Bell & Nauman, H. C. Daniels, M. R. Cullison, A. L. Freund, T. J. Sprague, S. S. Stayer.

Postmaster—Philip Strubler.

Real estate agent—A. McS. S. Riddler.

Restaurants—Ed Clemens, T. W. Saylor.

Saloon keepers—Adam Conrad, Thomas Costello, J. Eggerman, Fred Fuchs, Jacob Keller, Samuel Kreyder, John Ruchty, Xavier Swein, O. A. Siebert, John Krieger.

Shoemakers—John Congrave, Xavier Compte, George Ehrhardt & Bro., John Ehrhardt & Co., George Friess, Martin, Fest, Martin Scherff, Jacob Zimmerman.

Stone Quarries—Jacob Solfisberg, Melchior Braun, Harry Norbury.

Tile and brick works—Martin & Von Oven.

Toys and notions—Mrs. Lindeman.

Undertakers—Charles Bapst, Fred Long, Philip Orcutt.

Wagon-makers—A. Armbruster, Ferdinand Mueller.



## CHAPTER XI.

LISLE TOWNSHIP—THE FIRST SETTLER—HIS HARDIHOOD—THANKSGIVING—A FEMALE POW-WOW  
—THE OLD GRIST-MILL—THE CHRONIC PIONEER—HIS GENEROSITY.

AS early as 1834, as the autumn hunter crept along the fringe of the groves that grew in patches on the east side of the East Branch of the Du Page River, just above the fork, if of a contemplative mind, he could hardly help forgetting his search for game to gaze on and admire the scene. An even surface, graduating upward from the stream, unbroken except in a few places by a spring of living water or the channel of a rivulet, dry, alluvial and fertile. Here were patches of oak, hickory, black walnut and other trees unscarred by the woodman's axe, and here was a wealth in the soil waiting the touch of the plow to yield "thirty, sixty or an hundred fold."

All this had been abandoned by a people who knew not how to utilize it, and here it lay spread out before the first one who chose to take it for a consideration so small that it might be counted as nothing. He passes on—the squirrels are busy at their nut harvest, the wild ducks probe the bottom of the river with their flat bills, the prairie chickens whirl past him through the air, the sand-hill cranes are seen in flocks at a long distance, and the deer startle from the thickets of hazel brush before his approach. Far beyond all these he sees a new sight as he pursues his trackless way. There is a log cabin, men and women, children hop-skipping around as if a section of New England had been cut out and planted here as an experiment to see if it would grow. He approaches nearer and he hears the convivial shouts of the youngsters as they chase each other around. Surfeited with—with—with—

Thanksgiving turkey? Yes, why not! It's Deacon Pomeroy Goodrich's, and hadn't he a right among other Yankee notions he brought from New Hampshire to bring the institution of Thanksgiving with him? And who could do it with more dignity than a deacon? Besides, it was a kind of a relief to throw off the deacon at least once in a while, and have a good jovial time, and anybody who knew Deacon Goodrich knew that he could put it on again at a minute's notice if it was necessary to apply the brakes to those within his moral atmosphere at least by example. He kept up this anniversary as the years rolled along, and kindred neighbors partook in his hospitalities. He planted the institutions of New England here first, and in his labor he was soon reinforced by detachment after detachment from the parent stem, among whom was Henry Goodrich, his brother. But before we proceed farther in this direction, let us first return to the actual settler who drove the first stake into the soil of what is now Lisle, whose name was Bailey Hobson.

This intrepid pioneer, in May, 1830, left his home in Orange County, Ind., on horseback, bound for the prairie country in Illinois, of which he had heard reports. He wended his way through the forest path in an almost westerly course, till Fort Clark was reached, the original French name of which was Opa. It is now Peoria. At the time of Mr. Hobson's arrival at the place, it was a county seat, where courts were held. From thence he bent his course northeastwardly to Halderman's Grove, where a small settlement had been begun. Next,

after taking a look at the Fox River country, he turned away from it, and made a claim a few miles from the village of the Pottawatomies, which would be south of the present site of Aurora. He then returned to his home by the way he had come, reaching his destination early in July. He had passed many nights in his blanket on the ground, his faithful horse hobbled and turned out to browse; but this was mere pastime to the trials in store for him. On the 1st of September following, everything was in readiness, and he started with his family for the prairie home that he had laid claim to. His means of travel was an ox team hitched to a lumber wagon, which by day was a vehicle of locomotion, and at night a domicile for his family, consisting of three young children, one of whom was a baby. Besides these was a hired man—Mr. L. Stewart. After twenty-one days of toiling through the wilderness path, they reached Halderman's Grove, near where Mr. Hobson had made a claim a few weeks before. Next a cabin was to be built for shelter during the ensuing winter. Hay was to be cut for his cattle, of which Mr. Hobson had thirteen head, besides a horse, the same on whose back Mrs. Hobson had crossed several rivers on the way, with her babe in her arms. Mr. Hobson, with the aid of Mr. Stewart, after accomplishing all this, broke a few acres of prairie and sowed winter wheat in it, to provide food for the ensuing year. But his supplies for the winter were getting low, and something must be done immediately to replenish them. There were sparse settlements to the east, and Mr. Hobson started for them, and after many wanderings found some pork for sale. This he engaged, and returned to his family to get his ox-team to transport it. He accordingly again started on this mission, but after a few days' absence the snow fell to such a depth that it was impossible to travel, and after many vain attempts to reach home with his team, he finally, after nineteen days' absence, made the tour on

foot, but not without a strain of muscle that would have overtaxed the powers even of the average pioneer, with all his hardihood. At home again, but not to rest, for there was nothing there to winter on but some dry corn, and a scanty supply of that. In this emergency, he again started, through the deep snows, for the pork he had bought, taking Mr. Stewart with him. Before leaving, a good supply of fuel was provided and brought into the house. This done, the two men took their departure. Two days after they had left, another snow-storm came, more terrific than the first. The cattle dared not venture from the grove, except one cow, who naturally sought protection from her friendly mistress, Mrs. Hobson, and coming to her door pressed to come in. This could not be allowed, and the poor brute laid down in the snow, and died in a short time on the spot. Mrs. Hobson covered her deep with snow, lest she should bait the wolves to the place. The spring was a few rods from the house, but to this all egress was cut off, and Mrs. Hobson melted snow for water, boiled her corn, and ate the untempting food, with her little ones, in solitude, day after day, till the return of her husband. After the lapse of fourteen days, he came with relief. He had passed through dangers and trials that had well nigh reached the limits of human endurance, in his desperate but vain attempts to contend against the forces of nature, for the protection of his family.

We have now followed the adventures of this heroic pioneer to where they were begun in a previous chapter, which tells of his coming to Du Page County, and here we will leave him to note the progress of events.

The arrival of Deacon Goodrich at the place was November 6, 1832. Bailey Hobson was his nearest neighbor, but across the present line of Will County was the Scott Settlement, the nearest resident of which was Harry Boardman, at whose home Mr. Goodrich and family boarded the ensuing winter after their



arrival. Theron Parsons had just come to the place and made claims to land where Mr. Goodrich now lives, which he relinquished gratis to him, as he had seen other lands that suited him better, to which he immediately laid claim after having relinquished his first one.

In June, 1833, Luther and James C. Hatch came to the present site of Lisle Station and made claims. James C. is still living on the same at the present time, where he is enjoying a green old age. They were from Cheshire County, N. H. Sherman King had preceded them a few months, and was then living on his claim near by. Benjamin Tupper and Mr. Madison came the same year. Mr. Stout, from Tennessee, was also here with his family. He belonged to that race of chronic pioneers who live and thrive best on the broad face of nature "untarnished" to them by progressive society with its infinitude of wants and refinements. The limit of the Stouts' ambition was a log cabin to live in, corn bread to eat and homespun clothes to wear. Of his worldly goods, he was generous, and his heart was full of love for mankind, and everybody respected him for his sterling integrity as well as his generosity; but as the means of a better style of living increased among the settlers, and wants kept pace with these accumulating means, Mr. Stout saw himself a kind of speckled bird of the flock, and took his leave pleasantly and uncomplainingly for a newer country, where conditions were on his plane. Allusion has already been made to him in a chapter of pioneer history, with a feeling more kind even than charity, for the writer does not forget the hospitalities of just such people extended to himself while in his teens on the frontier.

In 1834, A. D. Chatfield and Thomas Gates came to the place. The former still lives at Lisle Station where he first settled.

The Indians frequently visited these early settlers in a friendly spirit, but sometimes made themselves offensive through their total

ignorance of the proprieties of civilized life. In the spring of 1834, when the wet ground, as well as the damp winds, made camping uncomfortable, a squad of squaws came to Mr. Goodrich's door just at night. They did not ask permission to stay, but planted themselves on the floor of his house before the comfortable fire and seemed quite contented. Mr. Goodrich could not turn the wretches out in the cold, and he and his wife went to bed, but not to sleep, for, says Mr. Goodrich, "they kept up such a pow-wowing all night as to set sleep at defiance."

In 1834, a log schoolhouse was built, by subscription, near where Lisle Station now is. It, like many others of its kind, was also used for a church, and Rev. N. Catlin Clark, a Congregationalist minister, preached in it. Rev. Jeremiah Porter, that venerable old pioneer preacher who is still living, also preached occasionally at the place. Soon afterward, a church was built one and one-half miles east of the present station, in which services were held by Rev. Orange Lyman. But subsequently this church was sold to the Lutherans, about the time the railroad was laid out, who moved it half a mile south of where it first stood. Services were then held in a new schoolhouse, built in 1837, till the Congregationalists built the large church that now stands at the Station.

On March 14, 1835, Daniel M. Green and Venelia, his wife, came to Section 26, with their own team, from Ogden, Monroe Co., N. Y. They arrived at the house of Mr. Strong, a resident of the place, at midnight. The wolves had followed them along the lonesome prairie for the last three hours of their ride, and kept up a yelping on either side, as if they were hungry for their blood.

Besides those already mentioned, Mr. Green reports the following residents at the place on the arrival of himself and family: Jeduthan Hatch, John Thompson, from New Hampshire; John Graves, who kept tavern, and now lives



*Frederick Crane*





in Lisle; Martin and Stephen Pierce; Thomas Gates, from Ohio; George and Charles Parmely, from Vermont; John Dudley, from Ogden, N. Y.; Russell Webster; Isaac Clark; Huchins Crocker—a pretty old man, sociable when he had plenty of tobacco, but in the slough of despond without it; Harmon and James Carman, from New York, and Amasa Moore, whose wife was sister to Miss Daphine P. Ball, the first schoolmistress at the place. She taught in a small log cabin built by Deacon Goodrich near his own house, and was paid by subscription from the neighbors who patronized it, which meant everybody near by. She subsequently taught in Naperville, and to her are many men and women, now in their maturity, indebted for their first lessons, not only in scholastic science, but in those courtesies which grace the social circle. She is now the wife of Mr. Skinner, of Naperville.

In 1836, a Sunday school was established at the house of Mr. Green—Deacon Goodrich, Superintendent.

Among others who came to the place that year was Thomas Jellies, from England. The next year, he built a schoolhouse at what is now the village of Lisle, the best one in the country at that time, and the same already alluded to as a place of worship, as well as for a school.

The very first preaching in what is now Lisle was by Rev. Isaac Scarritt, who had settled in the Scott settlement. It was of the Methodist itinerant kind; but Rev. C. Clark, already alluded to, a Congregationalist, soon after began to preach at his own house, on the West Fork of the Du Page, about a mile below Hobson's Mill.

This old mill was far-famed, and thither came people to it like pilgrims to Mecca, except that they did not bow down before it on bended

knees. There was no mill north of it, not even at Galena, which was then a good-sized town, but obtained their meal and flour from St. Louis, and Chicago received such supplies from Detroit; but the whole intervening interior had to pound their corn in mortars, grind it in a coffee mill or bring it to Hobson's Mill. Mr. Daniel Green ran the mill on shares during the years 1836 and 1837, and the cash receipts for meal sold were over \$4,000 per annum. Mr. Hobson could neither read nor figure, but was good at mental reckoning. No accounts were kept, not even a scratch to prove the terms of their contract. There were the receipts in cash, which would show for themselves, and it was as easy to divide them as to divide a pint of peas. Mr. Hobson took three parts, Mr. Green one. No expense for clerk hire, paper, pens or ink. Subsequently, when Mr. Green became County Sheriff, Mr. Hobson, his quondam friend, was the first to volunteer to sign his bail bond, and it surprised the court to see how prettily he wrote his name.

The name of Lisle was suggested by A. B. Chatfield. It has nine schoolhouses and 576 persons between the ages of six and twenty-one.

The village of Lisle is a station on the C., B. & Q. R. R., in the midst of a region not surpassed in fertility in the county. A combination of circumstances as to land ownership and other causes have thus far stood in the way of its growth up to the present time. There is more milk shipped from this than any other station on the road, and the place is liable at any time to rally and become a thriving village. Robert Dixon keeps a general store here, J. R. McMillen is Station Agent and Postmaster and Hart, Nagle & Long carry on the blacksmith and wagon-making business.

The elevation of the railroad track at the place is 115 feet above Lake Michigan.



## CHAPTER XII.

YORK TOWNSHIP—ORIGIN OF ITS NAME—ITS EARLY SETTLERS—THE DESPLAINES BRIDGED—SUNDAY SERVICE ON SLAB SEATS—THE PIONEER SCHOOL MISTRESS—THE WIDOWER'S CABIN—PRAYING MATCHES—SUICIDE—BURSTING FORTH OF A SPRING—ELMHURST—GERMAN EVANGELICAL SEMINARY—LOMBARD.

IT took its name from the State of New York because its first settlers came from there and planted its institutions in the new prairie soil of the land of their adoption, there to live and grow, which expectation has been verified, perhaps, sooner than was expected, for they have lived to see villages and railroads, schools and churches and farms with luxurious houses on them and all the machinery of old States in working order.

Elisha Fish was the first. He came in the spring of 1833, and settled in what is now Section 26.

In the spring of 1834, Winslow Churchill, Jr., settled where Lombard now is.

Jesse Atwater and John Talmadge came in 1834, and it is probable that some other settlers came in during the same year, among whom were German settlers, spoken of under the head of Addison. Of these the Graue family who settled around Graue's Grove, close to the line of Addison, might be mentioned. In 1835, Jacob W. Fuller came to this settlement from Broome County, N. Y., and settled on what is now Section 27. He had five sons—Benjamin, the oldest, Daniel, the third son, and Morell and Lewis; the two youngest came with him. The next year, 1836, George, the second son of Mr. Fuller, came and settled on Section 27, where he still lives. The youngest brothers, Morell and Lewis, also now live in York. Nicholas Torode, Sr., and Philander Torode came and settled in Section 24 in 1835, and John Bolander came about the same time,

and settled a few miles to the north of them. Henry Reider came the same year.

The next year, Nicholas Torode, Jr., Peter R., C. W. and David H. Torode, came to the place, all these from Mount Vernon, Ohio, and, Oriente Grant, from the Eastern States. Luther Morton, David Talmadge, Edward Eldredge and Sherman King, all came in 1836. The latter built a saw-mill the next year in the south part of the present town, on Salt Creek. The same year (1837), a settlement was begun at what is now Elmhurst, by the arrival of John Glos, Sr., with two other German families, the fathers of whom had married his daughters. His son, John Gloss, Jr., who is now a resident of St. Charles, brought them to the place.

About this time, the farmers had begun to raise something to sell. Chicago was their only market, and, insignificant as it then appeared, there were wholesale dealers there in wheat, pork, hides and every substantial kind of produce, and how to make the roads tolerable to transport them thither was the problem. In this direction, the first thing to be done was to build a bridge over the Desplaines River, which was promptly done by the united efforts of the settlers of York and Milton. It was situated about where the present bridge at Maywood now is; and, let it not be forgotten that the early settlers of Du Page County had the honor of first bridging this turbulent stream.

The settlement thus begun, the next thing was to have preaching on Sundays. Without this consolation, their minds might wander, and

their thoughts vanish into mystery, like their vision, as they looked over the lonesome remoteness of the green below, and the blue above, losing themselves in each other's embrace in the dim distance of the prairies! Besides, the Sunday exercises would help to keep the young hearts of the boys and girls from getting homesick in thinking of youthful associations left behind! The old folks had less need for diversion, for they had family cares; but the young were looking forward to them with pleasing anticipations and felt the need of instruction.

The Methodists appear to have understood this principle, and were generally the first to supply the demand. To this end, Rev. David Colson, an itinerant of this circuit, visited the place, and was invited to preach at the house of John Talmadge. The date of his first advent has not been preserved; but it must have been as late or later than 1837, as the seats provided for the occasion were made of slabs sawed at Mr. King's mill, just spoken of.

A schoolhouse was built in 1839, which was considered as essential a piece of machinery as the church, when everything has to be built new, and the timber taken from the stumps. Both go hand in hand, at least they did in the early day, for the schoolhouse then was always used on Sunday for a church, and this was, thereby affording relief to the then scanty private houses, where meetings were held. Miss C. Barnes taught school in this house, but she was not the first schoolma'am in the place. Miss Mary Fuller has that distinction. Her school was established in a private house, made vacant by the suicide of an eccentric man named Elias Brown. Yes, even in that primitive day there was one moody sentimentalist wrought up to the frenzy of self-destruction. He had come to the place alone, made a claim and built a comfortable cabin to receive his wife and children, who were to follow as soon as suitable preparation had been made to secure a home for them.

Mr. Brown was a good worker and a zealous man in prayer meetings. Often held them at his lonesome cabin, which, though it lacked the magic touch of the female hand to give it an air of comfort, was nevertheless visited by the neighbors in goodly numbers to hear Mr. Brown's unctious prayers, as well as those of others. Brown called these meetings praying matches. Finally his face of nonchalance was missed in the neighborhood, and on going to his cabin to see what was the matter, he was found dead with the cup of laudanum on the table, from which he had taken the fatal draught to relieve himself from some incubus that had laid across his path, intolerable to himself, but unknown to the world. His sons soon came to settle his small estate and returned. The more common diseases that afflict new settlements are fevers and chills, and in justice to this country it is fair to assume that the disease or the cause of it which terminated fatally in Mr. Brown's case was contracted in the East, through some social grievance not common to pioneer settlements.

