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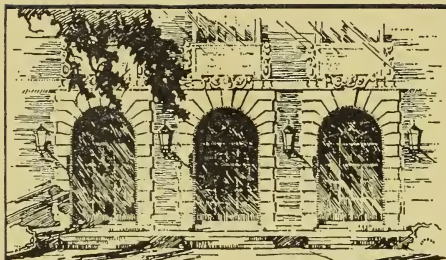
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WAYNE COMMUNITY AND  
TOWNSHIP HISTORY

(1953)



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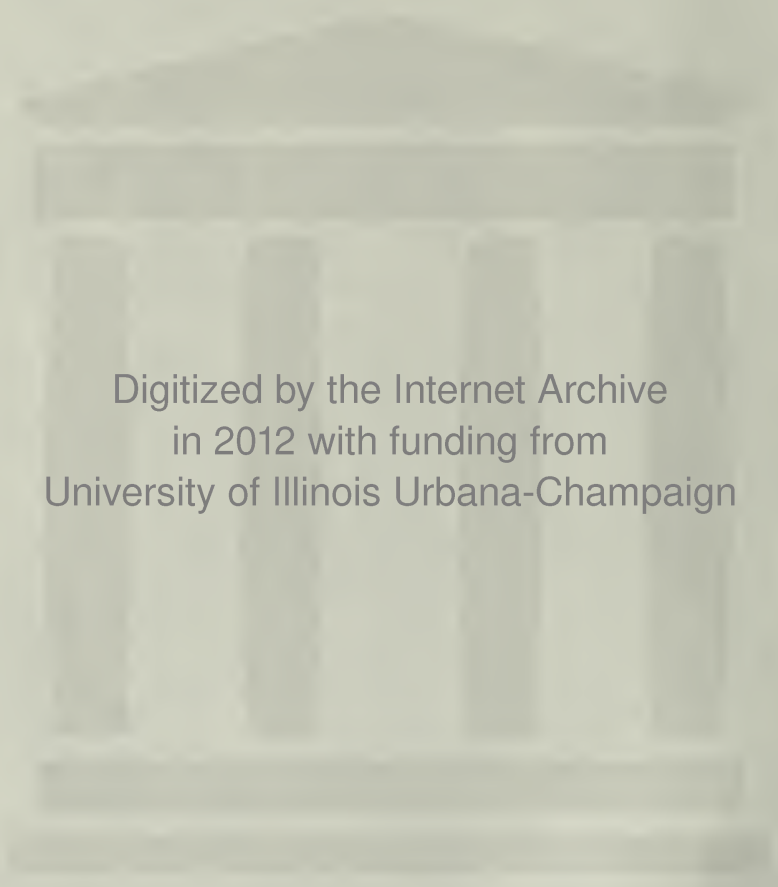
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ILLINOIS HISTORICAL SURVEY





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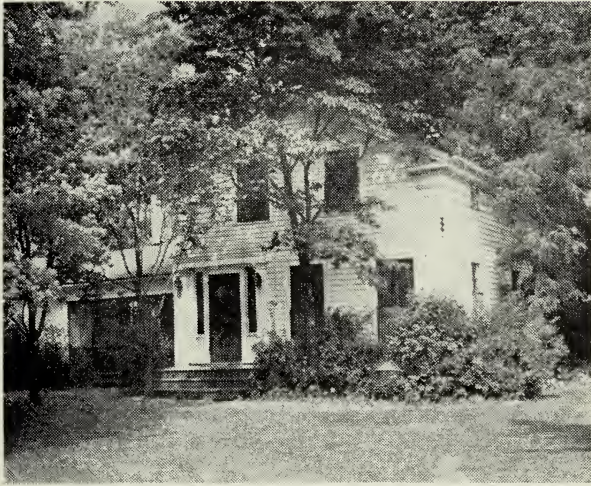
WAYNE  
COMMUNITY and TOWNSHIP  
HISTORY

THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN GENEALOGY  
407 South Dearborn Street  
Chicago 5, Illinois



1111 Page 101

WAYNE  
COMMUNITY and TOWNSHIP  
HISTORY



by *Frederick S. Weiser*  
Hattie G. Glos and Frederick S. Weiser

Privately Printed: July, 1953



A rural scene, typical of the charm of the New England countryside.

## WAYNE TOWNSHIP

*First settlers came in eighteen-thirty-four*

*To stake their claims and build their homes in Wayne:*

*They came from Eastern States and ocean shore*

*In covered wagons, 'midst their stock and grain.*

*They built their homes, then schools and churches too*

*With square blunt nails and hand hewn logs.*

*They cleared the land of stumps for furrows through,*

*For roads, then railroad beds o'er hills and bogs.*

*These thrifty settlers worked with all their might —*

*In peace they struggled to improve their lot,*

*And when their country had a war to fight,*

*They gave the best of men, of food, and shot.*

*A different type of people live there now*

*With gadgets new, too many e'er to slate:*

*But deep at heart — as everybody knows —*

*They are the folk that make this nation great.*

FRANCIS T. PETERSON



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## INTRODUCTION

Those who in the days of Fort Dearborn pushed west of the swamps and flatlands to the rising, rolling country between the DuPage and Fox Rivers never failed to mention the teeming waterways, the glorious hardwood forests, the prairie openings rich with grass and flowers and game. The land that would be Wayne Township lay invitingly around them, heartland of America, filled with fertility, beauty and bounty.

In the three decades before the Civil War a township grew upon this land, receiving to itself the waves of migration that pioneered middle America: Yankees and York Staters, English and Scotch and Irish, and the Germans. All of these pioneers came as farmers; but they saw to it that schools were built for their children and churches to their God. Hamlets grew around schoolhouse and country postoffice and store. Wayne Center, where Army Trail Road crossed DuPage River, became a wagon stop and even developed little manufactories. The first railroad west from Chicago changed that. Army Trail Road was not as important as the new road of rails; and the depot, tavern, and stores of Wayne Village soon eclipsed the old Center.

The prosperity of a burgeoning America during a half century after the Civil War reflected itself in Wayne. The township flourished; the village settled into comfortable permanence and grew more and more like a village of New England while first settlers were alive to see reminders of their childhood homes arise in the maturing township and village west of Chicago.