A small portion of Babcock's Grove lies in York, around which the Churchills and the Babcocks had settled in 1833 and 1834, but, from the most authentic accounts, their claims were almost, if not entirely, made within the present limits of Milton Township, and their history has been given under that head.

In the spring of 1861, a copious spring of water burst out of the ground, with a concussion that made the ground tremble. It was near the house of Robert Reed. The spring empties into Salt Creek, about three miles above Mr. Graues' grist-mill.

Walker's Grove, in the southwest part of York, occupies land enough to make a full section. John Walker settled here in 1835.

The large grove in the southeast part of York, with one on its east line, a little to the north of it, would make at least four sections of land, which would, with the other groves,



give one-sixth as the proportion of prairie to the timber in York.

Sections 25, 35, 36 and the diagonal halves of Sections 24, 26 and 34 lie within the limits of the Indian boundary lines, and were surveyed at an early date and brought into market in June, 1835.

It is impossible to give the dates of the early roads of the country. Most of them had their origin in a trail that marked the prairie by travel between the most prominent points known at the time.

According to a map of Cook and Du Page Counties, drawn by James H. Rees, of Chicago, in 1850, a road passed through this township leading from Chicago to St. Charles; another from a steam mill where Maywood, on the Desplaines, now is, to Warrenville, on the West Fork of the Du Page; another from the house of H. Fischer, on Section 35, in Addison, to the saw-mill on Salt Creek, in Section 36, thence to Brush Hill; and a short one leading from the intersection of the St. Charles road with Salt Creek down the stream to the Warrenville road, at the junction with which Eldridge Post Office is put down, Bingham's tavern on the St. Charles road, on Section 12, and Cottage Hill and Bates, on Section 2. These are all the roads and names on Mr. Rees' map of 1850.

The surface of the township is sufficiently rolling for good drainage, but not as uneven as some other townships in the county.

The dairy business is a prominent interest in the township, but the raising of vegetables, especially potatoes, for the Chicago market, is an increasing interest.

York has nine school districts and 875 persons between the ages of six and twenty-one; \$23 is reported as the value of her school libraries.

The old saw-mill on Salt Creek was burnt down in 1848, and in 1852 a grist-mill was built in its place by Fred Graue, or Gray (to anglicize it), and W. Arche. It has recently

been remodeled by Mr. Gray by putting in a Jonathan mill, with a capacity of 125 barrels superfine flour per day. It runs by steam and water power both. Mr. Gray was one of the pioneer settlers of Addison, who came to the place in 1834. He has been, for the sake of convenience, compelled, though reluctantly, to change his name from its pure German (Graue) to Gray, on account of the faltering manner with which Americans write or attempt to spell it.

#### DRAIN TILE AND BRICK WORKS.

This establishment, owned by William Hamerschmit, is situated a mile south of Lombard. It employs from ten to fifteen men, and turns out from 60,000 to 70,000 feet of from two to ten inches tile per month, with machine capacity for turning out from 125,000 to 150,000 feet per month. Capital invested, \$11,000. The steam power is furnished by a 25-horse-power engine.

#### ELMHURST.

This village or rather tavern stand, as it first was, went by the name of Hill Cottage, a misnomer one would say who came from a mountainous or even a hilly region, yet it was really a hill compared to any intervening lands between it and Chicago, being 106 feet above the lake, the ground graduating upward all the way till the place is reached.

Mr. J. L. Hovey came from Painesville, Ohio, here and opened a taven in 1843. His place soon presented attractions to the lonesome inhabitants of the prairie around in those days, and a request was made that he should petition for a post office at his tavern stand, which soon became the nucleus of a village.

John Wentworth then represented the district in Congress, and to him the petition was sent. The Postmaster General objected to the name on the ground that already many names of post offices began with hill, and suggested a transposition of the name, making it Cottage

Hill instead of Hill Cottage. This satisfied the petitioners, and the village was "baptized" accordingly. Not long afterward, Dedrick Mong also opened a tavern, and soon afterward a general store, the first ever established at the place. It stood where the store now occupied by Henry A. Glos stands.

The Chicago & North-Western Railroad came through the place in 1849, and Mr. Mong was employed by the company to tend the station.

The place now began to increase in numbers, and another store was opened by Gerry Bates on the spot now occupied by the post office. Soon after this, wealthy men came from Chicago, and the building of those palatial residences, for which the place is remarkable, was begun. These beautiful homes are now shadowed by an artificial forest of elm, maple, pine, cedar and other trees, surrounded by ramparts of arbor-vitæ hedges, trimmed with linear precision, and during the sultry days of midsummer these tree-clad recesses are as inviting as they are ornate.

They are also glad retreats during the nipping blasts of winter, toning down its severity and taking off its keen edge. But their crowning glory is at flood-tide during the full moons of autumn, when the glitter of her rays mottles the ground with radiance beneath the foliage of the trees. These suburban delights cannot be purchased at any price in large cities, and the wonder is that more do not embrace the first opportunity to secure them.

The railroad company named their station at the place after the name of the post office—Cottage Hill, but this was changed to Elmhurst, its present name, in 1869.

The place has a good public school where both German and English are taught, but no pupil receives instruction in German till first taught to read and write English. Algebra and other high branches of scholastic education are also taught, besides the common routine of the institution.

The town was platted May 25, 1854, by Anson Bates, situated on the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 2, Town 39, Range 11. Its elevation above Lake Michigan is 106 feet.

#### COLLEGE AT ELMHURST.

This institution is called the Elmhurst Trosseminar of the German Evangelical Synod of North America. It was established by the German Evangelical Synod of the Northwest in 1869, and two years later was transferred to the Synod of North America upon the union of the two Synods in 1871.

The Trosseminar is a preparatory school for the Theological Seminary of Missouri, and, besides preparing theological students for said institute, it fits teachers for parochial schools of the denomination, and admits a limited number of pupils to a selected course.

When the school was founded in 1869, the instructors and twelve pupils occupied the residence which was on the property at the time of purchase. Two years later, a brick building was erected, 75x40, and three stories high. The number of pupils was increased threefold, and the growth of the institution was so rapid that five years afterward it was found necessary to build again. A handsome structure, costing \$25,000 was then built, which proved no more than sufficient to contain the increased number that sought admittance, and since then the growth of the school has increased steadily.

About 130 pupils can be accommodated, and all the modern conveniences known to the best architects have been adopted in the construction of the recitation, study rooms and dormitories, and the methods of heating, lighting and ventilation were carefully considered.

In addition to the theological studies, there are a classical course and complete courses in the German and English languages. Music is not neglected; all are trained in vocal music, and the theological students, as well as those who are preparing to teach, are taught to play



on the organ and piano; the teacher pupils, in addition, are instructed in playing the violin.

The grounds cover about thirty acres, twenty acres of which are devoted to a garden, where the students find healthful and useful employment. Except the cooking and laundry work, all the labor is performed by the pupils, who are thereby kept from idleness and mischief.

The School Board consists of a sub-committee called Overseers, who report to the Directors, a committee who are responsible to the Synod. The school has no endowment, depending mainly on free-will offerings for maintenance.

The Inspector, or President, in addition to the usual duties of such an office, exercises a general supervision over all the interests of the institution, for which he is personally responsible. The present Inspector, Rev. P. Goebel, succeeded the late Rev. Philipp Meusch in 1880. The remaining members of the Faculty are: J. Lueder, Professor of Latin, Greek and History; W. J. A. Hogan, Professor in charge of the English Department; H. Brodt, Professor of German and Pedagogy; F. Berehtold, Professor of Mathematics, Chemistry and Physics; G. Rosche, Professor of Music.—J. LUEDER.

#### ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

This belongs to the German Evangelical Synod of North America in Elmhurst, and was founded May 21, 1876. At this time the number of pupils in the college had increased to an extent sufficient to warrant the building of a church, to enlarge the sphere of its usefulness and turn its teachings in the minds of its pupils in a proper direction. The first members and founders of this church were those who were residents of Elmhurst but had previously attended Immanuel Church at Addison. During the first year of its existence, the professors in the college acted as pastors. Rev. Christian Beck was the first ordained pastor, holding the position from April till October, 1877. Rev.

Frederick Boeber succeeded him till March, 1882, when Rev. Emil Keuchen, the present pastor took the charge. A parsonage and schoolhouse has been built adjoining the church, and a parochial school is taught under its patronage. Fifty-four families constitute its membership, the younger children of whom attend the school.

#### BUSINESS REGISTER OF ELMHURST.

Lumber, coal, grain, flour and feed, etc. Brownell & Strange.

Dry goods and groceries (general store), Henry L. Glos, Charles Most, August Grave.

Hardware and agricultural implements, Adam S. Glos.

Hardware, stoves and tin shop, William Most, Carl Bauer.

Blacksmiths and wagon-makers, Louis Balgeman and Louis Rakow; William Geise, blacksmith; Henry Möeller, wagon-maker.

Elmhurst Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of patent spoke driver and wagon fixtures.

Elmhurst Creamery, Arthur Robinson, lessee.

Harness-maker and saddler, Peter A. Wolf.

Boots and shoes and shoe-maker, Nick Peter; D. Benjamin Mische, shoe-maker.

Butchers, Rudolph Kraemer, Edward Dulberg.

Tailors, John Barge, Henry Gehrke, Albert T. Schultz.

Painters and paper hangers, Jacob Wittenburg, Frank Blan, Julius Heegard.

Carpenters and joiners, Ernst Balgeman, Henry Battermann, William Hanabeth, — Baker, Arthur Silvers, Hermann Warnecke, Hermann Conrad, John Hahn.

Masons, Henry Boettcher, Henry Morwitzer, William Weigrafe.

Hotel and saloon, William Ohlerich.

Saloons, Christian Blievernicht, Franz Boeder, Christian Bell.

Methodist Episcopal, Rev. J. A. Potter.  
 Evangelical Lutheran, Rev. E. Kenchen.  
 Roman Catholic, Rev. C. J. Neiderberger.  
 Physicians and surgeons, F. J. T. Fischer,  
 George F. Heidemann.  
 Postmaster, Jacob Glos.  
 Chicago & Northwestern Railway and American Express, Albert S. Brownell, Agent.

## VILLAGE GOVERNMENT.

Trustees, Henry L. Glos, George Sawin, Christian Blievernicht, Peter A. Wolf, Ernst Balgemann, Henry Hohman, Sr.  
 President, Henry L. Glos.  
 Clerk, William H. Litchfield.  
 Treasurer, George F. Heidemann.  
 Street Commissioner, Henry C. Holman.

## EVANGELICAL SEMINARY AT ELMHURST, ILL.

President, Rev. Peter Goebel.  
 Professor, Rev. John Lueder.  
 Professor of English, W. J. H. Hogan.  
 Professor of Music, George F. Rosche.  
 Teachers, H. Brodt, Fred Berchtold.

## CHURCHES.

*Trinity Church.*—This is located at York Center, and was organized in 1868, when the church was built. It was first a private school—a branch of the Addison congregation.

Rev. Theodore Martens was the first pastor, who was succeeded, in 1871, by Rev. C. A. T. Selle, Professor in the Addison Seminary, till 1872, when Rev. G. T. H. Gotsch became pastor, who holds the position to the present time. Sixty families are connected with this church. It has a parish school, numbering about fifty scholars; is connected with the church, in which German and English are taught.

*The York Center Methodist Church* was organized in 1857. A church was built in 1859, and dedicated June 5, the same year. It numbered about twenty-five members, at first composed of Americans only. The German Lu-

therans bought a half interest in it in 1879, since which time the Germans have increased in numbers, while the Americans have diminished.

*The Catholic Church at Elmhurst.*—This was built in the year 1862, by Rev. P. Meinrad, a Benedictine Father, and about twelve Catholic families.

In 1864, the Redemptorist Fathers attended this mission every second Sunday from Chicago until 1876, when Right Rev. Bishop Foley elevated it to a parish, appointing Rev. Charles Becker as the first stationary pastor.

He was succeeded, in 1877, by Rev. M. Wolly, and, in 1880, by the present pastor, Rev. C. J. Niederberger, who has, by his clerical bearing in the execution of his duties as pastor, won the esteem not only of his own flock, but of the citizens of Elmhurst, who have verified this by their contributions to improve the grounds of the church and parsonage, with hedge rows and trees and flowers, nor did the friends of the church stop here. Two fine oil paintings, one on each side of the altar, have also been contributed by them. The subjects are the "Madona and the Infant Jesus," which is on the left, and the other, "St. Joseph and the Infant Jesus," which is on the right. They were painted by H. Kaiser, a pupil of the celebrated M. P. Von Deschwandore, of Switzerland. Pictures of the fourteen stations ornament the sides of the church, and the recess, in which is the altar, is tastefully adorned with sacred devices appropriate to the place, and well calculated to inspire the conscientious one who kneels before it with good resolutions. The number of parishioners has now increased to sixty families, one-third of whom are Irish and the other German.

## LOMBARD.

This is a pleasantly located village on the eastern boundary of Babcock's Grove, which name was first given to the place. Luther Morton and Winslow Churchill, Jr., made claims in 1834, where this village now stands,



and built a log house. Mr. Morton bought his land of the Government when it came into market, and assigned his certificate to his brother, Nathaniel B., in 1843, who sold out to Reuben Mink in 1846, May 14, who in turn sold out to Josiah Lombard, in 1867, who changed the name to that which it now has.

John Rumble came to the place in 1843, and Hiram Whittemore and Levi Ballou in 1846. J. B. Hull came to the place and built a house and store in 1848. He was also first Postmaster, and when the railroad came through the next year he was the station agent. Chauncey Harmon was section boss on the road.

For many years previous to the completion of the railroad, Babcock's Grove enjoyed a wide reputation as a kind of center for a future village when the country should become sufficiently settled to require one. In 1851, there were five frame houses and one store at the place, besides the building owned by the railroad company, which was a depot and hotel and kept by Mr. Parsons.

It was platted by J. S. Lombard and others April 28, 1868. Situated on parts of Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, and 18, Township 39, Range 11. Its elevation above Lake Michigan is 127 feet.

Daniel Shehan came to the place in 1848, and succeeded Mr. Hull as station agent, retaining the post till it was occupied by the present agent.

#### CHURCH HISTORY OF LOMBARD.

The first church organization which made the village of Babcock's Grove (now Lombard) its center, was inaugurated on November 28, 1851. Rev. E. E. Wells, agent of the "Western Home and Foreign Missionary Association," was present to give form to the enterprise. The following nine persons were the original members: Rev. Charles Boswell and wife, Mr. William Emerson and wife, Mr. Phineas Ames and wife (Mrs. Ames was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emerson), Mrs. Pamela Filer, Mrs. Marga-

ret Dodge (wife of Mr. Pardon Dodge) and Mr. Ebenezer Landers.

*The Congregational Church of Babcock's Grove*, thus organized, stood firm and square, not only upon the ancient foundations, but also upon the live issues of the day. It opened its fellowship to "all who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, who have witnessed a good profession before men and practically honor their Master;" but in welcoming to the Lord's Supper all such believers, it said also: "Persons engaged in the manufacture, sale or use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, slaveholders and apologists for slavery are not included in this invitation."

For several years, the Sabbath worship and the Sabbath school, which was a year older than the church, were held in the village schoolhouse, a building about half-a-mile east of the present Lombard Station, and now used as the dwelling of Mr. D. Klussmeyer.

In 1852, the little company was increased by the addition of Mr. and Mrs. William Neff and Mrs. Mary Miller (first wife of Mr. Thomas Miller). Rev. James McChesney and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mather and Mrs. Sarah E. Somers (a daughter of Mr. William Emerson) were added to it in February, 1855. In the same month, the church at Danby (now Prospect Park), which had been organized in January, 1850, was dissolved, and of its members, Mr. Stephen Van Tassel and wife, Mr. Alfred Standish and wife, Mrs. R. Rudock, Mrs. Martha Dean, Mrs. Fidelia Ober (wife of Mr. David Ober), Mrs. Mercy Churchill, Mrs. Cornelia Brooks and Mrs. H. Ackerman immediately joined the church of Babcock's Grove.

In the autumn of 1856, the meetings began to be held in the Baptist Church at Du Page Center (now Stacy's Corners), in the township of Milton, that point being more central for the congregation as changed by the recent additions. The church, however, still kept as a preaching station its old place at "The Grove."

The body had become strong enough in 1860 to consider the matter of "building meeting-houses at Danby and Babcock's Grove." A result of this movement was the organization, in February of that year, of the "Congregational Society of Danby," for the purpose of erecting a building and caring for the financial affairs of the church. No corresponding work was effected at Babcock's Grove.

April 27, 1861, the church unanimously "resolved that this church shall hereafter be known as the 'First Congregational Church of Danby,' and its regular place of worship shall be in that village."

Of the church whose history is here dropped, Rev. Charles Boswell was the first pastor and clerk. He died, in the pastorate, in 1852 or 1853. Rev. Harry Jones seems to have been a preacher here, as well as at Danby, in 1853. But Rev. James McChesney was pastor of the church during the greater part of its existence, remaining with it after its location at Danby. He acted also as Clerk, and the public is indebted to him for the preservation of his faithful records of the early times. The first Deacon of the church was Mr. William Emerson, who held that office until his death, which occurred about 1856.

From 1861 to 1866, no church organization existed in the village. The death or removal of early supporters and the confusions incident to the war conspired to prevent such work; but preaching was sustained pretty regularly and the Sunday school was frequently in a vigorous condition. Among its early Superintendents were successively Rev. Mr. Boswell, Mr. W. Emerson, Mr. Phineas Ames, Mr. Adam Hatfield, Mr. Seth Churchill, Mr. — Davis and various men who had acted as temporary preachers.

In 1859, the schoolhouse now in use was built, and the congregation removed thither.

In the autumn of 1864—since which time the writer has been familiar with the town history—and the succeeding winter, Rev. Mr. Wa-

teman was Superintendent. J. T. Reade served from March, 1865, to the close of 1866. This brings the school inside the time when a more permanent church force began to be operant.

During the years 1865-69, the population of the village was increased by the coming of many families specially interested in Christian institutions and public-spirited in giving freely for their support.