That Chicago, which in the nineteenth century had sent a railway westward to change the very life of Wayne, in the twentieth century sent a part of itself to alter the township life once more. Rapid transit and the automobile brought quiet Wayne into the orbit of metropolitan commuting. But Wayne absorbed even this rushing life. The commuters assumed country virtues far more than they brought urban manners into the country. The quietness of rural life asserted itself over them. And now, a century and a quarter after its settlement, Wayne is perhaps more itself than ever before, for now it appreciates the values of its history and the virtues of being a bower of quiet in a noisy world and is determined to hold these values and virtues more firmly than before.

## AUTHORS' FOREWORD

This history is a revised and enlarged edition of a twenty-eight page pamphlet published for the centennial of the township organization in 1950. Since the entire edition was sold, and numerous requests were made for copies, and since errors and omissions were discovered in the first edition, plans were made to issue a second pamphlet.

Miss Hattie Glos, one of the co-authors, is descended from one of the early pioneer families and is herself a life-long resident of the township. From her records and at her request have come many of the facts, particularly the family sketches, in this history. Frederick Weiser, a graduate of Glenbard Township High School, class of 1953, has been pursuing lines of historical research since 1949. As secretary of the *DuPage Historical Review* during the three years of its publication, 1950 to 1952, he assisted in the preparation of the history's first edition.

The authors have become indebted to a large number of consultants and patrons, whose generosity with information, time and money has been inspiring. A list of those individuals is included in this booklet.

The authors have endeavored to assure historical accuracy and completeness in compiling this work. Doubtless errors have crept in, doubtless some facts have been overlooked; but the authors hope that a realistic picture has been presented of the mellow years of the past.

HATTIE G. GLOS

FREDERICK S. WEISER

*The home pictured on the title page is Honey Hill, now the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Howard N. Lewis. The lovely old pioneer home, erected in the Greek Revival style of architecture by John Laughlin, stands south of the Wayne Road, west of the village.*

# Wayne Township

The First Settlers

Life on the Prairie

The Township Government

Township Schools

The Township Matures

## Its Communities

Wayne Center

Wayne

Ontarioville

Ingalton

The Illinois Central Communities

Schick or Schick's Crossing — Granger — Munger

## Family Sketches

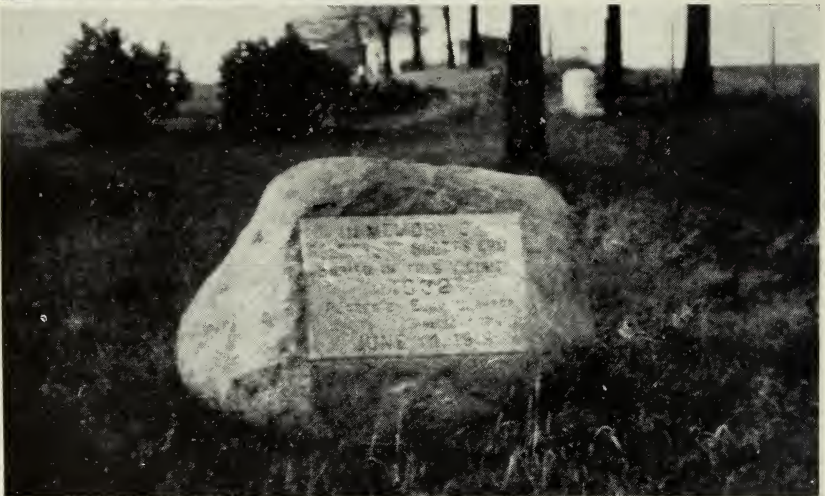
Members of the Wayne Township History Committee

Sources and Acknowledgments

The pioneer St. Charles Road, route of stagecoach, prairie schooner, and teamster's wagon.



A section of McMillen's Grove containing some of the township's virgin woodland.



Monument in Wayne Center Cemetery honoring the memory of soldiers of the Black Hawk War buried nearby.

# WAYNE TOWNSHIP

In the quiet and formative days of the geological past, eons ago, a shallow lake extended inland to cover many acres of the American Midwest. The bottom of that sea became the bedrock formation of Niagara Limestone which lies under the productive soil of this and other nearby states. In time, the sea flowed away and the surface emerged; soon covered with soil, it became subject to the glacier flow which accounted partially for the topography and composition of the land.

Caught between the Fox and DuPage Rivers, Wayne Township's terrain was crossed and recrossed by streams whose meandering courses wore valleys and created hills. Occasionally, a spring burst from within the earth; the West Branch of the DuPage River which arose in the township was fed by these. Groves of trees sheltered animal life in its natural habitat, and prairie grasses and woodland flowers grew abundantly.

As the years passed, North America became inhabited by the Red Man, and trails were worn into the soil. In the Chicago region, the Illinois, then the Miami briefly, and finally the Pottawattamie tribes predominated. The last-named group of Indians had extensive village sites in DuPage County, and because they were the last to leave the area, historians have succeeded in tracing their movements quite thoroughly.

Albert Scharf's map of Indian trails and villages of the Chicago region in 1804 reveals several trails which crossed Wayne Township, among them forerunners of the St. Charles Road (North Avenue), the Army Trail Road, and Route 59. In addition, a mound is shown south of Bartlett, but no camp site was located in the township. Adam Glos, an amateur archaeologist of a half-century ago, never located Indian artifacts in the township, but found the Fox River Valley especially rich with deposits. An arrowhead, found occasionally now coincidental to the spring planting, bears mute evidence of a vanished civilization.

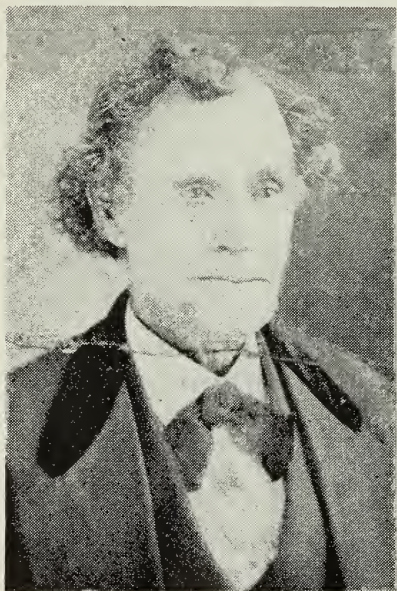
## *An Incident of the Black Hawk War*

For centuries the Indians dwelt in solitude, unperturbed by the White Man and his culture. Then the American came to northern Illinois.

He settled on the river banks and cleared the woodlands. His log cabins replaced the Red Man's tepees; his yellow grainfields grew where once their camps stood. The Indian owners of these prairies and hillocks watched with anxiety the constant encroachment of their lands; all northern Illinois bristled with gunfire as the tension finally culminated in the Black Hawk War.

Late in July, 1832, a company of soldiers under the command of Colonel Abraham Eustis left Fort Dearborn on Lake Michigan. They had been ordered to follow General Winfield Scott who had left earlier with his party, going by way of Naper's Settlement, to take personal command of the operations against Black Hawk. Eustis and his troops took a northern route which led them through what later became Wayne Township.

By August 4, they had reached the West Branch of the DuPage River where an encampment was made for the night. During their stay 2 of their number succumbed to the dread cholera; wrapped in their blankets, they were laid to rest in shallow graves on a windswept knoll. Without pause, the remaining soldiers pushed onward, crossing the Fox River at Five Islands, south of Elgin. Their mission terminated when Black Hawk surrendered; peace returned, and new multitudes of settlers flocked to the frontier.



Permanent settlers who arrived two years later found evidence of the short encampment and hasty burial. A group of lilac bushes was subsequently planted to mark the site, and in 1919, the Elgin Chapter of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution erected a monument to honor these unknown soldiers.

**Robert Benjamin**  
**Wayne Township's First**  
**Settler**

## THE FIRST SETTLERS

Spring had come to Illinois, and the woods were carpeted with violets, buttercups, and flags. All forms of prairie life shook off winter's somnolence and looked with longing to the warmer days ahead. While deep ravines welcomed the melting snows, seeds of prairie grass beneath the soil awaited the warm sun's invitation to rise and cover the fields. In the minds of men seeds of settlement awaited a similar invitation. The seeds would blossom and mature; ere long the tide of settlement would extend to include an unsettled corner of Cook County which would later become Wayne Township of DuPage County.

In May, 1834, John Laughlin and Robert Benjamin claimed land in Wayne Township. As the early county histories report, Benjamin was attracted to his land by a spring which gushed from the earth on the claim, and he settled immediately on the land. Within three days he had erected a log cabin, the first in the township. Laughlin returned to his claim in the autumn.

Richmond and Vallette, in their little history of DuPage County published in 1857, identified the following other early settlers: Capt. W. Hammond, Ezra Gilbert, J. V. King, W. Farnsworth, James Davis, Mr. Guild, Joseph McMillen, Isaac Nash, Daniel Dunham, and Ira Albro.

Rufus Blanchard's *History*, published in 1882, listed these settlers: Samuel Brand, Mr. Styles, Mr. Whaples, Daniel Roundy, Samuel Talmadge, the Whittacres, the Kershaws, Mr. Hemenway, Charles and Wesley Gray, Reuben Walpole, Daniel Lyman, John Smith, Luther Sanderson, Horace Reed, Aaron Wood, James McCabe, Mr. Hilling, Orin Higgins, Thomas Morgan, Luther Pierce, Joel Wiant, Joseph Davis. Within two decades, the township had been fully settled by many of the families now called the "old settlers."

The first step of pioneering was leaving the old home. Most of the settlers sought a more prosperous life. Some were dissatisfied with conditions in their homelands, and multitudes of immigrants came to the shores of America. Others experienced the magnetic lure of the West described in Warren Blank's account of his grandfather's removal from New York:

The older Jonas (Blank) made a trip to Illinois, saw the prairies, and 'York State' didn't look good any more. He sold out, loaded his little family onto a canal boat bound for Buffalo, where transfer was made to a sailing vessel bound round-the-lakes to Chicago. Some trip! Worse than a round-the-world voyage would be now.

The last lap of the journey was made by horses and a democrat wagon out to Wayne Township, DuPage County; the railroad was a thing of the future. This was in 1844, and John Tyler was President of the United States . . .

The story is continued in the words of Rufus Blanchard, who wrote this account from the recollections of Mrs. Edmund Bartlett for his *History*:

On arriving there (the family's new home in Wayne Township) 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 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.



Luther Bartlett's log cabin home, erected in northern Wayne Township, in 1844.



## LIFE ON THE PRAIRIE

Some recollections of Dr. E. C. Guild, published in the *Wheaton Illinoian* in 1907, present a realistic picture of the conditions pioneers found:

Wolves and deer roamed over the prairies of Illinois and for miles in several directions not a habitation could be seen. Chicago contained about 4,000 people, and less than forty families lived in Wayne Township, six miles square. The cabins of the settlers were so rudely built that the snow on windy nights sifted in between the rough half inch clapboards that formed the roof, and the doctor remembers of waking many mornings to find the bed and floor covered with snow. The children's clothing escaped only by being carefully put under the bed.

Log houses were eventually replaced by permanent, frame domiciles. In a letter to his parents in England written from Orangeville (later Wayne Center) December 12, 1847, Joseph Smith gave an account of what it would cost to build a house large enough for two families who anticipated coming to America:

A house 18 feet by 26 will take for flooring 1,000 feet, fifteen dollars a thousand; studs, 800 feet, eight dollars per thousand. Siding 1,200 feet, twelve dollars per thousand. Roof boards and sheeting, 2,500, seven dollars per thousand. Shingles, 4,500, two dollars and a half per thousand. Nails are six dollars per hundred pounds. They are cut by machinery, not wrought. So that with an outlay of one hundred dollars, they can have a house large enough for both families. In my bill I have left out studs for partitions and lumber for stairs and door and window casings, which will be twenty dollars more. The lathing and plastering will be extra also. Lath costs two dollars and a half a thousand, which will lay 500 feet. Lime, thirty-seven and a half cents a barrel. I would not advise them to bring any household furniture, if they can sell it for anything near what it is worth, and nothing, anyhow, that they cannot pack away without much trouble. They may bring all the clothes they have a mind to, as they are dear in this country.