In the summer of 1866, Mr. (now Rev.) James Tompkins, then a student of Chicago Theological Seminary, had been preaching to the congregation for several months, the meetings being held in the schoolhouse. On the 26th of July of that year was formed

*The First Church of Christ, Babcock's Grove,* and on August 2, a council of the neighboring churches and clergymen met and gave it a brotherly recognition. Six denominations were represented in the original membership of fourteen. It was, as it is claimed to be, a Union Church of Evangelical Christians, and at first kept free from all ecclesiastical connections. The persons thus allying themselves were :

Joseph B. Hull and Fanny E., his wife; Isaac Claffin and Mary W., his wife; Josiah T. Reade and Christia (now deceased), his wife; Allen B. Wisley and Lucy, his wife; Mrs. Clarissa Frisbie (now deceased); Mrs. Margaret A. Miller (now deceased), second wife of Mr. Thomas Miller; Mrs. Emily Fish; Miss Lydia M. Hull (now deceased); Miss M. Albina Harris (now Mrs. Frank Hull); and R. Franklin Claffin.

The meetings continued to be held mostly in the schoolhouse. But, in about two years from its organization, the church having increased well in numbers and means, a beautiful chapel was erected on the lot at the northeast corner of Main and Maple streets, the spot now occupied by the residence of Mrs. John Bracken. It was dedicated on December 3, 1868. This building was destroyed by an incendiary fire on the night of August 27, 1869.



Up to this time the church property had been owned by the church itself, an incorporated body. Immediately after the loss of its edifice an "ecclesiastical society" was formed to manage financial affairs. This body thought best to change the church location, and therefore built its new house on North Main street. This was used for worship till 1873.

The pastors of this church were: Rev. James Tompkins, from its origin to May, 1869; Rev. Osmar W. Fay, from June, 1869, to November 2, 1869; Rev. Henry T. Rose, from May, 1870, to October, 1871; and after this Rev. Josiah A. Mack, for a time not recorded exactly. The first Deacon of this church was J. T. Reade, and Isaac Clafin was its first Clerk.

The village, having been incorporated in 1869 as the "Town of Lombard," the church underwent a corresponding change of name.

*The First Congregational Church of Lombard* was formed October 22, 1869, with thirteen original members. With the exception of three, they came directly from the "First Church of Christ," and were as follows:

Nathaniel S. Cushing and Elizabeth B., his wife; Newton Chapin and Caroline B., his wife; A. B. Chatfield and Emma L., his wife; J. Benson Vallette and Ruth M., his wife; Mrs. Margaret A. Miller (now deceased); Mrs. J. E. Ambrose; Miss Eva C. Cushing; Noah Shepardon; and Charles M. Lewis (now deceased).

An ecclesiastical society to work in connection with the church was also formed, and a church building was immediately commenced at the southwest corner of Main and Maple streets. It was dedicated May 29, 1870, and is still used as a place of worship.

On January 20, 1870, a council of Congregational Churches and clergymen met and recognized this church as a member of Congregational sisterhood.

Rev. O. W. Fay, having closed his connection with the older church, became pastor of this immediately upon its organization, and

continued with it till 1872. The first Deacons were N. S. Cushing and Newton Chapin, and the first Clerk was J. B. Vallette.

*The First Church, Lombard.*—In 1873, the impolicy of sustaining two churches of the same general faith having been thoroughly demonstrated, the two were discontinued, by agreement, and on May 2 of that year, the present organization, bearing the above name, was formed. It is "Evangelical" in its creed, and Congregational in its polity, and belongs to Chicago Association. It occupies the "south side" church, having sold the other building.

The church had no regular pastor until April, 1874. Rev. Charles Caverno then commenced his work, in which he still continues. Nathaniel S. Cushing and Allen B. Wrisley were the first Deacons. The first Clerk and Treasurer was William L. Rogers (now deceased).

There are now eighty resident members. The financial affairs are cared for by an allied society of the usual form. Among the enterprises that look hither for their inspiration is the church library, partly of religious, but mostly of general literature, numbering about eight hundred volumes, and now open to the general public.—J. T. READE.

#### BUSINESS MEN.

I. Clafin, real estate.

B. T. Teets & Sons, hardware.

August Koerber, miller.

C. Fabri, harness-maker.

R. Grunwald, shoe-maker.

P. Arnoldi, shoe-maker.

A. B. Wrisley, soap manufacturer.

W. Stuenkel, butter and cheese factory. He receives 6,000 pounds of milk daily and makes 300 pounds of cheese; also 200 pounds of butter daily.

A. E. and D. C. Hills, general store.

A. E. Hills, general auctioneer.

Gray & Malcomb, hardware and farm implements.

L. Marquart & Bros., general store, feed and grain.

John Q. Reber, grocer.

E. M. Ackerman, butcher.

John Fischer, blacksmith and wagon-maker.

C. W. Oleson, physician and surgeon.

Joseph Gregory, carpenter and builder.

Richard Wells, ice cream and confectionery.

Dave Frank, mason and contractor.

Henry Assman, mason and contractor.

Levi Castleman, painter.

N. S. Cushing, retired.

Martin Hogan, section boss, Chicago & North Western Railroad.

John Patterson, station agent, Chicago & North-Western Railroad.

Melvin Ballou, conductor, Chicago & North-Western Railroad.

O. F. Long, engineer, Chicago & North-Western Railroad.

M. C. Carroll, fine groceries, flour, etc.

### CHAPTER XIII.

WINFIELD TOWNSHIP—WARRENVILLE—WATER CRESSES—THEIR CONSEQUENCES—NEWCOMERS AND DISTANT NEIGHBORS—PARTIES AND RAISINGS—RAILSPLITTING—FOURTH OF JULY—THE SCHOOLGIRL'S HANDKERCHIEF—THE OLD SAW-MILL—THE HOTEL AND DANCING HALL—WHAT WAS IN A TRUNK OF OLD PAPERS—CHURCHES—THE WARRENVILLE ACADEMY—GARY'S MILLS—METHODIST CHURCH AT THE PLACE—A SHYLOCK MEMBER EXCOMMUNICATED—WINFIELD—TURNER JUNCTION—JOHN B. TURNER.

AS we drink at the fountains of nature, how little do we know of her subterranean secrets. In arid deserts, and sometimes even in fruitful countries of considerable extent, no living springs are found, but they occur along the banks of the Du Page River at many places, and in profusion at Warrenville. Here they burst out of the ground untarnished with the tincture of lead or iron pipes—the bane of water in all large cities—and in their pebbly-bottomed rivulets a tangle of water-cresses overspreads their trickling courses to the river. It is said that where speckled trout are found in the streams of a country, no fever and ague exists there. This does not go to show that trout are an antidote to the ague. Nor is it claimed that water-cresses make pure water, but it is claimed that pure cold water makes water-cresses, the same as a healthful, well-drained country abounding in mountain torrents makes speckled trout. Both the trout and water-cresses are refined produc-

tions in animal and vegetable life from the laboratory of nature, the handiwork of her geological composition whose formula is a sealed book to us.

The delightful springs attracted the attention of the first settlers at what is now Warrenville and its vicinity, and the following are their names in the order in which they came: Erastus Gary, now living at Wheaton; Jude P. Gary, who died in 1881 on his farm, and Theron Parsons, all came in 1832 and made claims. Alvah Fowler and Col. J. M. Warren, both of whom now live in Warrenville, came and made claims in the spring of 1833. Ira Herrick and Jacob Galusha, neither now living, came the same year, and made claims near Warrenville. Israel Lord and Alfred Churchill both came to the vicinity and made claims in 1834.

These were the true pioneers of what is now Winfield Township. To add to these names those who arrived soon afterward would multiply words without knowing where to stop, as



so many settlers soon followed them. Daniel Warren, a native of Massachusetts, had settled at Naperville in 1833. His family consisted of a wife, whose maiden name was Nancy Morton, and the following children: Philinda H., who married Alvah Fowler, of Warrentville; Louisa G., who married Frederick Bird, and then Silas E. Warren as her second husband; Julius M. Warren, after whom Warrentville was named, and who now lives at the place; Sally L., who married A. E. Carpenter, brother of Philo Carpenter, of Chicago; Harriet N., who married C. B. Dodson, of Geneva; Maria and Mary (twins), the former of whom married S. B. Cobb, of Chicago, and the latter Jerome Beecher, of the same place; and Jane, who married N. B. Curtis, of Peoria.

In the spring of 1834, Alvah Fowler, together with a large number of adventurers, made a tour of discovery to the north up the Desplaines River. After leaving the present site of Maywood, no white settlers were found, but the ample groves on its banks were alive with Indians, whose wigwams seemed to be omnipresent. At Half Day's village, in the present county of Lake, were forty or fifty families housed in their rude huts, killing the hours after the time-honored custom of their race, whose wants are limited according to their disinclination to work. There was a large burying-ground at the place, and a white flag flying over it as a sacred charm to honor the dead.

To the north, there were no neighbors but the Meachams, the Dunklees, the Churchills and the Babcocks. At Brush Hill and at Downer's Grove, were settlements, and at Naperville, which was at their doors, comparatively speaking, and was the parent colony of all. To the west was the Fox River Valley, where clusters of houses had already been put up at Elgin, St. Charles, Geneva and Aurora, and near the present site of Batavia Mr. Dodson had a saw-mill on a western tributary of the river. All these settlements seemed like neighbors together.

They visited each other at parties, and assisted each other at raisings. The latter was one of the olden-time institutions, now almost obsolete, but then in the heyday of its glory, and, while it served a practical purpose, it also toned up the social feeling and became the means by which distant neighbors could form a knowledge of each other's character and a measure of their merits on general principles.

After Col. Warren had made his claim in 1833, he returned to his native place, and the next year (1834) on coming back he found two new-comers. Grant Goodrich had come to the place and made a claim of 200 acres on the west side of the river, intending to make a farm. He hired sixteen acres of ground "broke," and in the programme took off his broadcloth coat, rolled up his sleeves and, with the assistance of Sidney Able, went to work at splitting rails to fence it. Here were two men, the one destined to become Judge of the Superior Court at Chicago and the other its Postmaster, mauling an iron wedge into an oak log by alternate strokes, not for amusement, but to make rails to fence in a corn-field. But these hours of labor were not without relief. Fourth of July came, and something must be done to leaven the virgin soil with patriotism, and Naperville was the "stamping ground" for all such gatherings.

The morning came. There were no bells to ring. They did not need any such stimulant to set their patriotic blood to tingling in their veins. When the crowd had assembled, young Goodrich was honored with an invitation to read the Declaration of Independence, and he soon became the most conspicuous man in the crowd. The next thing was to get a copy. Here was the fatal balk, for none could be found in all Naperville, and faces all round began to look rueful, till a sweet little girl stepped forward and offered her pocket handkerchief, on which this immortal document was printed, justly proud of the service she had rendered to the convention. Young Henry B. Blodgett,

the son of the stalwart blacksmith, now Judge of the court of the United States, at District in Chicago, then thirteen years old, sat near the honored elocutionist of the day, and paid strict attention to the words. Let us return to business. Col. Warren wanted to buy out the claim of Mr. Goodrich. He contemplated building a saw-mill, and needed the land on both sides of the river whereupon to build his dam. Mr. Goodrich's hands were blistered splitting rails, and he was in a suitable frame of mind to sell. Col. Warren paid him 50 cents per hundred for the rails he had split, and a reasonable price for the breaking, and he quit-claimed to him.

Col. Warren erected his house the same season, hauling the lumber for it from Dodson's mill. This was the first frame house ever built at the place. His eldest sister kept house for him. The next year he built a saw-mill, and the place became a lively resort for mechanics, teamsters and farmers, as soon as the mill began to turn out lumber, a material so much needed in the country. A house was soon erected, where the strong men who rolled the logs to the saw carriage with "cant-hooks" boarded, and in the upper story of it a room was finished off for a school, and here the lady who subsequently became Principal of the academy at the place, Mrs. Holmes, taught its first school.

The next year, 1836, a schoolhouse was built by subscription. It is now remodeled into a private dwelling and occupied by Joseph Hudson. A post office was established at the place in May, 1838, Col. Warren, Postmaster, who kept the office at his house. He is Postmaster at the present time.

The same year, 1838, he built a fine hotel and spacious hall in it for dancing. It was patronized by the elite of Chicago as well as Naperville and the Fox River towns, and here it was that John Wentworth made his debut into social circles, and the lady who first initiated him into the graceful motions of the cotil-

lion, still calls to mind the pleasing reminiscence. No more refined and truly æsthetic circles than these dancing and private parties have ever graced the elegant drawing rooms of even Chicago since that eventful period.

Their influence has elevated the aims in life of many a man and woman now in the best ranks of society, and perhaps some of them in their twilight hour of life, in thinking of old scars in their hearts not yet quite healed over, can fix their dates in Col. Warren's old dancing hall.

Amidst a trunk full of old Warrenville papers from which scraps of history have been gathered by the writer, the following verses attracted his attention, and are here inserted to show the sentiment of the times. Their author is unknown. Perhaps he gave them to some innamorata who lost them and they fortunately found a place among these old musty records, to be rescued from oblivion in the pages of this book :

- "O fly to the prairie, sweet maiden, with me,  
 'Tis as green, and as wild, and as wide as the sea,  
 O'er its emerald bosom the summer winds glide,  
 And waves the wild grass like the vanishing tide.
- "Let us hie to the chase, lovely maiden, away,  
 And follow the fawns as they gambol and play,  
 On the back of the courser so lithe and so free,  
 While circling and bounding o'er heather and lea.
- "The woodman delights in his trees and his shade,  
 But the sun leaves no tinge of the cheeks of his maid  
 His flowers are blighted, its colors are pale  
 And weak is the breath when their perfumes exhale.
- "Soft zephyrs ere play in the prairie breeze,  
 And furrow the grasses like waves of the seas,  
 And waft o'er the landscape its sweets from the West.  
 Aromas delicious, with fragrance possessed.
- "O fly to the prairies, sweet maiden, with me,  
 Each flower here dimples and blushes for thee,  
 And nightly the moon in her star-studded sky  
 Twinkles love in her ray while the katydids cry.
- "There is nothing to cloy in the wilds of the West,  
 Each day hath its pleasures where love is confessed,  
 My cottage now empty is waiting for thee,  
 Will you come to my bower and share it with me?"



The same cooling springs now lave the banks of the river that then did, and the same water-cresses bathe their roots in their pools. They might have had something to do with the fine sentiments that then lived and grew there. If so, their mission may not yet be ended. This we will leave to the future, while the progress of events is continued.

The village of Warrenville was platted by Julius M. Warren May 7, 1844. He was then a Representative of his district, and again in 1850.

Since the era of railroads, it has lost its equilibrium with other towns in the scale of progress; but the end is not yet.

That a brighter prospect will yet open before it seems certain, as the magnitude of Chicago will create a demand for its beautiful grounds for residences, and a way to reach them by railroad.

The following is a list of the business men of the place:

Cheese factory—Consumes 8,000 pounds of milk; makes 200 pounds of butter, and 500 pounds of cheese daily. R. R. Barnard is proprietor.

The Warrenville Grist and Merchant Mill was built by Smith & Fowler in 1847.

It came into possession of Lamb & Co. in 1857; was burnt August 11, 1879; was rebuilt, and commenced running in March, 1880. It is a full roller mill, using the celebrated Gratiot Conical Vertical Gradual Reduction Machine. Uses 500 bushels of wheat, and manufactures 100 barrels of flour per day. Brands—Peace-Maker and Reliable.

Blacksmiths—J. M. Hollister, J. W. Watson, George F. Resseque.

Merchants—C. A. Bowen, J. D. Hawbecker.

Boot and shoe-maker—D. Stafford.

Notary Public—J. Hudson.

Justice of the Peace—A. T. Jones.

House painter—Henry Wyman.

Carpenter—L. V. Resseque.

Clergyman—Rev. — Adams.

#### WARRENVILLE ACADEMY.

This institution, while in its prime, was to the country around what Oxford is to the English Church to-day. The old building now stands a silent monument of its once beneficent mission. To the teachings within its walls many retrospections of youthful ambitions revert back with pleasing emotions from men and women now mature with life's experiences. Who can tell its history best? thought I, while looking at the untrodden grass that has encroached upon the threshold of its door.

For the necessary information I wrote to its early Principal, and the following is her reply, together with her historical sketch, which is better than any other one could write, for who else could measure the value and rehearse the story and make it live again, at least in memory, as she has done it in her own unaffected style:

“ROCKFORD, July 7, 1882.

“MR. BLANCHARD: I send you a brief, and, I feel, quite imperfect, manuscript. It may, however, serve as the basis of a better article. I found it difficult to get statistics; dates may not be correct. I wrote to some who were associated with me during the years I was engaged there, but the answers were not satisfactory, so I have given you the best I have at hand.

“You will see that I have not written this to be recognized as its author, only to give the facts in my possession as the groundwork of what you may say on the subject.

“Yours very respectfully,

“S. W. HOLMES.

“In the settlement of every new country, one of the first objects of the settlers seems to be to organize some effective system of education. In Du Page County, Warrenville aimed to take the lead in that direction. As early as 1843-44, two schools were opened in Warrenville, one under the auspices of the Baptist denomination with the design of founding a collegiate

institution, the other under the supervision of Misses H. W. Bryant and S. Warren. Both these schools flourished for a time, and did good work, but both, for some reason, were given up. After that time, several teachers had commenced operations there, but had abandoned the project and gone into more promising fields of labor. In 1850, the good people of Warrenville and vicinity, aided by strong, earnest friends from Chicago, who were desirous of sending their children to some healthy country place to be educated, succeeded in raising an amount necessary for the erection of a suitable building for the accommodation of a school. The institution was duly incorporated by an act of Legislature, a Board of Directors was chosen, the financial and educational charge was intrusted to Mrs. S. W. Holmes. The school was opened in September 1851. Competent teachers were secured. Mrs. Holmes converted her own home into a boarding-house for pupils from abroad. The patronage was fair. The number of pupils taught in the school for the next four or five years was between one and two hundred each year. In 1855-56, B. F. Taylor was engaged to take charge of the male department of the institution, and a fine class of young men were sent out from Chicago to fit for college under his instruction. This measure promised well, but owing to Mr. Taylor's resignation, proved an unfortunate one for the material interests of the school. After some delay, a gentleman was found to supply Mr. Taylor's place, but the delay was fatal. Mrs. Holmes, although ably assisted by Mr. C. Howes and Miss M. C. Knight, feeling that it would be difficult to tide the school over the crisis, resigned her position. The Directors took the finances in charge, and the school passed into other hands. The fortunes of the school for the next three or four years were fluctuating, when Mrs. Holmes was recalled, and, assisted by Mrs. M. V. Bull, again took charge of the institution. Mrs.