You enquire about land fencing; we fence different ways. The way I like is to put a post about every eight feet, and then buy pine board ten feet long, and nail four boards on these, six inches wide, and one foot wide. In that way fifty posts and a thousand feet of lumber will make twenty-five rods of fence. The lumber will cost about eight or nine dollars. The posts you chop and split yourself. In regard to cattle, cows are worth twelve to twenty dollars, working cattle forty to sixty dollars a yoke.

While many farmers came to the new country, other pioneers sought other means of gaining sustenance for their large prairie families:

Jonas Blank, senior, was an enterprising man. No sooner was he established in his new home than he built a sawmill on the West Branch of the DuPage River. Then, contracting pneumonia from working in the water, as did two of his sons, he and one of the boys died, leaving Saloma with her three hundred and twenty acres and nine children to carry on her pioneer life as best she might. (The death of Jonas Blank, senior, occurred December 17, 1845, and that of the son, Joel, on January 20, 1846.)

For the pioneer children, prairie life was an enriching experience. There was much to do and much more to learn when a home was established on the prairie. From an account by William I. Phillips:



**Water pond to which the pioneers came for soft water, now a part of St. Andrew's Country Club.**

When I was about five years old I looked out early one morning and saw five deer that had made their night's rest in the orchard. It was quite a sight and rather astonishing that deer should have slept so near the house. In those days we had other animals like wolves and pigeons, the latter in such multitudes that they almost blotted out the sun.

One day I discovered a very beautiful animal over back of the house on the hill, and rushed home to tell Father. He went to our neighbor, an Englishman, who had a gun, and engaged him to come over. The Englishman stood ready with his gun while Father dug down in the hole, and suddenly came to a skunk, who got his shot in first, striking the Englishman square in the face. We hurried away from that conflict, which resulted in the death of seven, carrying some strong impressions.

We had no soft water at the house, so every Monday morning two large barrels were loaded in the double wagon and we went about a mile south to the wood lot for soft water. It was great fun for us to get into the wagon and ride with the one who went after the water.

Tragedy was not uncommon to prairie settlers. Whole families were wiped out by dread diseases such as cholera or consumption or throat distemper (diphtheria). Miss Beulah Smith writes of a less common type of death. The event she describes took place in the family of her grandfather, John Smith, on November 19, 1856.

To Lucinda, the eldest daughter, fell the lot of spinning and weaving for the woolen garments needed by the family. The summer that little Sarah was four or five, Lucinda had a dream. She dreamed that she and her mother climbed a ladder which led to Heaven. When they arrived there, the Lord said, "Where is Sarah? Go back and get Sarah." The mother sent Lucinda to bring Sarah, and the Lord opened the door into a room filled with white-clad children, and put Sarah there.

The memory of the dream did not leave Lucinda. When her mother told her to prepare Sarah's winter clothing, she said, "It is no use for she will not need them."

A barn was being built that fall, with huge timbers stacked in the yard, ready for the building. The wife of the pastor of the little church at Wayne Center brought her small grandson to play with Sarah one day, while she inspected little six-weeks old Florence, the last occupant of the cradle.

Suddenly the little boy rushed into the house shouting, "I have killed Sarah!" He had rolled a timber down from the pile and Sarah lay under it.

Her mother raised the timber with superhuman strength, but it was too late. When Lucinda and the other children returned from school that afternoon, the beloved little sister had climbed the stairs again, this time alone, and was with the happy little children in God's House.

From day to day and year to year, the lot of the pioneer was not an easy one, with few diversions to ease the daily toil. As Mrs. Sophia Bartlett recollected in 1908:

Amusements? In those days there was very little in the way of recreation except our neighborhood picnics and gatherings. But the people then were much more social than they are now and there was much more visiting back and forth. I know in those days it was nothing for us to hitch up in the evening and drive five or six miles to a neighbor's house and attend a party or some social entertainment.



**The John Smith home in Section 21 as it appeared in the 1880's. The smaller wing on the right was completed in 1843, and the larger section about twenty years later.**

## THE TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT

During the centuries of colonization which preceded the organization of the United States, Wayne Township was successively a part of the land holdings of the Indians, Spanish, French, and British. Later, the area came under the jurisdiction of the old Virginia Colony, the Northwest Territory, the Indiana Territory, and the Illinois Territory before Illinois was admitted to the Union in 1818. It was included in Clark, Pike, Fulton, Peoria, and Cook Counties; in June, 1839, DuPage County was formed, and divided into precincts.

The area now known as Wayne Township, together with portions of present Bloomingdale and Winfield Townships, was embodied in Orange precinct. Job A. Smith, William Kimball, and Daniel Roundy were appointed judges of elections, to be held in a schoolhouse near Luther Sanderson's home. The original precinct was reduced somewhat in size when Bloomingdale precinct was established in 1841, and in 1844 elections were moved to the Joseph McMillen home.

When Illinois counties were reorganized in 1850, the County Commissioners, of which Wayne Township's Job Smith was a member from 1841 to 1844, gave way to the Board of Supervisors, on which each township would have permanent representation. Wayne was the name assigned to Congressional Township Forty North, Range Nine East of the Third Principal Meridian. Tradition states that the name was selected to honor General 'Mad' Anthony Wayne, who had originally opened the area to settlement.

The first town meeting was held at Joseph McMillen's home on April 2, 1850. In addition to the election of town officials, a number of resolutions were adopted. The town form of government was a cherished institution to these New England settlers. Every man took his part, said his opinion, cast his vote. Excerpts from the business of that meeting, as recorded in its minutes preserved by the township clerk, present a first-hand view of the spirit of the day:

It was moved and seconded and voted that L. F. Sanderson act as moderator of this meeting and Ira Albro act as clerk pro tem . . . Voted that all fences that are four feet high

and well made be considered a good and lawful fence . . . Voted that hogs not be allowed to run at large . . . Voted that pack apes not be allowed to run at large . . . Voted that the people of the town of Wayne will not raise by tax any money to be appropriated to the Plank Road leading from Chicago to Naperville nor any plank road in the county of DuPage . . .

The candidates for the various town offices at this meeting, with the winners designated, are as follows: For supervisor, Luther Pierce (\*), L. F. Sanderson, G. W. Reed, and Henry Sherman; for town clerk, Ira Albro (\*); for assessor, L. W. Moffatt (\*), Charles Adams; for commissioners of the highways, Charles Adams (\*), Myron Smith (\*), Henry Sherman (\*), Joel Wiant, R. Y. Benjamin, Daniel Wheeler; for overseer of the poor, Charles Smith (\*); for justice of the peace, Sidney McNitt (\*), E. L. Guild (\*), L. F. Sanderson; for constable, D. C. Nash (\*), H. W. Farnsworth; for collector, D. C. Nash (\*).

Still an annual event in the township, the town meeting is held the first Tuesday of every April. A moderator is selected for the meeting, just as has been done since 1850. A list of moderators prior to 1900 includes L. F. Sanderson, E. L. Guild, John Glos, Joel Wiant, H. V. Sayer, S. C. Brand, D. C. Nash, Daniel Pratt, R. H. Leake, M. J. Hammond, Thomas Muir, A. D. Albro, B. L. Ballard, and James Shields.

The earliest meetings were held in the homes of Joseph McMillen,



**The Town House**

Lyman Flower, O. C. Wait, and John D. Perry; in 1866 the meeting was moved to the Red School House (later the Smith School). In 1883 James Pierce, Joel Hathaway, and William Sayer were appointed members of a committee to select a site for the town house, and the meeting that year approved its erection. Completed for the 1884 meeting, it stood north of the Wayne Road on Route 59 until 1892, when it was moved a short distance south to its present location.

Wayne Township's citizens have endorsed the Republican party in every election since the formation of the party in the early 1850's. Election of township officials, however, has been handled on a non-partisan basis. Until 1948, the entire township comprised one election precinct, but in that year a second precinct, composed of the territory south of the Army Trail Road, was formed. Its elections are held in the Lakewood Station.

Wayne Township has contributed a number of officials to the county government. From 1856 to 1859, and again from 1868 to 1876 John Glos was Circuit Clerk and County Recorder. Charles Rinehart filled the Sheriff's office from 1868 to 1869, and he was succeeded by John Kline, who served until 1876. Currently, State's Attorney William L. Guild, Jr., is a Wayne resident serving the county.

A list of the township's supervisors, serving on the County Board since 1850, together with the dates of their service, follows: Luther Pierce, 1850-52, 1855; Luther Bartlett, 1853-54, 1878-79; Ira Albro, 1856; Charles Adams, 1857-58; S. W. Moffatt, 1859-60; Samuel Adams, 1861-62; Warren H. Moffatt, 1863-67; Daniel Dunham, 1868-73; Adam M. Glos, 1874-75, 1877-78, 1879-82, 1888; R. H. Reed, 1876-77; James Shields, 1883, 1889; Warren M. Sayer, 1884-85, 1887; Bernard McCabe, 1886; Chester D. Bartlett, 1890-1908; John Schramer, 1908-12, Z. B. Stearns, 1912-1927; Frank W. McCabe, 1927-1949; George R. Pratt, 1949-present.

Other township officials today are James Y. Cooke, Town Clerk; Hattie G. Glos, Justice of the Peace; Frank R. Rees, Assessor; William Mobitz, Highway Commissioner; Abner C. Clark, and Harl Cover, Constables.

## WAYNE TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS

One of the functions of government delegated to the township is the administration of local schools. A board of township school trustees is elected to maintain the various district schools. Orange precinct was organized into school districts on August 1, 1842, by E. L. Guild, G. N. Roundy, and William Hammond, the trustees. Land was valued at \$1.25 an acre at the time of their report.

Prior to that time, the pioneers had financed some educational facilities. In his *History of DuPage County, 1882*, Rufus Blanchard related the story of the first church and school in Wayne Township:

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 and six miles distant on foot, on horseback, and with ox teams, to hear Father Kimball preach.



Benjamin School House, oldest in the township.



He, with the assistance of his neighbors, built a log school-house the next year, which served also for a church. John Kershaw, brother of A. Kershaw, was the first male teacher in this pioneer temple of science, and Miss Julia Talmadge was the first female teacher. 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 teaching.

Records of the establishment of the district schools were not kept, and the earliest authentic information concerning them has been found in the reports School Commissioner Hope Brown made in the columns of Naperville's *DuPage County Observer* in 1852 and 1853. In 1853 he reported that five buildings had been completed in the township, and these were likely for the schools known as the Orangeville (Wayne Center), Dunham's Depot (Wayne), Benjamin, 'Red School' (Smith), and Hammond districts. The Bartlett (Oak Glen), Sayer (Morgan Memorial), and Schramer (Ingalton) schools date from later periods.

The 'Red School', located on the northeast corner of Route 59 and Army Trail Road, was replaced in the 1890's by the Smith School, donated to the township by Newton Smith. Hammond School, also known in early years as the Greek School, originally stood on the south side of the Army Trail Road, near North Avenue, on the Joseph Greek farm. In the 1890's the building was moved across the road onto land given to the district by John Judd. More recently, a brick building was erected for the school's use. The Sayer School, on Stearns Road, was replaced in the early 1900's by the Morgan Memorial School, named for Royal T. Morgan, for many years County Superintendent of Schools. As consolidation became widespread, these schools were merged with other districts in the last decade, and their school buildings sold.

Benjamin School, erected in 1852, is operating in the oldest school building in the township today. The Bartlett School, renamed Oak Glen to distinguish it from the village of Bartlett, is scheduled to be consolidated with the Elgin district in 1953. Both these schools are operating in their original frame buildings. The Ingalton School, formerly named Schramer School and located on the southeast corner of Routes 59 and 64, was originally named for Theodore Schramer who donated the first school. About 1905, a brick building replaced the original frame structure, and a new school was erected closer to Ingalton station in 1920.

## THE TOWNSHIP MATURES

The occupation of the majority of the early settlers was farming. Having come from rural districts in Eastern America, they predated the decline of the national agricultural economy. Richmond and Vallette's 1857 history described the first years of farming in Wayne Township:

But little more grain was raised during the first two years than enough to satisfy the demand at home. Prices were extremely low for all kinds of produce, and market was a great way off. The proceeds of a load of corn taken to Chicago were hardly sufficient to defray the expenses of the trip. One of the first settlers informs us, however, that he **did realize three dollars and twelve and a half cents** from the sale of **one load** of forty bushels, which he took to Chicago in 1836, after using twenty-five cents for expenses.