Bull remained about two years, and was succeeded by Miss M. C. Knight. Under their supervision, the school was brought up to its former standard, but the demand for increased facilities were greater than the ladies in charge could supply, and the school was again abandoned. During these many years, hundreds of pupils went out from this school to take their places in the active arena of life, with a broader outlook, with higher aims and nobler ambitions. The course of instruction they had received aimed to develop thought-power, to quicken mental activity, to rouse latent energy, and give the self-reliance necessary for the cumulative responsibilities that lay before them. So far as it accomplished this purpose, its brief existence became a moral force, whose power must be enduring. At the opening of the civil war, many students went out from that school and took their places in the ranks of the Union army. Ashley Carpenter, Joseph Monk and his brother Corelle, Ferdinand and Daniel Fowler, William Ray, Alvord Drullard were, within a few months, brought back and consigned to their final rest in the village cemetery. Dr. J. M. Woodworth, Gen. F. A. Starring and his brother, Capt. William Starring, followed the fortunes of the war to its close. Dr. Woodworth has since died at the post of duty in Washington. The mission and influence of this school may still be traced by the life-record of those who were its members, as every seed dropped in the fertile soil of the young heart germinates and bears fruit, 'it may be a hundred fold,' according to the strength of the germ and the favoring influence of its environments, so that the social and educational force which gave to Warrenville an impetus for a few years, may be repeated from new centers which trace their life-threads back to a starting-point in that village school."

#### CHURCHES.

*Baptist Church.*—As early as 1834, steps were taken to organize a Baptist Church, so



says the record, but in 1836 measures were taken to organize a society, and a church was established numbering sixteen members, Rev. L. B. King, pastor. He was succeeded by A. B. Hubbard, Joel Wheeler, A. J. Joslyn, P. Taylor, Joel Wheeler, S. F. Holt, Freeman and H. Wescott. The society first worshiped in a private house, and next in a schoolhouse, till this church was built, in 1857, which is a commodious edifice, on a beautiful site, and imparts to the town an air of propriety. Mrs. Alvah Fowler is now the only remaining one living of the original sixteen who formed this church.

*Methodist Episcopal Church.*—This denomination has a fine church, eligibly located, at which regular preaching is sustained, and also a flourishing Sabbath school. Rev. J. R. Welburn is its present Pastor.

#### GARY'S MILLS.

Just above the southern line of Section 15 in the present township of Winfield, the West Fork of the Du Page River presents unusual attractions. Its banks are firm on both sides, and graduate upward, without marshy intervals. The current of the river is active, and afforded a mill site of fair promise. There was then much valuable timber in the adjacent groves, and the three Gary brothers, Erastus, Jude and Charles, jointly erected a saw-mill at the place in 1837, which then gave a reasonable assurance of becoming the most important town in the county except Naperville. A post office was soon organized at the place, Charles Gary, Postmaster. A store was next established, kept by William Gary, the present banker in Wheaton. A schoolhouse was built which proved more permanent than anything else built there, as it is still standing and in use. The inevitable church organization came in with the rest, and this spot became the nucleus around which the Methodism of the immediate country first planted its principles

into the soil, "to use a figure." It was under the charge of Rev. Washington Wilcox, who rode the Du Page Circuit (as this region was then called), and preached to the new congregation in the schoolhouse at Gary's Mills every fourth week. Erastus, Jude and Charles Gary, Warren L. and Jesse C. Wheaton, Hezekiah Holt and family, William Ainsworth, Peter B. Curtis and family, Nat. Brown, Mrs. Woodard and a few others were members. A blacksmith shop next came in, where Mr. Foster, like others at the place, "struck while the iron was hot," and Gary's Mills became a center at which covetous eyes looked with regret that they had not made early claims there. The old settlers of Turner Junction and Wheaton for several years received their letters there. It also became the place where camp-meetings were held, and the groves near by, which were then vocal with singing, are now solitudes.

When this place was in the heyday of its glory, the church there may claim the honor of having first established a principle worthy of imitation. The case was this: One of its members, Nat. Brown, held a deed for forty acres of land near the place, ten acres of which he was justly bound, by the rules of Claim Societies, to deed back to Mrs. Woodard, whose claim, before the surveys were made, covered the said ten acres. This he refused to do, and in this resolution he had the law on his side, but not the higher law of justice. The matter came before the church, and he still refused to relinquish the land. Here was a dilemma—a brother refusing to do an act of simple justice because the law did not compel him to do it. 'Tis true, he might some time repent of this sin, but repentance without restoration was but a skin-deep disguise, and if such repentance could not be verified by restitution when the land was worth but \$3 per acre, as at present, would it be likely to come with this vouchsafe when the land had increased in value to five or ten times that amount, as



DEITRICK GRAUE.





such men as the Wheatons, Garys, Curtises and Holts must have thought a probability? Any expectation of a remote restitution was not to be thought of, and Mr Brown was excommunicated by a clear vote of the church.

The name of Gary's Mills is still familiar, though the mills, having executed their mission, which was to saw into lumber all the useful timber near by, have been suffered to decay. The dam has gone with the floods, and the mill has been entirely demolished by the ravages of time, though the most of the private dwellings at the place still stand there, tenanted by tillers of the soil.

The West Fork of the Du Page passes through the eastern portion of Winfield Township. Its banks graduate upward in the form of rolling lands on both sides, beyond which are extensive lands sufficiently rolling for drainage, all of which are fertile and well suited to dairy business or the growth of cereals.

There are eight schools in the township, including the graded school at Turner's Junction, and 782 persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years.

#### TURNER JUNCTION.

A brief biographical sketch of the gentleman for whom this village was named cannot fail to be of interest to every reader, the more so on account of the high standard of integrity he ever maintained through a long and useful life:

John B. Turner was born in Colchester, Delaware Co., N. Y., January 14, 1799. His father died when he was two years of age; his mother when he was fourteen. He was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Powers at eleven years of age. Mr. Powers purchased a farm in Martin, Saratoga Co., N. Y., upon which he labored for nine years. In 1819, he married Miss Martha Volentine, formed a copartnership with Joshua Parmelee, who had married the twin sister of his bride. They successfully prosecuted the

agricultural labors upon the Volentine farm for five years. In 1835, Mr. Turner embarked in railroad enterprise; he first contracted to build seven miles of the Ransom & Saratoga Railroad. In the same year, he constructed a part of the New York & Erie Railroad. In this work he continued until the crisis of 1837, then he engaged in the work of building the Genesee Valley Canal. In 1841, he contracted to grade seven miles of the Troy & Schenectady Railroad. In 1843, he came to Chicago, and in 1847, was appointed Acting Director of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company, which had been chartered in 1836. In 1848, he accompanied B. W. Raymond to New York, and by his previous experience in railroad building, and having examined the surveyed route of the Galena & Chicago Railroad, aided very much in the sale of the bonds and stock of the Galena & Chicago Railroad; work commenced March, 1848, and track laid to Freeport, 121 miles. In 1853, the Dixon Air Line was commenced, and the same year he organized the Beloit & Madison Railroad Company. He resigned the Presidency of Galena, Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company. In 1858, as a citizen of Chicago, he was not forgetful of her local prospects and interests; was a Director in Boards of Water Commissioners; organized the North Side Horse Railroad Company. His wife, mother of his six children, died in 1853. Two years after, he married Miss Adeline Williams. Among the many whose names Chicago is proud to honor and perpetuate, none are more deserving than that of John B. Turner, with a record of more than seventy years, and a character unstained by the many corruptions of the present age. His declining years were spent amid the sunshine of life, sincerely mourned by his many friends, among whom he was universally respected and beloved. He died on the 26th day of February, 1871.

Many years before it was supposed that a thriving village was to spring up here, the



land on which it now stands had been taken up in claims by settlers expecting to make farms of it.

The claim covering the present village was brought by Capt. Alonzo Harvey. Among the early residents at or near the place were James Conley, from Mount Morris, N. Y., who is still a citizen of the town. Sherman Winslow was his nearest neighbor to the east. Next in the same direction was George W. Easton. Job A. Smith, Thomas Brown and William Ribley were not far away in the same direction.

South of him were Warren Towne and William Bailey, and north, John Barre.

When the railroad came through the place in 1849, Michael McDonald came from Chicago and opened a general store, but subsequently sold out to his brother Joseph, who in turn sold the same to Joel Wiant in the spring of 1857. The place at this date, says Mr. Wiant, consisted only of a post office, kept by C. D. Smith; a blacksmith shop, by Mr. Foster; a doctor's office and about two hundred inhabitants all told.

James M. Dale was station agent. Mr. Conley, in 1848, bought eighty acres of land where the graded school now stands, for \$3 per acre, which is now worth \$10 a front foot in lots.

Mr. A. Archer owned ninety-six acres near the center of the town. He did not like railroads, and refused either to give or even to sell the right of way through it, but would sell the whole tract for \$530.00. The railroad company bought it; a few years later it became worth from \$200 to \$300 per lot.

The Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company platted the town, and recorded it September 29, 1855.

It is situated on the northwest quarter of Section 10, Township 39, Range 9, and its elevation above Lake Michigan is 182 feet. By the last census the village contained 1,125 inhabitants, having attained these numbers not by a spasmodic but a steady growth.

The machine shops and other buildings of the Chicago & North-Western Railroad Company consist of a freight-house, built in 1856; two water tanks, one built in 1862, the other in 1865; round-house, built in 1864; rail mill and depot, both built in 1869; junction round-house and repairs shops, repairs engine tools and machinery; at rail mill, rails are cut, straightened, drilled and reslotted; twenty-horse power engine at round-house, and employs thirty-two men; at rail mill, uses forty-horse power engine, and employs eleven men. Foreman of shop and rail mill, David Hanney.

#### SCHOOLS OF TURNER JUNCTION.

Its pioneer school was taught in a log house situated on property now owned by E. Carey. Miss Sarah Carter was its first teacher, but in 1856 school was kept in a small building standing on the spot now occupied by the Congregational Church, when Miss Arvilla Currier taught. She is now the wife of Charles M. Clark, a well-known citizen of the place. The next year a two-story schoolhouse was built on North street, in the eastern part of the town, in which the school was continued for sixteen years. When the present building for the graded school was finished, which was in 1873, John Tye, William Ripley and Charles M. Clark were Directors, and also constituted the building committee. The entire cost of the building was \$23,502.50. It contains four rooms—being one for each department; a recitation room, a library room and lecture room in the basement.

The course of study includes only English branches, but classical and foreign languages are taught outside of the regular course.

Miss H. F. Yakeley has been Principal for seven years. Miss Lizzie Davis, Miss Addie Everden, Miss Louisa Anthony and Miss Annie Lockwood are the names of the teachers.

Under the charge of the Principal, the school has won distinction in the county for its good

discipline. And here it is due to its credit to state that Mr. Clark, who has been Director ever since 1872, gives Miss Yakeley credit for managing the school with so much discretion as to leave him little care to distract his attention from his daily routine of other responsibilities. It is also due to the credit of Miss Emma Davies, who formerly had charge of the Primary Department, to say that her system of training and gymnastic drilling of the little ones under her charge won the admiration of all who beheld it. The School Board of Rockford, who came to the place to witness it, pronounced hers the best drilled class in the State.

A library of 300 volumes has been provided for the school, from the proceeds of its exhibitions. The average attendance is about 250, from an enrollment of 300.

#### CHURCHES.

*Methodist Episcopal Church.*—"Just when the church at Turner was built the records do not show, but believed to have been during 1857 and 1858. The parsonage was built some ten years later.

"In all this work Charles Gary was a leading spirit. His house was a preaching place in 1835. He was many years a class leader; March 23, 1850, licensed to preach; four years later, assistant preacher; and in 1861 ordained Deacon. To his long and faithful services, as much as to any other, is due the establishment of Turner Methodist Episcopal Church.

"Most of the fathers have passed to their reward. As far as we can learn, only Erastus Gary and Edward D. Wheedon remain of those who composed the quarterly conference of the original Du Page Circuit.

"Turner now stands in the front rank of village churches on Chicago District. During the last year, 123 different names were on her register, twenty-one were baptized and \$198.58 contributed for benevolent purposes."

Rev. William H. Holmes is the present pastor of the church. He has recently written a "History of Early Methodism in Du Page County and Adjacent Territory," from which the above sketch has been copied *verbatim*.

*German M. E. Church.*—The Methodist Episcopal Church of the Germans was organized in the spring of 1864 by about a dozen men. Rev. John G. Keller came from Aurora to preach every Sunday, services being held in the German language at the Methodist Church already organized by the American portion of the community, where English services were held.

The name of the present pastor is Jacob Shafer, who resides also in Aurora, and preaches once in two weeks in the German language to this church, in the house owned by their American brethren.

*German Evangelical Church.*—The German Evangelical Protestant Church was established in the summer of 1870, and the church edifice finished the same year. Mr. John M. Faessler was appointed on the building committee, in connection with Rev. Julius Schumm.

Mr. Schumm was pastor nearly two years when he was succeeded by Rev. Gustave Koch. He was succeeded by Rev. Jacob Furrer, who remained nearly two years, when the pulpit was supplied for about a year by theological students from the Melancthon College in Elmhurst. Rev. Fredrick Boeber was the next ordained pastor, who remained about a year. Rev. Henrich Wolf came next, and remained about three years, and was succeeded by Rev. William Hattendorf, the present pastor.

The church is out of debt and in a flourishing situation.

A parsonage was built in 1881 and a German school in attachment to it. The school is taught by the minister.

*Congregational Church.*—On May 17, 1856, this church was organized with the following members: Dr. J. McConnell, John L. Haga-



done, Margaret Hagadone, Mary Town. Rev. Lot Church as pastor, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Watkins from Vermont, adopting the Constitution, Discipline and Articles of Faith of the Fox River Union, Dr. J. McConnell and J. L. Hagadone its first Deacons. The next minister called was Rev. Mr. Champlin, who preached off and on until the church was re-organized March 30, 1867, finding at that time only seven members remaining, and all of them females. A meeting was called by the Rev. J. E. Roy, who was then acting as Home Missionary, for the purpose of organizing and building a church on the lot given by J. B. Turner, where the present church remains at present, with the following members: W. J. Wilson, Mrs. H. M. Nelson, Mr. Esbon Morrill and wife, Mrs. Charlotte Delton, Dr. H. C. French, Mrs. Julia A. French, making in all fourteen members. Steps were then taken to build a house of worship, Rev. J. E. Roy supplying the pulpit, preaching in the Methodist Episcopal Church until the church was built, which was dedicated March 8, 1868, out of debt. Rev. J. D. Davis was called from the Chicago Seminary, who preached six months during vacation (was then a student), after which Rev. I. B. Smith was called, and preached about two years. The Rev. A. R. Thain was called, and preached three years. Rev. Mr. Fox was the next pastor, who preached one year. After that, the Rev. H. M. Skeels was called, and preached five years. The present pastor is Rev. E. L. Hill. The church has a membership of eighty members, with the present officers, T. Brown, C. K. Sanders and E. Boynton, Trustees; Watson and Manvill, Deacons; W. J. Wilson, Clerk, with a large Sunday school of over one hundred members, with a good library, and the following officers: W. J. Wilson, Superintendent; R. T. Robinson, Assistant; T. Evendon, Librarian; J. Grove, Clerk; Mrs. C. K. Sanders, Treasurer.—W. J. WILSON, *Church Clerk.*

## CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Services are held once in two weeks by Rev. Dominick Spellman, who resides at Aurora.

## LODGES.

*Amity Lodge No. 472, A., F. & A. M.*, was chartered October 3, A. D. 1866, A. L. 5866.

Charter Members: John H. Lakey, Joseph McConnell, Richard W. Bushnell, Joel Wiant, H. H. Ketcham, John McWilliams, John Tye, F. F. Loveland, J. Newbarger, William Ripley, Jr., M. Fessler, A. H. Wiant, G. McAuley and Thomas Wiant. The following brethren were installed as the officers at that time. John H. Lakey, W. M.; Joseph McConnell, S. W.; Richard W. Bushnell, J. W.

After changing places of meeting several times, this lodge finally secured a nicely-fitted and well-adorned hall in Casper Voll's brick block, which was subsequently destroyed by fire, the lodge losing everything, but were happily insured for money enough to enable them to furnish another hall on a more limited scale, but comfortable and convenient, with all the requisite appurtenances. The present officers are G. M. D. Gregory, W. M.; James T. Hosford, S. W.; Robert T. Robertson, J. W.; Lyman C. Clark, Chaplain; Henry Bradley, Treasurer; William P. Reed, Secretary; John McWilliams, S. D.; Joseph A. Norris, J. D.; George Cary, S. S.; James Funston, J. S.; Edward Morgan, Tiler.

## LIST OF BUSINESS MEN AND HOUSES.

Thomas Hosford, Mayor.  
 John C. Neltner, general store.  
 Wiant & Stevens, general store.  
 J. E. West, general store.  
 Reed & Stark, general store.  
 Charles Norris, furniture.  
 O. C. Woodworth, groceries.  
 Prof. Crossman, groceries.  
 T. V. Otis, hardware and tin.  
 C. W. Gary, hardware and tin.

Mrs. George Briggs, restaurant.  
 Clinton Neltner, restaurant and bakery.  
 Thomas Barfield, restaurant.  
 Mrs. F. Coart, milliner and dressmaking.  
 Miss S. Dempsey, milliner and dressmaking.  
 L. Renspergher, shoemaker.  
 Charles J. Schlupp, shoemaker.  
 Joseph Schalz, shoemaker.  
 Frederick Thoro, saloon.  
 Crist Wahl, saloon.  
 Mrs. Hahn, saloon.  
 Frank Whitton, butcher.  
 Charles Gorham, stock-buyer.  
 Abram Pierson, stock-buyer.  
 Weger & Bradly, grain and stock-buyers.  
 Benjamin Howarth, livery and sale stable.  
 John Sargent, livèry and sale stable.  
 John E. Standize, farm machinery, etc.  
 Charles Clark, lumber, coal, lime, salt, etc.  
 Frederick Weger, jeweler.  
 Henry Boyer, barber.  
 Joseph Brown, barber.  
 William Ripley, hotel.  
 David Springer, hotel.  
 Benjamin Whitmarsh, boarding house.  
 E. T. Wilcox, physician and surgeon.  
 A. C. Cotton, physician and surgeon.  
 G. L. Madison, physician and surgeon.  
 E. L. Hill, Congregational pastor.  
 W. H. Holmes, Methodist pastor.  
 William Hottendorf, German Evangelical  
 Church pastor.  
 Father Dominick Spellman, Catholic priest.  
 Conrad Jaeger, blacksmith.  
 Charles Jourdon, blacksmith.  
 F. A. Elsemis, wagon-maker.  
 Herain Vergil, carpenter and joiner.  
 Albert Hills, carpenter and joiner.  
 John Norris & Son, carpenter and joiner.  
 Robert Norris, carpenter and joiner.  
 Augustus Norris, carpenter and joiner.  
 Henry Keller, carpenter and joiner.  
 Anthony Deitch, carpenter and joiner.  
 Anthony Gertz, carpenter and joiner.