As conditions became settled, avenues of commerce developed connecting important markets. The Army Trail and St. Charles Roads were the main east-west roads. Wayne Center developed as a trading community on the Army Trail, and Daniel Clark and Giles Billings were tavern keepers on the St. Charles Road. The northeast corner of the township



Original Schramer School as it appeared in the 1890's. The teacher was Miss Anna Carr, who later married Nick Dieter. From left to right, the scholars are Sylvia Halpin, Susie Schramer, Mary Rasmussen, Curtis Carry, Herman Feltz, Eddie Nagel, Albert Feltz, and Charlie Barquist.

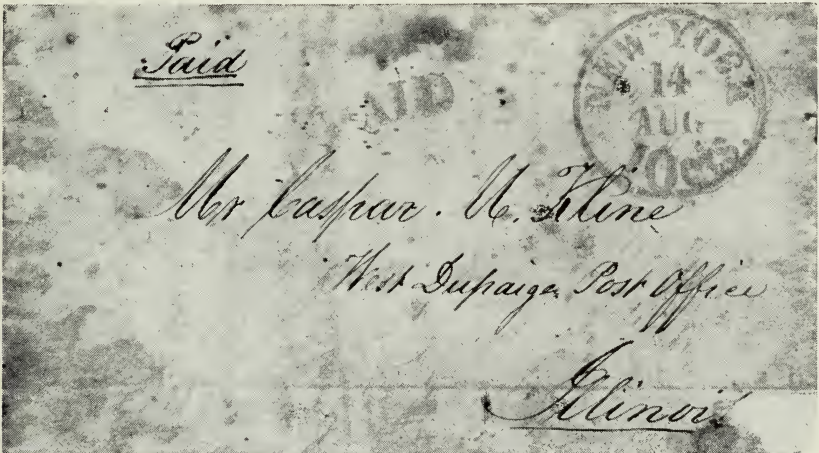
was crossed by the Chicago-Elgin Road, and the north-south route through the township paralleled the present-day Route 59.

There were two post offices established in the township before communities were begun. The first, McMillens Grove, was located near the junction of Wayne Road and Route 59. Its first postmaster, Joseph McMillen, was appointed when the office was opened, June 19, 1844. He was succeeded by Gilbert Raymond on February 17, 1848, and Sidney McNitt on May 30, 1850. The office was removed to Wayne Center on February 28, 1851.

That removal occasioned one of the rare mentions which the township received in contemporary Chicago newspapers:

Site Removed and Name Changed—The McMillen's Grove Post Office, DuPage County, has been removed to Orangeville, and the name changed to **Wayne Centre**, and A. Guild, Esq., appointed Postmaster, in place of S. McNitt, resigned.  
(Chicago Daily Democrat, April 14, 1851)

The other post office was located in southern Wayne Township and was established on December 9, 1845, with R. Y. Benjamin as postmaster. Its name, West DuPage, is a clue to its location, likely in Benjamin's home on the St. Charles Road. The office was moved to the Billings tavern on January 8, 1850, when Giles Billings was appointed postmaster; but on April 19, 1850, the office was moved out of the township.



The cover of a letter mailed to West DuPage in 1848. Letters in those days were written on one large sheet, folded, and sealed with wax. The address was placed on one and sealed with wax. The address was on one surface.

Two other pioneer post offices were situated close enough to the township's borders to serve its residents. The Ringgold office, located in the Ontarioville vicinity was established on June 12, 1846, and discontinued December 4, 1866. Edwin Bartlett, who later founded Ontarioville, was postmaster from 1860 to 1865. Mrs. E. T. Anderson, who owns Bartlett's home, has the pigeon-holes which then constituted the office. The Little Woods post office was established on May 28, 1842, with Edward Brewster appointed postmaster. In 1850 Daniel Wheeler was appointed, and the following year Solomon Dunham assumed the position. The office was moved to Wayne on July 7, 1853.

The importance of postal routes and stage roads declined in the late 1840's and early 1850's when the first railroad in the Chicago area was built. The Galena and Chicago Union Railroad was started in 1848 from Chicago, and gradually extended the following year to Elgin. First cars to Elgin over the route ran on January 22, 1850, and Wayne Station soon became the center of shipping in the township. The main crops reported in 1857 were wheat, oats, and corn.



The Wayne Township section of James H. Rees' map of Cook and DuPage Counties, published in 1851.

A branch railroad to St. Charles was constructed from a point on the Galena line in Section 32 later in 1849. After several attempts to revive the short line, it was abandoned in the late 1850's and the trackage removed.

The township's largest farm was owned by Luther Bartlett, a versatile settler who pursued several types of farming. The first county history, Richmond and Vallette's, wrote:

Mr. Luther Bartlett, of this town, has been more persevering in his efforts to introduce choice kinds of fruit than any other person in this part of the county. Some four years since he procured, at great expense, about five hundred dwarf pear trees, and set them out on his farm. The first two years the trees did well; but during the summer of 1856, they began to exhibit signs of decay. The cold weather of the past winter was also unfavorable, and gave an impetus to the work of destruction commenced by the former season. There are now scarcely a dozen trees living of the five hundred planted four years ago.

The same history continued its account of farming in the township as follows:

The attention of the farmers has been of late directed to the introduction of "blooded" stock. Wool is becoming an important article among agriculturalists. Several large flocks of fine wool sheep are owned here, among which is that of Luther Bartlett, which has numbered over 1,000. Mr. Daniel Dunham erected a barn in 1856, the dimensions of which are fifty by one hundred feet. It has sufficient capacity for 100 head of cattle and 300 tons of hay. It cost about \$4,000, and is probably the largest and best arranged barn in northern Illinois. Land in this town is worth from \$30 to \$40 an acre. Among the best farms in the north part of the town are those of Messers. L. Bartlett, W. Hammond, and L. Pierce; and in the south, those of Messers. D. Dunham and Ira Albro.