James Fisk, carpenter and joiner.  
 M. Kipp, carpenter and joiner.  
 Nelson H. Lyon, painter and glazier.  
 William Foster, painter and glazier.  
 Crist Wahl, Jr., painter and glazier.  
 John Groves, painter and glazier.  
 Charles Goodin, painter and glazier.  
 John C. Neltnor, nurseryman, etc.  
 D. Wilson, glove and mitten manufacturer.  
 Andrew Murphy, stone and brick mason.  
 John S. Barber, stone and brick mason.  
 Frank Donehoe, stone and brick mason.  
 John Almindinger, stone and brick mason.  
 Dr. W. J. Wilson, general insurance agent.  
 L. C. Clark, life insurance agent.  
 Albert Wiant, Government gauger.  
 L. H. Manville, mail agent.  
 John E. West, music teacher, etc.  
 James Lenwyck, railroad blacksmith.  
 Thomas McGraw, railroad blacksmith.  
 S. P. Tillotson, railroad carpenter.  
 M. A. Heiser, boiler-maker.  
 Robert Robertson, machinist.  
 John Maiden, machinist.  
 John Neibergher, machinist.  
 Capt. D. Hull, machinist.  
 Cheese factory, 5,000 pounds of milk received daily; 400 pounds of cheese and 150 pounds of butter made daily. John Newman, proprietor.

TURNER RESIDENTS DOING BUSINESS IN CHICAGO.

Albert Wiant, Government gauger.  
 L. H. Manville, mail agent.  
 L. C. Clark, life insurance agent.  
 Clarence Bradly, clerk.  
 Henry Boyer, Jr., clerk.  
 D. Ahern, salesman.  
 John McWilliams, salesman.  
 Dr. A. Colton, physician, etc.  
 John E. West, music teacher.  
 N. Allen.  
 C. K. Saunders.



## PUBLICATIONS.

*The Fruit and Flower Grower and Vegetable Gardener*, published quarterly, three numbers in one, by John C. Neltner, Turner Junction, Ill.

Turner Junction *News*, published weekly, by J. Russell Smith.

## WINFIELD.

This town grew up as a station on the old Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, which passed through the place in 1849, and John Hodges was the first station agent. A store was soon after opened at the place, by Andrew Vandusen, who also kept a tavern. January 25, 1853, a plat of the village, made by James P. Doe, was recorded as the village of Fredericksburg, situate upon Sections 12 and 13, Town 39, Range 9. The present depot was built in 1854, at which time there was an extensive brewery at the place, and a lumber yard—the latter kept by John Collins. Much freight at that time came to and from the place, to and from Naperville, it being their nearest railroad point. Gilbert S. Higgins is the present Postmaster; Adalbert Jewell, station agent, and the following are the names of the present business firms, etc.:

General stores, George Fehrman & Son; M. Hills.

Tavern, John Casper.  
Insurance agent and Notary Public, Jacob Miller.

Tailor, Nicholas Berker.

Blacksmith, Henry Hamschmidt.

Carpenter, William Hastert.

Wagon-maker, Valentine Weinrich.

Boot and shoe-maker, Anton Schmitt.

Winfield Creamery, consumes 6,000 pounds of milk, manufactures 120 pounds of butter and 425 pounds of cheese daily on an average.

Parish priest, Rev. John Wiedenhold.

*Church of St John the Baptist*.—This church was built in 1867 by the people of Winfield. It was first attended to by one of the Benedictine Fathers, from St. Joseph's Church, Chicago, until 1869, March 1. After this date, Rev. Father John Wiederhold was appointed as pastor of this church, who keeps the pulpit there up to this time. The parish numbered, at its beginning, about thirty families, but at present the number is about eighty-five. In course of time, the church, being only 45x30 feet long and twenty-seven feet high, became too small for the still growing congregation, and in 1879 they found it necessary to enlarge the church to the extension of 100 feet. In February, 1880, it was completed, and duly blessed on the 2d of that month by Very Rev. J. McMullen.

## CHAPTER XIV.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP—PIONEER LIFE OF ITS SETTLERS—CORNER ON WHISKY AND ITS RESULT—INDIAN BURIAL—INDIAN IMPORTUNITY—WOLVES ON THE RAMPAGE—GOING TO MILL—FATHER KIMBALL—PIONEER SCHOOL—GIMLETVILLE—ITS HOPES DASHED TO THE GROUND—HILLOCKS, SPAS AND RIVULETS  
—WAYNE STATION—RELICS OF THE STONE AGE.

THREE years before the battle of Tippecanoe was fought by Gen. Harrison, Robert Y. Benjamin was born. His father, Daniel Benjamin was a brave old pioneer who had settled on the north side of the Little Scioto River, in Ohio, opposite where Columbus now is,

and here was the place; then amidst Indian alarms and the rough-and-tumble conditions of border life, where he raised his family, one of whom, Robert Y., is now a citizen of Wayne—the first who came to the place and settled—in mind and body still sound, and seventy-four.

Daniel Benjamin, the father, with his four sons—Andrew, John Joseph and Robert Y.—and about ten other families, all came to the place together with their own teams, from Ohio, arriving at what is now Wayne on the 12th of May, 1834. All these families, except the Benjamins and Joseph Vale, whose family was one of the party, settled on the Fox River. But Robert Y. was attracted to the place where he still lives by the famous spring that gushes out of the ground from beneath the shadow of the beautiful grove at the place, and there he set down his stakes; moreover, he says his wife was tired of traveling and liked the location. This is a point in favor of female counsel, and poorer ones have been made in favor of female suffrage, for Mr. Benjamin and his wife made a success of their attempt.

The rest of the family settled not far distant, on claims from nature's amplitude of prairie and grove as free as it was inviting. Besides the Benjamin's Mr. Vale also settled, a little to the west of them. Among the necessities which he brought to the new country in his wagon was a barrel of whisky (a questionable one) of which Mr. Benjamin says he never gave away a drop. He was the only one of the company who laid in a stock of this emollient, and may be regarded as the first monopolist that ever practiced that modern art in Wayne. Here he had a corner on whisky, and shortly after the settlement of the place, a band of 300 Pottawatomies came to the grove and encamped. He was now bull in the whisky market, having it all his own way. At whatever price he sold it, Mr. Benjamin says, a riot among the Indians was soon manifest, and one of their number was killed.

Next came the interment of the fallen savage. He was dressed up in his best blanket and leggings, and placed in a sitting position on the ground, his body erect, his head upright and ornate with feathers. Thus tableaued his friends cut some saplings from the grove and

built a pen around him, cob house fashion, and left him provided with a bow and arrow, and an extra pair of leggings for future use in the happy hunting grounds. His frail tomb was on Mr. Benjamin's land and was frequently visited by him out of curiosity. He did not disturb the corpse

“In the grave where an Indian had laid him,”

but the prairie wolves had no respect for Indian rites, and soon pressed between the poles that illy protected his clay, and made many a late supper from it under cover of night. Subsequently the Vale boys set the skull up for a target to shoot at. The wolves carried away the rest of the bones to their lair for Christmas toys for their young whelps to play with.

“Alas, poor Yorick!”

Mr. Giles Billings and John Laughlin came to the settlement the following autumn, and soon after him John Rinehardt, Mr. Simpson and Patrick Scott. The next year, 1835, an officer appeared at Mr. Benjamin's house; he was from an obscure town in the east, named Chicago, the same slab city through which Mr. Benjamin had passed the year before, and had then failed to attract his favorable notice, but now the place was coming up in the scale. A grand jury was to be impaneled there, and Mr. Benjamin was wanted to sit as one of its members. The officer served the summons, mounted his horse and vanished in the tall prairie grass, and Mr. Benjamin set about getting ready to obey the call. The next morning he started on foot, keeping his course due east by the compass. The soil was spongy, and noon found him toiling through the trackless flats that border the east margin of Salt Creek. He was hungry, but relief soon came. It was roast potatoes and a cup of tea, on which he dined at the hospitable home of Maj. Giles, who lived two miles west of the Desplaines River, with his latch string always hanging on the outside of the door. This was the only house on his way to Chicago, along what was then known



as the St. Charles trail. On Mr. Benjamin's return he took the precaution to fill his pockets with ginger snaps or some other kinds of bakery delectables, which Chicago had then begun to make for Indian traffic or hungry footmen, who had long stretches of prairie marsh to cross.

Of other settlers whose pioneer experiences represented the times, were the families of Solomon Dunham and Edmund Bartlett.

Both were from the State of New York, and both arrived at Chicago in company with each other, on the 24th of March, 1835, in their own teams all the way. Here they rented a small house on Randolph street, not far from the store of Mr. Dale, the pioneer store-keeper of Chicago. The house was a log cabin, with but one room, over which was a loft, reached by a ladder through an aperture in its loosely laid floor. Into this cabin, the two families were crowded as a temporary abode, while the two heads of them—Mr. Dunham and Mr. Bartlett—started with the team westward to hunt up a location on which to settle.

Mrs. Dunham had two children, and Mrs. Bartlett six, making, with themselves, ten in the family after their husbands had started on their mission. The two men threaded their winding way around the sloughs till they reached the fertile prairies on the fringe of the timber that skirts the eastern banks of Fox River, just west of the present site of Wayne Station, and here they each bought claims to lands. Mr. Bartlett still lives on the same now; but Mr. Dunham died in 1865. Having set their stakes here, the two pioneers returned to their families in Chicago; paid up the rent of their wretched tenement (\$1.25 for the ten days they had occupied it), and all started together for their new homes. On arriving there, the first thing to be done was to build a house, and, of course, a log house, for they had neither means nor material to build a frame; and Mrs. Bartlett says the one she and her family lived in was

very small. The bed was in one corner, and the fire-place in one end, with the chimney outside, and yet she sometimes played the hostess to travelers overnight, who managed to find a spot on the floor not occupied by trundle beds, on which they could stretch out full length, with perhaps a horse saddle for a pillow, or some other makeshift.

The first year they raised nothing, and Mr. Bartlett was obliged to go to Chicago with his team for provisions, a trip which required three days' time. While thus left alone, except with the children, one night an Indian came to her door, entered without knocking, according to their custom, and threw his baggage down in one corner of the room, "Me stay all night! Me good Indian! Me no hurt you!" said the red intruder, and all her entreaties could not dissuade him from his purpose. Mrs. Bartlett had to accept the situation, and laid down on her bed, while her red guest snoozed himself to sleep, not ten feet away from her.

He was a good Indian who wanted a night's rest, and why should he sleep outdoors when there was a house to sleep in, reasoned the honest child of nature; and let us be charitable enough toward him to believe that had he understood the improprieties of his demands as civilians do, he would not have insisted on lodging in the house when a woman was alone in it. On another occasion, when Mrs. Bartlett was also alone, a young red rascal came rushing into her cabin, crying out, "Bad Indian coming! Kill!" and immediately fled into the adjacent grove. Sure enough there were five Indians rapidly approaching her house, on the well-frequented Indian trail that passed it, as hard as they could gallop on their ponies. On arriving, they could easily see that she was terrified at their presence, and the first thing they did was to allay her fears by pulling off some of their trinkets and giving them to her children, and otherwise exhibiting tokens of kindness. This done, they inquired for the first

Indian who had visited her, and she told them the course he had taken, and that he had called them bad Indians. At this they laughed heartily, and informed her that they were following him to get a pony he had stolen. They then left in hot pursuit of the fugitive. Sometimes large numbers of Indians would encamp near the house and remain a day or two, but never did any harm, except to sometimes take what salt they wanted to eat wherever they could find it; but to do them justice, Mrs. Bartlett says that if they ever took any they soon brought its equivalent in value in fish caught from the Fox River or venison shot from the groves, and many a quarter of this delicious meat did the Indians present her family. The Indians were very fond of Mrs. Bartlett's bread, and one day, seeing two loaves of it on her table, took one of them, and gave her a butcher knife in return, saying at the same time, "Me got two knives, you got two loaves. Me give you one knife and take one loaf." She found the knife very useful, and kept it many years. Mrs. Bartlett said nothing against the Indians, but felt glad when they were removed. The country was alive with wolves for the first few years, and they continually came howling around the house like thieving dogs after bones, and it was no unusual thing for them to come to her door at night and quarrel together over bacon rinds or other food thrown out.

The early settlers here took their first corn to mill at Bailey Hobson's grist-mill, near Naper-ville, usually carrying it in a bag slung across the back of a horse.

It was a lonesome way, and the wolves often followed the horse and rider all the way home, if late in the evening; and sometimes, if they came too close, the rider took out one of the stirrups of the saddle to defend himself with in case of an attack, which weapon would be quite effective for close quarters, the iron stirrup with the straps attached to it working like

a slung-shot. On one occasion, one of the early settlers, late in the afternoon, while returning from some distant place with his horses and wagon, was followed by a pack of these hungry prowlers, who actually tried to leap into the hind end of his wagon, and might have done it had he not repelled their charge with his whip. There are yet a few of these animals sneaking about in the groves adjacent, and six of them were killed in 1881.

In the spring succeeding the first winter spent at this new settlement, there was a great want of potatoes, and one of the settlers was sent with a team to the Wabash River in Indiana, to get seed to plant, which was the nearest place where they could be bought. During their first year at the place, they had been deprived of this healthful esculent, and when they finally got a supply, no table delicacy could be more delicious. Daniel and Mark Dunham, both now well-known residents of the vicinity, are sons of Solomon Dunham, who came with Mr. Bartlett, but, as before stated, Mr. Solomon Dunham is not living, and Mr. Bartlett, though living, feels the effect of eighty-one years, and has forgotten much of his long and eventful life, but his wife is in the full vigor of her mental and physical powers, though the mother of ten children, and a monument of the health-giving air of Du Page County, and to her is the writer indebted for the foregoing pioneer reminiscences. Ira Albro, a present resident of Wayne, came to where he now lives in the autumn succeeding the arrival of Mr. Dunham and Mr. Bartlett, and shared the laudable ambitions with the toils of pioneer life with the peers of his age.

Samuel Brand, Mr. Styles, Mr. Whaples (father of Mrs. F. Hull, of Wheaton), Daniel Roundy (uncle of Capt. Roundy, of Winfield), Samuel Talmadge, the Whittacres, the Kershaws, Mr. Hemingway, W. Hammond, Ezra Gilbert, J. V. King, Charles and Wesley Gray, Reuben Walpole, Joseph Davis, W. Farnsworth,



Joseph McMillen (who established the first post office at the place at McMillen's Grove, Daniel Lyman, John Smith (father of Mrs. Colvin, of Wheaton), Luther F. Sanderson, Horace Reed, Aaron Wood, James McCabe, Mr. Hilling (who subsequently died of cholera at St. Charles), Orin Higgins, Thomas Morgan, Luther Pierce, Joel Wiant and James Davis all came to the settlement between the years 1835 and 1837.

In the latter part of 1837, William Kimball, a native of Vermont, came to the place. He was a Methodist class leader and preacher "to the manner born," and here was a field for his clerical learning. He built a log cabin for a family domicile; but, in default of any other place for divine worship, it became also a rallying place from whence to dispense the Gospel, and thither settlers gathered, even from five or six miles distant on foot, on horseback, and with ox teams, to hear Father Kimball preach. He, with the assistance of his neighbors, built a log schoolhouse the next year, which served also for a church, thereby giving the family of Elder Kimball, consisting of a wife and eleven children, more sea-room at home on Sundays. John Kershaw, brother of A. Kershaw, of Wayne, was the first male teacher in this pioneer temple of science, and Miss Julia Talmadge was the first female teacher. She now lives in Aurora, the wife of Mr. Weaver.

It was an event of no small magnitude when this school was established, and its reputation might be envied by some of our modern colleges. It was a subscription school, and was patronized for a radius of four or five miles, some distant ones taking board near by to avail themselves of its teachings. This settlement then belonged to the Du Page Circuit, as the Methodists had named it. After the original Fox River Circuit had been divided into two. Elder Wilcox was the first circuit preacher sent here by the Presiding Elder, and Rev. — Gadding the second. But before either of these

came, Father Kimball had led the way as already stated.

The first hopes of a village in this region found a rallying point at Wayne Centre. William K. Guild, now a citizen of Wheaton, settled there in 1839. The incipient town was on the old army trail, and the land around was attractive. A store was opened at the place by Abner Guild and James A. Nind, in 1844, and, the inevitable blacksmith shop, by John Sherman, about the same time, who was succeeded in the muscular art by E. Eckhart.

Wayne Centre had by this time outgrown her nickname of Gimletville, and the prospect was reasonable that she might become a moderate sized village, like her nearest neighbor to the south—Naperville. Under this impression, she must have a church. Accordingly, one was organized, first as a branch of the St. Charles Church, which was Congregational, that being the religion that most of the settlers had brought with them to the place. It became an independent organization soon afterward, and held services in the schoolhouse till 1852, at which time they had completed a church of their own, its membership numbering thirty. Rev. Ebenezer Raymond was their first settled pastor, who was succeeded by Rev. L. E. Sykes. Rev. E. W. Kellogg was the next pastor, who was succeeded by his son, L. H. Kellogg.

The influence of the railroad which pierces the central portions of the county was now fully demonstrated. It had been running three years, and while towns on its line were growing, those remote from it were decaying. Under these discouragements, the church in Wayne was sold and removed to a society in Bartlett, just over the line in Cook County, in 1879, and Wayne Centre preserves nothing of its early hopes but its name.

The township of Wayne is in the extreme northwestern part of the county, and is known

by Congressional description as Township 40, Range 9. Its surface is quite diversified, being rather more uneven than that of any other township in the county. It has a large number of living springs, several small groves of timber and many transplanted trees and orchards, giving its whole area the appearance of a timbered country.

The West Fork of the Du Page River has its main source in the northeastern corner of the township, and waters its eastern portions, but a small head tributary of this stream flows from Bloomingdale. The little inlets and springs from which this stream is made up are numerous, and present a pleasing landscape as they creep along beneath a tangle of vegetation toward the larger channel, which is more constant here, near its fountain-head, than it is farther down in extreme low water. A saw-mill was erected on it, on Section 14, by Jonas Blank in 1849, who died with typhoid fever soon afterward.

The farms are large, and those who own them may generally be called wealthy. Fine blooded cattle, horses and sheep are a specialty with them, but milk and the dairy business is a growing interest.

The Chicago & St. Paul Railroad touches its northeastern corner, and the Chicago & North-Western Railroad passes through its southwestern portions, and from the elevations of their tracks, reported by the engineers of the two roads, the average elevation of the surface of the township above Lake Michigan is estimated by the writer to be about one hundred and seventy feet.

By the school report of 1882, it has eight school districts and 351 persons between the ages of six and twenty-one years, of whom 218 are enrolled in school lists. Its contiguity to Elgin makes villages unnecessary in the township, and there are none except a small one named Wayne Station, on the Chicago & North-western Railway.

It sprang into existence when the railroad passed through in 1849, at which place Solomon Dunham was the first Postmaster, and Egbert Adams opened the first store, which was in the same building now occupied by H. Campbell.

The following lists show the business men in the place, in 1870 and 1882 :

#### BUSINESS MEN OF WAYNE IN 1870.

Dry goods and groceries, Campbell & Brother, Adam M. Glos.

Carriage factory, John Arndt.

Boots and shoes, Hiram Adams.

Blacksmiths, Vincent Smith, Hasbrook Lozier.

Tin and hardware, James Campbell.

Pressed hay, Case & Arndt.

Postmaster and station agent, A. D. Trull.

#### BUSINESS MEN OF WAYNE IN 1882.

Dry goods and groceries, Adam M. Glos, H. Campbell.

Wagons and carriages, John Arndt.

Boot and shoe maker, Peter Carlson.

Blacksmiths, William Eggleston and Hasbrook Lozier.

Tin shop, James Campbell.

Station agent, H. W. Hubbard.

Postmaster, A. D. Trull.

American Express Agent, Adam M. Glos.

Justice of the Peace, Adam M. Glos.

Cheese factory, three miles east of station, owned by C. W. Gould, of Elgin.

It is due to science to state that Adam M. Glos has been collecting Indian relics for the past thirty years in Du Page and Kane Counties, a great many from Wayne, Winfield and Naperville Townships, which consists of stone arrows, all sizes and patterns; also stone axes in great variety, and many other relics of the stone age. Mr. Glos has explored a great many mounds along the Fox River Valley, none being found in Du Page County.



There is a Congregational Church at Wayne Station, for which thanks are due to William Sayer.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This was organized February 18, 1871. Five members withdrew their names from the Wayne Centre Church, and with the aid of thirteen on profession of faith it was organized, with a membership of eighteen in number, as follows: Simeon Barber, Hulda L. Barber, Albert W. Moffatt, Alice Moffatt, Elizabeth Smith. By profession: Julia Trull, Cordelia Pratt, Roland Hall, Esther Hall, Rhoda Wolcott, Catharine Dolph, Nancy Dolph, Harriett Lozier, Mary Smith, John Arndt, Ellen Arndt, Janette Pixley and Robert Carswell.

ONTARIOVILLE.

This is a station on the Chicago and St. Paul Railroad, about one-half of which is in Wayne, situated on Section 1.

It was platted by William Leesburg April 7, 1874. It affords excellent facilities for shipping the produce of Wayne to Chicago, especially milk, which is an increasing interest in the vicinity. The following is a list of the business men of the place:

- E. Bartlett, station agent and lumber dealer.
- M. Debker, Postmaster and general store.
- Fred Freeman, blacksmith.
- Fred Olendorf, general store.
- C. Ackerman, cheese factory.
- C. Humbrocht, hotel.

CHAPTER XV.

BLOOMINGDALE TOWNSHIP—INDIAN BURYING-GROUNDS—THE MEACHAMS—PIONEER BURIALS—EARLY ROAD DISTRICTS—SCENE IN A SUNDAY SERVICE—TRAGICAL TERMINATION OF A LAW SUIT—SCHOOL DISTRICTS—PETRIFACTIONS—BLOOMINGDALE VILLAGE—CHURCHES—BUSINESS MEN OF BLOOMINGDALE—ROSELLE—ITS BUSINESS MEN—MEACHAM—STRANGE PHENOMENON ON KELLEY'S FARM.

THIS is the central northern township of Du Page County, situated in Township 40, Range 1. Its average elevation above Lake Michigan is above that of any other town in the county, as is shown by its being the sources of both the forks of the Du Page River, and also the source of a western tributary of Salt Creek.

Its general elevation above Lake Michigan is estimated to be about 180 feet, except in its lower portions. A beautiful grove occupies the southern parts of Sections 10, 11 and 12 and the northern portions of Sections 13, 14 and a corner of 15. This grove attracted the attention of the aboriginal inhabitants of the country as a refuge to fly to during the nipping frosts of winter, and also

the heat of summer, and here they made offerings to appease the supposed wrath of the Great Spirit, and here their rights of sepulture were devoutly performed in their own barbaric way, evidences of which are still extant and afford speculations for the archæologist. Their name for the grove was Penneack, which in their tongue was the name of an esculent root which they used for food and which grew there. What the root was the writer does not know. It might have been ginseng. The Indians in their straits have often lived on worse fare than this. Whatever the root was, the Indians made annual autumn harvests of it for two or three years after white settlements had begun at the place which was on the 11th day of

March, 1833, when Silas, Henry and Lyman Meacham, three brothers from Rutland County, Vt., built a log cabin there. They had traversed the broad face of the country that intervened between this spot and their home with their own teams.

The ground was covered with snow, and everything on the broad face of nature around, except the grove, looked desolate and forbidding, but here was a glad retreat and here their stakes were set.

The Meachams were men of broad-gauge charity — could fellowship their red neighbors and lived on good terms with them for the few years that they remained at the place previous to their removal, and the trust and confidence extended to them was never dishonored. Their nearest neighbors were the settlements of Jude Gary, Lyman Butterfield and H. T. Wilson, near the present corners of Milton, Winfield and Lisle Townships — a distance of about ten miles. The following autumn after their first settlement, Mrs. Lyman Meacham died. There was no material at hand wherewith to make her coffin, except the wagon box. This was taken apart, and the boards of which it was made reconstructed into a coffin to receive the remains of her who had come to the place in the vehicle, so soon to serve her for this last purpose. In the autumn of the same year, Maj. Skinner came to the new settlement, and a young mechanic came with him, whose name has not been preserved, but he died shortly after his arrival, and was buried in a coffin made of boards riven from a forest tree and dressed with a plane.

The next years, 1834 and 1835, Daniel D. Noble, Capt. E. Kinney, Isaac Kinney, Noah Stevens, David Bangs, Elias Maynard and Harry Woodworth came to the place. Cupid came soon afterward as a regular immigrant to settle in the country, and drove the first

stake of his claim through the heart of young Noble, healing the wound by making a similar impression on Miss Sybil Stephens, and the priest did the rest by the usual ceremonial. No wedding cards were printed.

As settlements increased, public highways were necessary. The old army trail road, which passed along in its westerly course south of the grove, was older than history, for, when Scott's army traveled over it, the track had hitherto been known as an Indian trail, leading from Chicago to the great Winnebago village, where Beloit, Wis., now stands. But this road only went in one direction, and roads leading to neighboring settlements were soon projected by the authorities of Cook County, in which this settlement then was. Road districts were laid out, and this settlement and the settlements at Warrenville were in the same district, under the charge of an official who was called a Roadmaster.

The neighbors all agreed pretty well together, but still the inexorable law demanded that they must have a Justice of the Peace to settle difficulties that might arise, and Lyman Meacham was elected to this honorable office at their voting-place, which was Elk Grove, about six miles to the northeast, in the present town of the same name in Cook County.

In 1836, Peter Northrup, now a resident of Wheaton, came to the place, and the same year Deacon Elijah Hough and family. Roselle, one of his sons, since so widely known, was then a youth of sixteen, and Cornelia A., his daughter, a girl of ten years. She is now the wife of Hackaliah Brown, of Wheaton.

Moses B. Elliott came the same year, and large numbers soon came in to avail themselves of the advantages of the healthy location and cheap lands that abounded here, among whom was L. E. Landon, now a citizen



of Wheaton, and Waters Northrup, now living in Bloomingdale. Deacon Allen Hills came in 1840, with his four sons—Erasmus O. and Nubria, who are now living at Chicago; Hileman, who still lives at Bloomingdale, and H. B., who died at Wheaton in 1881. Besides these was one daughter—Almeda, who married T. R. Stevens, an early settler at the place, and the same year Dr. Parker Sedgwick and S. P. Sedgwick, his son, now a physician in Wheaton, and Hiram Cody, father of Judge Cody, of Naperville, came to this settlement.

We have now a thriving colony of religiously inclined men, among whom were two Deacons, and, of course, divine services promptly came in, and the following description of one of them, written by Mr. Bronson Hills, and published, before his death, in the Wheaton paper, is a spirited description of one of them:

“Sunday was quite generally observed by the settlers attending meeting at the little log schoolhouse. We must go, of course, with the rest to see what is done. \* \* The seats have no backs. They are made of logs split and turned the flat side up, the face of them bearing the marks of the ax with which they were scored and hewed. Twenty or thirty, including children, constitute the audience, with an addition of about as many dogs as men. Curiosity to see our new neighbors is the principal item of interest now, especially to see the young ladies. That trim-looking girl, with large gray eyes and jet black hair, is not handsome, but there is something peculiar about her looks that induces one to look that way again. \* \* But it is meeting time. Call in your wandering thoughts. The minister has come and is reading the opening hymn. A venerable gray-haired man arises and announces ‘Mear’ as the tune to be sung. He seems to be cast-

ing about for a key to the tune. He has no tuning-fork, but very soon we hear a hum—m. Satisfied he is right, he commences the hymn; all join in singing with a gusto, when lo! half way through the first line the leader stops. The audience sing on, but he has gone back for a better pitch, and, starting the piece again, he is coming on with a choir of one. The girls blush, the boys giggle, the elderly and pious people trying all the while to look grave. The situation calls for a compromise. For the sake of charity, the audience yield, go back and join him, for his deafness was the cause of the jargon. The sermon was passably interesting, and was only disturbed by a dog fight or two.”

Every one familiar with pioneer life will acknowledge the fidelity with which Mr. Hills has described the early meetings, but there was purpose in these first ministers, deacons and laymen, not lacquered with pretentious formula. Virtue had a high standard then, but desperate motives, as if by some freak of the moral law, lurked in the secret recesses of a few moody hearts and soon culminated in a scene of blood.

#### THE KENT TRAGEDY.

Dr. Meacham, the first settler at the present site of Bloomingdale, in 1833, made a claim on what became Sections 14 and 15, built a house on Section 14, and leased both sections to Milton Kent, who came to the place in 1835 from the State of New York. While Mr. Kent held this lease, he had made a claim in Sections 10 and 11, but erected his buildings on the land he had leased of Mr. Meacham. They consisted of a frame house and barn designed for tavern-keeping, occupying but a small portion of the leased land, which portion Mr. Kent said that Meacham had given him. Before the expira-

tion of the lease, Mr. Kent had sold the land, or rather, his claim to it, to George W. Green, of Chicago.

At the expiration of the lease, which was in 1837, Mr. Green demanded possession of the property of Mr. Kent, which was refused. As already stated, Kent had erected his tavern buildings on the property, which, if not at the time in dispute, was liable to be, inasmuch as he had only a lease of the premises. Albeit, let it not be forgotten that none of the parties yet held any claim to the property, which the United States Government recognized, but the State of Illinois had passed an act guaranteeing to those who first took possession of public lands and made improvements on them, could hold them, provided they paid for them at government price when offered for sale.

Meacham now, in order to fulfill his contract of sale with Green, was obliged to bring a suit of ejectment against Kent, which he did, and the court confirmed the title to Meacham, who held the improvements, also, that Kent had put on the land, consisting of the tavern buildings.

The next thing was to dispossess Kent. This was done in the spring of 1840 by the Sheriff of Du Page County, who called in to his assistance several men, of whom Thomas Muir, a young Scotchman living in the neighborhood, was one. In giving the writer information of the affair, Mr. Muir speaks of the two accomplished and beautiful daughters of Mr. Kent and the unpleasant task allotted to him in removing their toilet furniture from their rooms, they, meantime, pleasantly inviting him to join them in a game of ball, but the law was inexorable, and he, impervious to their attractions, obeyed the orders of the Sheriff.

The ejected family now moved their goods to a grove about thirty rods distant, and

piled up the furniture for a sort of wall and overspread these walls with canvas to make a temporary habitation. Night came on with its glooms, and the Kents determined on vengeance.

Besides the father, who was a stanch old man, F. L. Kent, his son, and James Wakeman, who had married one of his daughters, and a Mr. Turnbull, who subsequently married another of them, were all in council together. A quit-claim was drawn up, ready for Green to sign, and they intended to force him to do it by violence, and to execute this purpose appeared at his door the following night, which was Saturday. Green had taken immediate possession of the house from which Kent had been driven, and here the battle was to be fought. First, one of them rapped at the door to gain admission. This being refused, the door was burst open. Green was armed with a rifle, pistol and butcher knife. The first weapon was fired off, but it barely missed the neck of elder Kent. The men were now in the house, and the elder Kent grappled with Green. He snapped his pistol at him, but the hammer in the scuffle rubbed against his person and did not strike the cap with sufficient force to explode it. Next came the knife. Green stuck it into Kent's heart, and he reeled back outdoors, exclaiming, "I am a dead man!" Instantly young Kent grappled with Green, but soon he loosed his hold, for his antagonist thrust the same dagger into his back that had just killed the father. Green in his turn now received a blow over the head with a pistol, which brought him down and the conflict ended. Young Kent was not dangerously wounded. One of the party was left with the old man, who was not yet dead, while the other seized Green, conducted him to the camp of the Kents, presented the quit-claim to him and he signed it; he was then brought



back and left on the doorsteps of his house; his wife had fled to the neighbors to give the alarm, and they soon returned with her to the late scene of conflict. Roselle Hough helped dress the wounds of young Kent, and others helped nurse Green. Happy would it have been for Mrs. Green had her husband been killed in the encounter, for he gave her poison a few years later, and was tried and condemned to be hung for the crime, but he anticipated the hangman a few days by hanging himself in his cell.

He is said by those who knew him to have been totally depraved to all sense of right, cruel to his wife, whom every one who knew esteemed, and unmerciful to everybody. That he once charged a spring with arsenic and poisoned three innocent children to drive their father away is well known, and Thomas Muir, by mistake, became one of the victims of this diabolical crime, barely escaping with his life.

Good fellowship is almost always at flood tide in all new counties. Leaving one's old home for a new place where new associations are to be made, stimulates better emotions in average individuals and improves them in all the social accomplishments that make up a neighborhood. But there are some, even among pioneers, who take council only with sinister motives, and regard others with whom they may come in contact as instruments by which they may improve their own standing pecuniarily, which to them is the only measure by which anything can be gauged. Any consideration that cannot be measured by money, or its equivalent, is a myth to them. When two such persons are pitted against each other, the result is always hostile. Neither have learned how to offset aggressive action with discriminative prudence, but act only on impulses, and those selfish and evil ones.

These unfortunate people generally manifest about as much prudence as a hen that attacks a bull dog in defense of her chickens, or a partisan politician who often persists in running for a courted office, when ordinary reflection ought to convince him that the people don't want him elected. When two such persons are brought into relations with each other, the result may be a tragedy, as it was in this case. Neither of the men engaged in it were accounted idiots, but yet it cannot be denied that when men do common-place kind of acts, or business, with as little foresight as they did criminal acts, they are accounted fools. It hardly need be told that the court did not regard the quit-claim that Green had signed to the property on that fatal night as binding.

There are still many persons living in the neighborhood who were residents of the place at the time this tragedy occurred, and the shock it made to the public sense of justice is still fresh in their minds, though great moral, religious and physical changes have since had place. Of the two former, the clerical Sunday service is an index. Of the physical changes that have come over the face of nature, the drainage of low lands and diminution of streams is a marked one. On the little rivulet then called Shaw's Creek, which took its rise just south of Meacham's Grove, Hiram Gooding erected a saw-mill in 1844. It worked about three months annually, but now there is not water enough in the little wet-weather brook to propel a saw mill, except during some excessive fall of rain sufficient to cause a flood. Fine fish were caught in this brook in the early day, such as pickerel and bass.

As late as 1850, the southern and western portions of Bloomingdale Township were but sparsely settled, but the road from Chicago to Galena passed along the northern portions,



*R. F. Benjamin*



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and was one of the principal thoroughfares leading to the West, and at that time was of as much local importance as a railroad is in our day, and it gave promise of future wealth, which would have been realized but for the railroad system, which subsequently drew this trade and travel into other localities. The Chicago Pacific (now the Chicago & St. Paul Railroad), which was finished through the northwestern part of this township in 1873, sets it now on an equal footing with its adjoining ones, as the railroad facilities for easy marketing.

There is no waste land in the township, but all of it high, rolling and fertile, affording excellent dairy farms, to which interest there seems to be a tendency. There are twelve school districts, and, by the school census, 366 persons between the ages of six and twenty-one years. Schools are sustained on an average of between seven and eight months in the year.

There is a cheese factory in the southeastern part of the township which consumes 4,000 pounds of milk and makes 135 pounds of butter and 280 pounds of cheese daily. William Rathge and Fred Stuenkel, proprietors.

The Coverdale Creamery, in the southwest part of the township, does a similar amount of business.

Many petrifications of nuts and various vegetable forms are found in the creek that runs along the northern fringe of Meacham Grove.