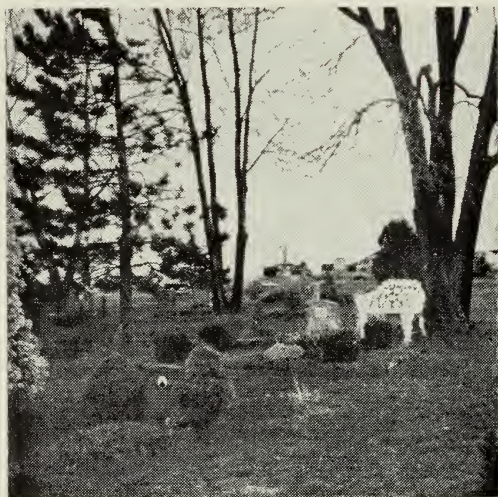
By the end of the Civil War, dairying became an important aspect of farming in this area. In May, 1866, Ira Albro established a creamery which he later sold to Robert Ross who eventually closed it. Another creamery was established by C. W. Gould on the Army Trail Road, a short distance west of Wayne Center. The Wayne Co-Operative Butter Company, incorporated in May, 1885, by A. D. Albro, W. M. J. Carr, and Theodore Schramer, purchased the Gould factory. An addition was made to it in October, 1885, for an engine and cooling room. When railroads

were extensively built during the 1880's, shipping to Chicago was permitted, and the creamery closed.

Other than the creameries and the manufacture of brooms at Wayne Center, there was no major industry established in the township until after 1900. In 1926 Mark Morton purchased the 400-acre W. S. Lee farm at Munger. Morton started the Morton Sand and Gravel Company here, which operated for a number of years, but has since been abandoned.

Considerable industry has centered along North Avenue. In the 1920's large stockyards, devoted to sheep, were located near Ingalton. This property was later sold, and has since become the DuPage County Airport. In the same vicinity, Howard Aircraft located a plant during the war; this plant has since become the property of the Owens-Illinois Glass Works, plastics division. In the process of erection is the Mills Novelty plant, and Modern Water Softener Equipment Company has a plant here.

Of scenic interest in the township is the Wayne Woods, a small forest preserve located south of Bartlett. A small lake and the quiet, unmolested woodlands here attract several forms of native wildlife. St. Andrew's Country Club on Route 59 is popular among west suburban golfers. Perhaps the most unique attraction, however, is the Illinois Pet Cemetery, established in 1926 by Michael J. Bloze, and now maintained by his widow.



**Illinois Pet Cemetery, located south of Ontarioville, is one of the township's most unique attractions.**

More than 2,000 pets of Chicagoland, among them dogs, cats, rabbits, monkeys, parrots, songbirds, a canary, a turtle, and a rooster—are buried in the cemetery, a short distance south of Ontarioville.

Having the smallest population of any township in DuPage County, and lacking an incorporated village, Wayne has been able to retain — and capitalize upon — the rural atmosphere which has prevailed for over a century.

## ITS COMMUNITIES

### WAYNE CENTER

Although the two pioneer post office locations in Wayne Township might easily have become the nucleus of the first community, a log inn located on one of the first roads leading from Chicago served as the impetus around which Orangeville — later Wayne Center — was built. Stimulated by the commerce traveling over the Army Trail and by the growing local population, Wayne Center flourished; then, by-passed by all the township's railroads, it slowly passed into history.

In 1836 or 1837, Henry B. Hemenway, his wife Eunice, and her brother, Elijah Lyman Guild, settled alongside the DuPage River. A year later, Hemenway's parents, Elijah and Amy Hemenway, came to settle in the vicinity, and before long, they established an inn in a log building on their farm. In the mid-1840's, Albert Guild and James Nind opened a general store and contributed directly to the founding of Orangeville. After a few years, the community also contained a blacksmith shop, owned by Henry Sherman; a saw mill, an essential institution in the pioneering country, established by Jonas Blank, Sr., in 1845; and a broom factory, located on the W. K. Guild farm.

The village's original name, Orangeville, was taken from the old precinct which encompassed Wayne Township prior to 1850. With the removal of the McMillens Grove post office to the village in 1851, Orangeville became Wayne Center. For some years the settlement also was known as "Gimletville." Money in those days was scarce, and a large number of gimlets came into the possession of the inn. Eventually they had to be given as change; hence, according to tradition, teamsters coined the nickname for the little settlement.

A schoolhouse, a log structure, was built west of the village about 1844. The district erected a new school building in 1853. On visiting this school in that year, Hope Brown, County School Commissioner, gave it a highly favorable report. He said, in part:

The school in the village of Orangeville . . . contains fifty-seven pupils, and is under the charge of Mrs. L. S. Sikes, a graduate of Oberlin College with an A.B. Degree and assisted by Miss J. A. Guild. This school contains not only the children of the district in which it is located, but it has pupils from other districts and several belonging to other towns. I was highly gratified with the appearance of this school. The room is spacious, convenient and pleasant, the teachers well qualified and efficient, the pupils are interested in and attentive to their studies, and the friends of education in this place are desirous of making this school the **High School** of the Northern part of our county.

In the mid-1840's a Congregational Church was organized in the community, and meetings were held in the local school house. Known as the First Congregational Church of Wayne, the organization purchased about one-third of an acre on the north side of the Army Trail in March, 1853, and erected a small church on it. Its earliest preachers were doubtless itinerant; those identified by the various early county histories are a Rev. Foot, Rev. Parker, and Rev. Ebenezer Raymond. About 1850 Rev. and Mrs. Lewis E. Sikes came to Wayne Center. Their influence on the community was strong, and it is likely that they initiated the circulating library reported to have been flourishing about 1850.

In the pre-Civil War days, feelings were very strong on the slavery issue. Wayne Center, settled by New Englanders, was an Abolitionist



**The old Wayne Center Schoolhouse.**



stronghold. Elias Guild kept a station of the legendary Underground Railroad in his home. His son Rufus recalled hearing of one group of five slaves whom his father received one time at night, kept hidden the next day, and took to Bloomingdale the next night to the next station.

James Nind's partnership in the store was short lived, and Guild became its sole owner. He sold the store to William N. Phillips in 1857, and Phillips succeeded him as postmaster in December. The post office was closed on February 4, 1862, but mail was still brought to the Center. As Rufus Guild wrote:

The post office at Wayne Center was a community affair located in the general store for the convenience of neighbors: mail addressed to them was received at Wayne village and brought to the Center by volunteers about twice each week.