The village of Bloomingdale grew into existence as a convenience for the surrounding farmers—a depot from whence their wants for store goods could be supplied. It was first called Meacham's Grove, and, being on the early stage road from Chicago to Galena, and eligibly located on the border of the grove, it had a fair prospect of becoming a large village.

In 1843, there lived at the place H. Meacham, Deacons Hough, Hills and Stevens; Moses Hoyt, who kept tavern; Levi H. Kinne, F. Kinney, W. Northrup (Postmaster), H. Woodruff, James Vint, Hileman Hills, Nubria Hills, sons of Deacon Hills, together with others sufficient to make a good beginning for a town. A mile to the east, Mr. Tupper kept another tavern. The site of the town is said to be the most elevated land of any village in the county, being 190 feet above Lake Michigan. The plat of the town bears date of January 11, 1845, H. S. Hills, proprietor—situated on the northwest and northeast quarters of Section 15, Township 40, Range 10. About thirty-five families live in the village. An excellent spring of pure water breaks out of the ground just west of the village, at which place Col. Hoyt kept his famous tavern.

The Congregational society of Bloomingdale was established August 22, 1840, and held their services in a log schoolhouse at the southeastern extremity of Meacham's Grove, by which name the village was first known. Rev. D. Rockwell and Rev. Flavel Bascom, who at this time live in Hinsdale, officiated at the ceremonies of organization.

Mr. Rockwell was ordained as first pastor and remained over this charge till 1842, when he was succeeded by H. Colton for one year; B. W. Reynolds, for two years; L. Parker, for four years; N. Shapley, for one year; L. Parker again, for three years; D. Chapman, for one year; H. Judd, for one or more years, who was succeeded by others not known to the writer. The society built a new church in 1851, and, June 13, 1852, it was dedicated, but the limits of their prosperity was reached not long after the new church edifice was occupied. Death removed some, and others went West, while none came forward to take their places. This decimating process went



on till 1879, when the church was sold to the Lutherans. Between two and three hundred members in all have been enrolled on the books of this church, which had a Sabbath school numbering once fifty, and a library of 300 books.

The Baptist Church of Bloomingdale was organized in 1841 by Rev. Joel Wheeler. It first numbered ten members. The next year, a revivalist named Morgan Edwards came to the place and preached with effect. Six new members were added to the church, but no regular preaching was held till Rev. P. Taylor, of Babcock's Grove, supplied them each alternate Sunday.

In 1848, the society commenced building a church. The frame was erected and the question arose whether the site of the place chosen was destined to be the true center of the town. This question hung in suspense, and the prairie breeze whistled through the naked scantlings and rafters of the unfinished edifice while this question was being settled by the events of time. Finally, the locality was not considered a good one, the work was abandoned, another site selected and a church built in 1849. Prosperity rewarded their efforts, the church proved too small for their increasing numbers, and the society sold it for a schoolhouse and built a larger one in 1855, at which time they had over one hundred members. Rev. P. Taylor was the first settled pastor of the church, who remained with them until the church was built which they now occupy. The number of their members is now about fifty. The church has regular preaching and a Sabbath school.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Bloomingdale was organized in 1878, and the next year occupied the church which they bought of the Congregationalists. Rev. Gustave Lambrecht was their first pastor, who was succeeded by Rev. A. B. Mysz, the

present pastor. About thirty-five families belong to this society.

The following is a list of the business and professional men of Bloomingdale Village:

Brown & Verbeck, proprietors of the Bloomingdale Flax Mill, consumes 1,000 tons of flax straw and manufactures 600 tons of tow annually; the firm employs eight men; T. C. Ryan, cheese factory, employs three men, consumes 8,000 pounds of milk, makes fifteen cheeses and 240 pounds of butter daily; bed spring factory, by A. R. Kinne, makes 500 bed springs annually; John Beurmaster, tailor; Robert Gates, C. Eden, wagon-makers; John Shank, George Wallis, William Sleep, Elijah Bond, blacksmiths; O. A. Verbeck, Bradford Hills, carpenters; Henry Rohler, A. Backhouse, shoe shop; Roger Ryan, Charles Hills, Josiah Stevens, artesian well-borers; Thomas Saureman, harness shop; Hills & Deibert, general store; J. R. Dunning, Postmaster and general store; Henry Vanderhoof, physician; G. W. Robinson, Baptist clergyman; A. B. Mysz, Lutheran clergyman; William Rathge, Notary Public; Robert Gates, Henry Woodruff, Justices of the Peace; Josiah Stevens, Charles Pierce, Constables; Henry Holstine, grist-mill, propelled by wind-power, manufacturers of flour and grinds feed.

The village of Roselle, situated in the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 3, Township 40, Range 10, was platted and recorded October 5, 1874, by Bernard Beck. The following is a list of its business men:

Hattendorf & Bagge, general store and agricultural implements; M. Secker, general store; Illinois Linen Company, manufactory of linen fabrics, ropes, twines, etc.; a grist-mill with three run of stones for flour and feed, Henry Holstine, proprietor; Rudolph Milton, blacksmith; grain elevator, by Frederick Langhurst; meat market, by J. Theo-

bald; wholesale meat market, by Fred Golt-  
ermann; lumber yard, by Frederick Thies;  
hardware and tin shop, by Henry Williams;  
H. A. Secker, hotel; Henry Eincke, hotel;  
Henry Sumner, keeps the depot; J. H. C.  
Hattendorf, Postmaster; a public school;  
Henry Woodworth, Justice of the Peace; Jo-  
seph Fidler, carpenter; John D. Behrer,  
boots and shoes; George Staging, harness  
maker.

The elevation of the place is 190 feet  
above Lake Michigan.

Meacham is a station on the Chicago, St.  
Paul & Pacific Railroad, in Section 1, in  
Bloomington Township. It has one general  
store, kept by James Pierce, who also keeps  
the depot and is Postmaster. The Methodist  
Church at the place was first organized as a  
class meeting by Rev. J. C. Stoughton, in  
1851. Elizabeth Pierce, Mary Ann Battin,  
Grace Lawrence and Mr. and Mrs. B. B.  
Miller were the members. They met in the  
old schoolhouse. Here their services were  
held, including their Sunday school, which  
was organized in January, 1858. The next  
year their church was finished and regular  
preaching has been sustained in it till the  
present time. The church when first organ-

ized numbered only six members. Now it  
numbers thirty-six and is under the pastoral  
charge of Rev. T. C. Warrington.

MR. RUFUS BLANCHARD:

Agreeable to your request, I give you herewith a  
statement as to a strange phenomenon that occurred  
on my land in Bloomington in August, 1856.

Observing that one of my fences was prostrated,  
I examined the breach, and found that one of the  
posts had been shattered into splinters from below  
the second board above the ground, including the  
portion of it set in the ground. The portion of  
the post above where the bottom board was nailed  
to it was whole, without the marks of violence, but  
the lower board nailed to it was somewhat shattered.  
The strangest part of the whole was that in the  
identical hole made in the ground in which the post  
had stood, a deep incision was made as if, by some  
violent operation of nature, something had perfo-  
rated it from below up, the evidence of which  
theory being found from the abundance of dirt  
thrown out and scattered for three or four rods all in  
one direction—probably owing to the wind. The  
splinters of the lower part of the fence post were  
also scattered the same as the dirt which had been  
thrown out of the hole. I ran a pole about ten feet  
long down the hole, but could find no bottom, nor  
could I hear pebbles strike any bottom as I dropped  
them down. The hole was about six inches in  
diameter, and as clean a cut as could be bored with  
an auger.

DANIEL KELLEY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary  
Public, the 13th day of September, 1892.

W. L. GUY, *Notary Public.*





## CHAPTER XVI.

ADDISON TOWNSHIP—THE MOUNTAIN DAISY—INDIAN ENCAMPMENT—THE ARMY TRAIL—THE SOLDIER'S GRAVE—THE LOG CABIN—HOME TALENT—THE GERMAN VANGUARD—THE PIONEER TAVERN—THE OLD GALENA TRADE—SALT CREEK—FRANCIS HOFFMAN, A LAY PREACHER  
 —THE VILLAGE OF ADDISON—THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL TEACHERS' SEMINARY  
 —THE ORPHAN ASYLUM—PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS MEN OF ADDISON  
 —ITASCA—ITS BUSINESS MEN—LESTER'S—BENSENVILLE—SCHOOLS.

THE mountain daisy is a handsome white flower, about the size of the old-fashioned bell-buttons that were fashionably used on boys' blue satinet roundabouts in the early part of the present century, and discontinued about the year 1835. This daisy was certainly more ornamental than useful. But what had it to do with the history of Addison? Let us speculate. The daisy was so tenacious of life that it was more difficult to kill than blue grass. Wherever it took possession of the land, it outrivalled every other kind of vegetation, and rendered it almost valueless for meadow or pasturage. It grew in several of the towns east of the Merrimack River, in the vicinity of Concord, N. H., especially in Stoddard and Hillsboro, and forced many of the inhabitants away from their mountain homes to seek more fruitful localities, where a better reward met the hands of the husbandman. The writer came from this part of New Hampshire, and speaks from his own knowledge. At Hillsboro lived Hezekiah Duncklee, and from this place he emigrated in the summer of 1833. If the mountain daisy drove farmers away from the place, perhaps their gorgeous beauty gave them a taste for the ornamental, and may not have served a vain purpose. Mr. Duncklee, having crossed the Green Mountains, arrived at Potsdam, in the State of New York, safely, where

he was joined by Mason Smith, and the two started together for the West.

Their road lay along the old historic grounds of Fort Stanwix (now Rome), thence across the Genesee River at Rochester and Buffalo, at which place they took a boat for Detroit, where they bought a horse and wagon, and pursued their journey across the State of Michigan to Chicago, which they reached on the 3d of September. They rested here five days, and again started westwardly for the Desplaines River, crossing it at the present site of Maywood, from which place a well-traveled road bore westwardly across an apparently boundless prairie. But, before starting on this road, they encamped for the night in the country so strange to the visitors. The low, flat prairie, and the sluggish river that drained it, were the least of their surprises. The Pottawatomies still owned the entire country to which they were emigrating, and 300 of their number were assembled on the river bank here. It was a picture rarely to be looked on to see these natives just preparing to leave their homes to make room for the new-comers, for they (the Indians) were now bending their course to Chicago to attend the treaty there, destined to convey Northern Illinois east of Rock River to those who had already taken possession of the choicest portions of it before

the bargain was made to sell it, and Mr. Duncklee and Mr. Smith were two more of this class on whom the Indians could look in no other light than that of intruders.

The next morning they resumed their journey, following the trail over which Scott's army had passed eleven months before. It has since been put down on early maps as the Elgin road. It enters the present township of Addison at its extreme southeast corner, and leads thence to the village of Addison, on Salt Creek, and this was the location of the road which the travelers took.

Toiling along their way in this narrow path between two oceans of green, they came to a grave where one of the soldiers who came the year before, under command of Gen. Scott, to defend the country from the Sauks, had found his last resting-place, and the first grave of a white man in Addison Township. Farther along, at Salt Creek, were the tent poles still standing as the army had left them. They crossed the stream and encamped for the night on the prairie, amidst the lullaby din of reptile life. But soon these soft voices of the night were drowned by the sharp yelp of the numerous wolves that hung around the camp attracted by the scent of strange animal life in their midst, but too formidable for them to attack. Pushing forward the next morning, they reached the settlement which the Meachams had made six months before. Here two men in pursuit of a home met three who had already laid claim to one in the verge of a grove that now bears their name—Meacham's Grove. Six months' experience in a country, wild as nature could make it, was productive of much practical information. Everything was to be built new, and the problem was how to begin. The Meachams gave the new-comers the benefit of their experience, and the result was that they proceeded back to a grove on Salt Creek,

north of where they had crossed this stream, and, on the 12th of September, selected a location on the northern verge of a grove, to which the name of Duncklee's Grove has since been given. Mr. Dunckley's claim was on what became Sections 10 and 15 when the country came to be surveyed. It consisted of suitable portions of prairie and timber, as first claims always did till timber lands had all been taken possession of.

The first thing to be done was to build a house. This was no difficult task to accomplish where there was plenty of timber, and all the tools required were an ax, hammer, saw, and adze to smooth the surface of the floor, which was made of split logs, flat side upward, called puncheons, besides which a frow, with which to rive out clapboards for the roof, was necessary. The whole was finished in two weeks, and occupied by the first freeholder of Addison Township. Mr. Duncklee's family arrived the next year, 1834, in August, at the new home, amidst the growing crops that had rewarded the labors of this pioneer farmer. The following June, on the 18th, was born a daughter, Julia A., who, at her maturity, became the wife of Frederick E. Lester. She was the first white child born in Addison, and became the first school-teacher at the place, from which we must infer that Addison was rather tardy in establishing schools, or wished to wait till they could grow a teacher on their own soil. Setting this down to their love of home talent, if the latter was the case, we will pass on to the next thing done here in a similar direction. This was to plant apple seeds, which Mr. Duncklee did in 1836, and his orchard grew from this seed, as the first school-teacher had grown on the fruitful soil of Addison. Both were a success. Miss Julia taught a good school, and the orchard of Mr. Duncklee bore fruitfully, affording a handsome in-



come for its fruit in a few years after it was planted. In the summer subsequent to Mr. Dunklee's first arrival, there came to the place and settled a Mr. Perin, who took sick and died in a few weeks, his being the first death in Addison, except the unfortunate soldier whose grave was seen by Mr. Dunklee, as already told.

Early in the summer of the same year 1834, Ebenezer Dunklee, brother to Hezekiah, came and made a claim adjoining him and Richard Kingston. Thomas H. Thomson, James Bean, Demerit Hoyt and D. Parsons, all from the Eastern States, came and made claims, mostly at the southern side of the grove.

Thus far, the settlement was exclusively American, but close upon their heels, or perhaps ere the last of the above-mentioned had settled, there came to the place the vanguard of the German immigration destined to appropriate the lands of what, since that time, became Addison Township. This vanguard was William Henry Bosque, Barney H. Franzen, Frederick Graue (with his family of five stalwart young men—Dedrick, Frederick, Jr., Luderwisch, Heinrich and August—and one daughter, Willemine, to help the mother garnish the house and the manners of the boys). The main settlement of these Germans was at a small grove, in what is now Section 34, ever since called Graue's Grove; but some of the Graue family settled in what is now York. Willemine was soon married to Frederick Kraige, who also settled near by. Banhard Koeler, who came with Mr. Graue, and Dedrick Leseman, all came the same year, and Young Germany took deep root at the place. Besides all these, Thomas Williams and E. Lamb, from New York State, came in 1834. The next year, 1835, Edward Lester, with his five sons—Marshall, John, Daniel, Frederick and Lewis—came to the place from the

State of New York; also two brothers, Charles H. and Hiram Hoit, and George Rouse, came from the Eastern States, and Young America seemed to hold her own with Young Germany, but soon again the latter, coming in great force, took the lead. J. H. Schmidt, and his son, H. Schmidt, Jr., and Mr. Buchols, who was subsequently killed at the raising of Mr. Plagge's log cabin in 1838, all came in 1835, and the next year, Henry D. Fischer, J. L. Franzen, B. Kaler, D. S. Dunning, Frederick Stuenkle, the Banum brothers, J. Bertram, S. D. Pierce, C. W. Martin, B. F. Fillmore, came to the settlement; and the next year, 1837, Conrad Fischer, father of Henry D., also Frederick J. and August, two of his brothers, and William Asche, came to the place.

The famous old tavern known as the Buckhorn was opened the same year, by Charles Hoit. It stood on the Galena road, two miles west of Salt Creek. It did a thriving business, the farmers to the west as far as Rock River being guests at the place on their way to and from Chicago to market their produce. Teams also came from Galena, loaded with lead, a heavy article to pull through the sloughs that intervened between the two places. As prices range now for every kind of supply, a teamster would find his bills payable larger than his bills receivable, if he had lead given to him free, and hauled it to Chicago to sell at the going price, if he paid common hotel fare and allowed the customary rates for the use of his horses and pay for his own time; but conditions were different then. His horses bated on the prairie for rough feed, and ate their allowance of corn or oats from the feed trough attached to the wagon, which was brought from the farm from whence they came. The owner of the team slept in his wagon, except in very cold weather, and brought a portion of his food from home, pat-

ronizing the tavern for only an occasional meal, or for hay for his horses, when the prairie did not furnish grass, which was from the time of its being burnt over in the fall till the following June.

It was about this time that Salt Creek received its name. A teamster named John Reid, from Oneida County, N. Y., was employed to haul lead from Galena to Chicago, and on one of his trips, loaded back with salt, and, in crossing this stream, got "stuck" in the mud. The water was high, flooded his load and melted it away ere he could get help to pull it out. The consequence was that the creek ran brine for a few hours, and received a name which is also a memento of the early toils of the teamster.

Everything was cheap then, and a hotel or anything else could be carried on at but trifling expense. If the income was small, the outgoes were still smaller. Ten cents for the hay for a horse during the night, and 15 cents or 20 cents for a meal for the teamster, were ordinary charges.

All other charges were proportionate, including the expense incurred for dispensing the early Gospel. Divine services were held in schoolhouses, or sometimes in private houses.

The Germans who settled this township were Lutherans. Rev. Koschon was their first preacher. Services were sometimes held in the house of Mr. Schmidt. He remained pastor for about two years, when his place was supplied by Francis Hoffman, the same who subsequently opened a bank in Chicago in connection with Mr. Gelpke. He now owns the model farm of the State of Wisconsin. Mr. Hoffman was schoolmaster, as well as preacher, and the old log cabin where he gave the rudiments of science to the young generation of his time stood where the house of Lewis Schmidt now stands, in Addison Village.

The village of Addison is situated on Sections 21 and 28, on the east side of Salt Creek. Its elevation above Lake Michigan is about one hundred and twenty feet.

It was one of the early settlements of the township, and, as these settlements progressed, became a central point for a village, post office and stores to accommodate them. But the chief elements of a village in the place are its educational institutions, the history of which, together with that of the church, will constitute substantially the history of the village itself.

#### GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The first German settler came to Addison, then known as Duncklee's Grove, in 1834. As long as a public ministry was not established with them, they would assemble on Sundays for prayer and devotional reading at their own homes, going the rounds in the neighborhood. Later, they had occasional visits of clergymen. In November, 1842, a congregation was organized, about twenty families joining, some of Reformed, some of Lutheran persuasion. Accordingly, they adopted the name of the German Reformed Lutheran Congregation. Forty-eight acres were purchased as a site for a church, parsonage and cemetery. The membership increasing, a Lutheran minister, Rev. E. A. Brauer, was called in November, 1847, and by a unanimous vote it was resolved no longer to be a mixed, but a truly Lutheran Church. The new name, the German Evangelical-Lutheran Congregation, was adopted. In the following year, the Reformed members severed their connection and organized a new church, receiving from the Lutheran congregation \$170 in return for their former contributions, and \$65 for their share of church property.

Following is the confession of faith of the congregation, as contained in Section 2 of its



constitution: "As such (a Lutheran Church) the congregation professes the holy and divine word of the Old and the New Testaments, as the doctrine of the same is laid down in the public confessions of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, viz., the three ecumenical symbols, the unaltered Augsburg confession, the apology of the latter, the Smalcaldian Articles, the two catechisms of Luther, and the Formula of Concord. By the rule of these confessions, since they are taken from the Word of God, all doctrinal and religious disputes that may arise in our midst shall be decided."

The congregation now owns a large brick church, 42x85 feet, steeple 150 feet high, which was dedicated to its sacred purposes December 11, 1861. It was built, furnished and provided with pipe organ at an expense of about \$12,000. Adjoining the church is a spacious parsonage, valued at nearly \$4,000.

The members are scattered over a district fourteen miles long and twelve miles wide. The congregation is subdivided into four districts, three of which support one school each, and one two schools, one of the latter graded into three classes. All expenses for support of church and schools are provided for by voluntary contributions of the individual members, now numbering over two hundred families.

The pastors in charge from 1847 were: Rev. E. A. Branor, till 1856, when he accepted the call of the Lutheran congregation at Pittsburgh, Penn.; Rev. A. G. Francke, till January 3, 1879, when he was called off by death; Rev. T. I. Grosse, who is still pastor at present.

The congregation strictly insists on having the children of its fold instructed and educated in the parochial schools of the four districts, presided over by six male teachers and one female teacher. The number of pupils

at present is about three hundred and fifty-five. Both the English and the German languages are means of instruction, it being the earnest desire of the congregation that their children, whilst retaining their mother tongue, should master the ruling language of the country. The teachers now in charge of the schools are: West District, Mr. H. Bartling (since 1849), Mr. C. Greve, Miss B. Heidemann, Mr. A. Meder; East District, Mr. H. Cluever; North District, Mr. E. Rosen; South District (Elmhurst), Mr. A. Bader.—H. BARTLING.

#### GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN TEACHERS' SEMINARY.

The German Evangelical Lutheran Teachers' Seminary at Addison, Du Page Co., Ill., is an institution for educating Evangelical Lutheran parochial teachers. In the year 1855, several Lutheran pastors and teachers in Milwaukee privately opened this normal school there. Two years later, they offered the institution to the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other States. The offer was accepted, and the seminary next located at Fort Wayne, Ind., in close connection with the Concordia College, another of the several institutions of the synod. A Professor was appointed by the synod, who became at the same time Director of the Seminary Department, and who was assisted in his special work by the Professors of the college. In 1861, a second Professor for the seminary was called. In 1863, it was thought expedient to accept an invitation from the German Evangelical Lutheran Congregation at Addison, Ill., to permanently locate the seminary in their midst. One year after this, the necessary buildings for sixty scholars and two Professors, with their families, were erected, viz., a main building, 64x40 feet, containing basement, two stories,

and a high and airy dormitory, and, north and south from it, two wings, each 32x15 feet, built of brick, and at a cost of upward of \$16,000. Later, as the number of students increased, two other large wings were added, first one to the north and then one to the south, each at the cost of about \$10,000. The entire length of the building is now about 208 feet. The faculty at present consists of six regular Professors—E. A. W. Krauss, C. A. T. Selle, Karl Brauer, C. Hentzschel, Th. Brohm and E. Homann—two of whom teach almost exclusively music—singing, violin, piano, organ. Two of the six have their dwellings in the main buildings; here, also, the Steward, Mr. V. von Dissen, resides, who has to provide the students with their board. Four Professors are supplied with spacious and comfortable frame houses. The present number of students is about one hundred and thirty, all males. In the course of five years, they are taught all the branches necessary to qualify them to become teachers, both in the German and English languages, and, besides, such branches as are requisite for a good general education. The parochial school, which is quite near, affords them the necessary opportunity for practical exercises in teaching. By the liberality of the synod, they receive their tuition and lodgings gratuitously; the members of the congregation supply them with clean linen, and for board they have to pay but very little, since numerous friends from far and near send large quantities of provisions to the seminary kitchen. The annual number of alumni varies from twelve to twenty-five. As they did come here from all parts of the Union, not to speak of those that came directly from Germany, so they receive calls from almost all parts of the United States, and many more are wanted than the institution can furnish. The Board of Su-

pervisors for the seminary consists at present of Revs. T. J. Grosse and H. Wunder, and Messrs. E. H. W. Leeseberg, Henry Oehlerking and T. C. Diener.—C. A. T. SELLE.

#### THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ORPHAN ASYLUM.

This asylum is situated in the immediate vicinity of the German Evangelical Lutheran Teachers' Seminary, and of one of the parochial schools of the German Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of Addison. It is the joint property of twenty-three Lutheran congregations and societies in Northern Illinois, eight of which large congregations are in Chicago. This association commits the general management of its business to a board of seven persons, elected for a term of three years. The members now constituting the board are: Rev. T. J. Grosse, of Addison, President; Prof. C. A. T. Selle, of Addison, Vice President; Rev. F. M. Grosse, of Harlem, Secretary; Mr. H. Bartling, of Addison, Cashier; Mr. E. H. W. Leeseberg, of Addison; H. C. Zuttermeister, of Chicago; I. O. Piepenbrink, of Crete, Ill., Trustees. The orphan house is under the superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. John Harmening, assisted by Mrs. Nickel, one baker and five servants.

According to its constitution, the Orphan House Association proposes to provide for and to educate orphans and half orphans that are intrusted to the same to such purpose by their guardians or by surviving parent, or that God sends by other ways. The association educates the children in the full truth of the Divine Word, as this truth is intrusted to the Lutheran Church, and thus endeavors to lead them to the Lord Christ and to heaven; but it is also earnestly solicited to prepare its wards for a blessed and hopeful life in this world, that may redound to the honor of our own great God. In order that this purpose



may be accomplished as far as possible, children must be committed to the care of the association till they are eighteen years of age. Up to the time when they are confirmed, they stay in the orphan house, and after confirmation, the association, through its officers, provides suitable situations for them—to work as servants, to learn a trade, to pursue studies with the view to serving the church, it being understood, however, that the association retains the exclusive control of the children up to the completion of their eighteenth year. Whenever it is necessary and practicable, the association provides for the support of its wards also, after this period. Orphans are received irrespective of previous creed of parents, or of creed of surviving parent. (Constitution, Section 4.)

In 1873, forty acres were bought for \$4,425. A little house on this property was occupied as a temporary home by the Superintendent and six orphans, and was dedicated October 11, 1873. In 1874, the east wing of the present home (one and a half stories high, 65x38 feet, extension 30x28 feet) was erected, at a cost of \$6,814.27. It was dedicated October 28, and, at that date, harbored eighteen orphans. In 1878, the main building, 50x50, two stories, was built, and was dedicated November 7. This part cost \$5,122.25.

From October 11, 1873, when the home was opened, till June 28, 1882, 154 children were received, of which 106 are still in the institution; five died, ten were returned to their relatives, twenty-nine serve on farms and in families, and four are now preparing for service in the church—two at the Addison Teachers' Seminary, two at Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind.

The orphans attend the graded school (three classes) of the German Evangelical Lutheran Congregation. Here they are instructed in

the Lutheran faith, German and English languages, and in all common branches.

Funds and endowments there are none. The institution depends for its support on voluntary contributions. The cash amount of these was, in 1873, \$3,070.06; in 1874, \$6,095.03; in 1875, \$2,870.24, in 1876, \$3,367.82; in 1877, \$3,893.85; in 1878, \$5,815.23; in 1879, \$5,090.39; in 1880, \$4,762.19; in 1881, \$4,808.60. The many donations of clothing, provisions, etc., are an essential source of income.—H. BARTLING.

#### IMMANUEL'S CHURCH.

The Immanuel's Church of the German Evangelical Synod was founded in Addison in 1859, under the pastoral charge of Rev. C. Braemer. He has been succeeded by Revs. C. F. Warth, Phillip Albert and Gustavus Lambrecht, the latter being the present pastor. The present membership of this church is ninety families.

The following are the professional and business men of Addison:

- Rotermund & Weber, general store.
- F. Triechler, general store.
- H. Overcamp, blacksmith.
- Charles Harloff, wagon-maker.
- J. G. Franke, M. D.
- Charles Shulle, meat market.
- Henry Schneider, hotel.
- Charles Strauchild, harness-maker.
- John Giehls, custom tailor.
- W. Golterman, custom tailor.
- W. Licht, boot and shoe maker.
- F. Tuon, wood-turner.
- W. Holstein, carpenter and builder.
- H. Hoefener, mason and plasterer.
- Louis Stuenkel, cheese factory—7,000 to 8,000 pounds of milk daily.
- Rev. J. Grosse, Evangelical Lutheran Church.
- H. Bartling, Postmaster and school teacher.

Cristian Grier, school-teacher.

C. Kraus, Director of Addison Seminary.

C. Hantchell, Professor of Addison Seminary.

E. Sella, Professor of Addison Seminary.

C. Brauer, Professor of Addison Seminary.

Th. Brolum, Professor of Addison Seminary.

E. Homann, Professor of Addison Seminary.

J. Harmening, Orphan Father—110 orphans there at present.

W. Leseberg, Justice of the Peace and Notary Public.

Itasca is a pleasant village on the Chicago & St. Paul Railroad, at its crossing of a tributary to Salt Creek. Here Dr. Elijah Smith settled in 1841, and still lives at the place. He platted the town May 14, 1874. The banks of the stream that passes through it are firm, and graduate upward from it on both sides. Its elevation above Lake Michigan is 170 feet. Dr. Smith gave the railroad the right of way to build the road through the place, and \$400 toward building the depot.

There are two theories as to the origin of the name Itasca. If it has an Indian derivation, it is from the Ojibwa dialect—Ia, to be; totah, the female breast; hence, the lake from which the Mississippi draws its first source is called Itasca, and this town is named after it.

Another theory gives the name a Latin origin—Veritas caput, true head, Itas, in the first word, and ca, in the last, being used to signify that Itasca Lake is the true head of the Mississippi River. Which of these is the true root of the word the writer is unable to determine.

The following are the business men of Itasca:

Elijah Smith, physician.

A. G. Chessman, steam power for grain elevator, cheese box and tub factory.

Henry F. Lawrence, general store.

A. G. Chessman, Postmaster.

Chessman & Cramer, carpenters and builders.

Henry Ahlenstorf, boots and shoes.

Ernst Schroeder, blacksmith and wagon-maker.

Lewis Magers, grain elevator, coal and lumber.

William Baruth, general store.

Henry Dragermuller, blacksmith and wagon-maker.

August Hartman, meat market.

Hendricks Bros., proprietors of cheese and butter factory; 5,000 gallons of milk used daily; 200 pounds of butter and 400 pounds of cheese, daily production.

Henry Senne; agricultural implements.

John Holland, mason.

Haberstich Godleib, flax-dresser.

M. & W. Browne, depot masters.

Salt Creek, or Lester's, is a station on the Chicago & St. Paul Railroad, at its crossing of Salt Creek. It is yet very new, and has but one store, which is kept by F. E. Lester, who is Postmaster at the place.

It has a cheese factory, owned by Mr. Lester.

#### BENSENVILLE—BY HERMAN H. KORTHAUER.

The present site of Bensenville, located in Sections 13, 14 and 23, was purchased by Dedrich Struckmann, T. R. Dobbins and Col. Roselle M. Hough, of John Lemarche, in 1872; shortly after, Hough's interest (one-fourth) was purchased by Frederick Hener and Henry Korthauer.

The purchase was subdivided in 1874, two years after the Chicago & Pacific Railroad was built, and a post office obtained, Henry A. Glos being appointed Postmaster. It had already become an incorporated village, its plat recorded bearing date of October 10, 1873.



In 1879, the Chicago & Pacific Company becoming insolvent, the road was purchased by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, a change greatly beneficial to the northern portion of the county; new steel rails were substituted for the old track, the road-bed raised, new buildings erected and increased facilities given.

The water supply being insufficient, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company contracted with W. H. Gray, of Jefferson, Cook Co., Ill., a professional borer of artesian wells, for an artesian well. Work was commenced August 1, 1881, and, after five months' continuous labor, day and night, and an expense of \$5,000, it was sunk to the depth of 21,198 feet 8 inches, the greater portion of the distance being through solid rock.

The water obtained, on analysis, proved to be almost chemically pure.

It rises thirty-eight feet above the surface, and has a temperature of sixty-eight degrees Fahrenheit, flowing about one hundred gallons per minute.

The village has about two hundred and fifty residents, the majority of whom are German.

This is the largest village in the town of Addison, and the most important station between Chicago and Elgin.

The location is high, and an abundance of good water is found at a depth of about twenty feet.

The dairy interests of Bensenville and vicinity are by far the most important. Over three hundred thousand gallons of milk are shipped annually to Chicago, and double that amount is manufactured into butter and cheese. During 1881, 150,000 pounds of butter and nearly 400,000 pounds of cheese were made here.

Bensenville is the home office of the Addison Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company.

This company was incorporated on the 3d

of March, 1855, for a term of twenty-five years, Diedrich Struckmann, Henry Rotermund, Frederick Schmidt, John E. Kiessling and John H. Franzen being the charter members.

The first officers were: William Rotermund, President; Benjamin F. Filmore, Secretary; Henry Rotermund, Treasurer; Dr. A. W. Heise, D. Struckmann, Frederick Schmidt and H. Rotermund, Directors.

In March, 1879, the charter was extended thirty years, or to 1909.

Since the establishment of the company, business has increased steadily from year to year, all losses have been promptly paid, and the affairs managed satisfactorily to the members.

There are now in force 2,022 policies, insuring \$2,338,352 of property.

The present assets are over \$125,000.

A general meeting of the members occurs annually, on the second Saturday in January.

The quarterly meeting of Directors is held on the second Saturday in January, April, July and October.

The officers for the current year (1882) are: Henry Bosenberg, President; Herman H. Korthauer, Secretary; Barney L. Franzen, Treasurer; H. Bosenberg, B. L. Franzen, Henry L. Glos, L. Wolf, Phillip Bohlander, John Longguth and Henry Kolze, Directors.

The first church in Addison Township was organized in 1837 by Rev. E. Benberger.

For three years, the services were held in a small log house on Louis Schmidt's farm.

In 1840, Rev. F. A. Hoffmann assumed charge; there being no house provided for the pastor, he was obliged to live with the members, moving weekly from house to house. During 1840, a frame building was erected near the present site of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, where services were held until 1847.

In 1847, Rev. Hoffmann severed his connection with the church, and Rev. Ernest Brauer, a Lutheran minister, was installed, with the understanding that the services were to be conducted as formerly to suit both factions of the congregations, one portion of which was Lutheran and the other Reformed Lutheran.

About six months after, it became evident that the union services could not be continued; accordingly, a division took place, the Lutherans retaining possession of the church, and the Reformed Lutherans, twenty-one in number, organizing under the name of the Evangelical St. Johanne's Society.

The names of the first members were Henry Hoppenstadt, Fred Federke, Barney H. Landmeier, J. H. Schoppe, J. G. Landmeier, Fred Heine, H. Kolze, Fred Volberding, G. Eitermann, W. Niemeyer, John H. Franzen, J. H. Korthauer, H. Kirchof, Christian Duntermann, J. B. Schoppe, H. Volberding, John Franzen, H. Hartman, J. H. Duehna, G. H. Frazen, F. Dierking.

A church was built in the winter of 1849-50, in Section 12. The first pastor of the new congregation was Rev. Wucherer, who died one year after taking charge. He was succeeded by Rev. Ulrich Moecklin, who remained until his death, which occurred in 1868. Rev. Peter Lehmann then assumed charge, and was their pastor until 1880. Under his pastorate, a handsome church, a parsonage, schoolhouse and a dwelling for the school teacher was built, eighteen acres of land purchased, besides expending a large sum in beautifying the church grounds and cemetery.

Rev. Mr. Lehmann resigned in 1880, and was succeeded by Rev. Bower, who is the present pastor. The church is in a flourishing condition, having over 400 members.

The following is a list of the business and professional men:

C. A. Franzen, lumber, grain, coal, flour and feed.

P. J. Tiedemann, dry goods, groceries, crockery, etc.

Christian Hiebenthal, Postmaster, groceries, boots and shoes.

Hermann H. Korthauer (Notary Public), stoves, agricultural implements and general hardware.

Henry Ernsting, merchant tailor.

Herman Fiebrandt, tinner, also dealer in hardware, etc.

Louis Markmann, hotel.

Christian Koch, hotel.

Louis Schroeder, blacksmith.

Charles Martin, blacksmith.

Charles Sandhagen, wheelwright.

Henry Wellner, furniture, burial cases.

Frank Ort, harness, saddles, etc.

Christian Bauche, mason.

Henry Schmidt and Louis Biermann, manufacturers of tow.

August Seuf, butcher.

Frank Hornbostle, butcher.

William Struckmeyer, butter and cheese.

Gustaf Gutche, shoemaker.

Frederick H. Bates, M. D., physician and surgeon.

A. D. Swenson, V. S., veterinary surgeon.

The town of Addison occupies the extreme northeastern corner of Du Page County. Its surface is generally quite level, but its drainage good, as its elevation is sufficient to make it so. Its soil is of the best quality, producing corn, oats and other cereals in great abundance. But the dairy business is getting to be its chief agricultural interest. The extensive groves of this town have been, and are still, of great value to the farmers, affording abundance of lumber for fencing, as well as a large supply of fuel. They have also



served a valuable purpose in modulating the extremes of summer and winter, and have proved a substantial inducement to settlers.

There are now five school districts in the town, in each of which good schoolhouses

have been built, which, together with the literary institutions of the village of Addison, place the town high in the scale of scholastic education. The school census shows the number of persons between the ages of six and twenty-five in the town to be 525.