Phillips sold the store back to Albert Guild in November, 1863, and from Guild it passed to Jesse Blank in 1866, to Edwin Hemenway in 1871, and to Mrs. Lucy Gilbert in 1877. Her sons George and Albert ran it for one year before they closed it. Located on the northwest corner of present-day Gerber and Army Trail Roads, the store's merchandise was enumerated in an advertisement of 1876:

E. Hemenway — Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, Hats and Caps, Crockery, Glass Ware, Wooden Ware, &c. All in want of goods will find it to their interest to call and examine my stock and prices.

Rufus Guild described the store as follows:

The general store at Wayne Center was a one-story frame building with front and side entrances, no basement, two windows in front, one of the rear. The windows had wooden inside shutters which were closed and bolted at night. The post office occupied one front window behind the counter. The store was heated with a pot-bellied, soft-coal stove about in the center. Molasses and kerosene barrels in the rear, only one counter, and that protecting P.O. and dry goods; groceries were at far end of counter with gate to admit clerk behind counter. I worked in this store for three months when I was thirteen, and knew the interior well.

The community's blacksmith shop was located on the south side of the Army Trail, directly across from the store. Its proprietor, in later

years, was Jacob Eckhardt. This shop was the scene of an annual Fourth of July prank, staged when the village's boys filled the anvil's base with gunpowder, added a fuse, and listened to the accompanying explosion. The shop was closed about the time of Eckhardt's death in September, 1876.

Rev. and Mrs. Sikes left Wayne Center in the late 1850's, and they were succeeded by Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Kellogg. Mrs. Kellogg continued to offer higher education in the form of a "select school," held in the church building. On Reverend Kellogg's death, February 7, 1861, his son, Sylvanus, assumed the pastoral duties. About 1870 Henry Jacobs began supplying the village's pulpit and was its last pastor. The congregation was split when several members formed the church in Wayne Station in 1871, and it slowly lost its strength. When the majority of the villagers moved to Bartlett, and the community ceased to exist, the church society disbanded, and its trustees, Jonas Blank and Henry Smith, sold its property in December, 1878. The building was given to the Congregational Church of Bartlett, and moved across the county line in 1879.

In the 1890's a Sunday School was established in a home on the Pratt farm. Miss Hattie Fletcher was its teacher, and on the Sabbath morning, she went in her horse-drawn buggy from Wayne to the Center, stopping to pick up her scholars as she went. As the years passed, and automobiles shortened distances, this venture, too, was ceased. One of the community's last institutions, its school, was closed in June, 1942; the school property was sold to Curtis Barnes on May 16, 1953.

Residents of the community had begun to use a hill west of the village for cemetery purposes in the early 1840's. Mary Wheeler, widow of Marcus Wheeler, platted the cemetery in 1850 and sold a number of lots to the early residents. The land passed to Daniel Pratt in November, 1853, and on his death to his son, William, who dedicated the cemetery for public use on December 15, 1877. In June, 1894, several families, led by William I. Phillips met and applied for a charter for the Wayne Center Cemetery Association. Today, the peaceful cemetery, beautifully maintained by this association, preserves the simplicity, serenity, and dignity of the pioneers who are buried within it.

## WAYNE

In the late 1840's western Wayne Township was awakened by the prospect of a coming railroad. Its erection long a rumor on the prairie, the railroad promised a convenient market, a supply of imported goods, and a vital link with Chicago. Solomon Dunham, one of the vicinity's first pioneers, donated land for the right of way, and his neighbor, Edward Brewster, gave not only land but also ties from his Little Woods. The first train, drawn by the "Pioneer," passed over the strap rails in January, 1850.

Some time later, Dunham erected a depot on the east side of the tracks, a short distance south of Wayne Road. The railroad's earliest time table does not list Wayne, but the *American Railway Guide* for 1851, shows two trains each way which stopped at Wayne. Several reports of the early 1850's refer to the village as Dunham's Depot, but it is doubtful the station was ever named Dunham. For some years the village was known as Wayne Station, to distinguish it from Wayne Center.

As founder of Wayne, Dunham erected several buildings. Among these were an inn, thirty-two feet square and made of oak blocks two inches square and six inches long, set into mortar; a small home, since remodeled and now the home of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Stone, Jr.; and a store. A second store was established by Egbert Adams, and a cobbler shop was erected by a Mr. Mungerson in 1854. Dunham also gave land to the town for a road, 66½ feet wide, extending south of Wayne Road on the east side of the tracks, east of Steve's Garage. The center of the village was originally located here.

Wayne became a post office on July 7, 1853. Solomon Dunham was the first postmaster and at the same time the first station agent. In 1862 Hugh Campbell came to Wayne from Scotland and purchased one of the general stores. Adam Glos purchased the other from J. Q. Adams in 1865 and reopened it May 1, 1866. Both of these merchants operated stores in their original buildings for over thirty years. Carey Albro became postmaster on March 29, 1861, and Solomon Dunham, now quite aged, retired to his home, where he could watch the growth of the village he had founded.

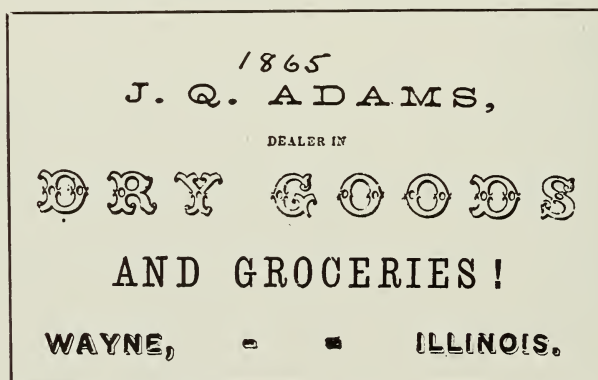
The decade of the 1860's provided much excitement for the village. Preluded by the Lincoln-Douglas debates, the election of 1860 touched off the Civil War. A number of soldiers from Wayne enlisted and some of them never returned. During the same period, the village was thrown into a frenzy when Amelia, daughter of John Glos, was lost in the woods for several days. The whole community heaved a sigh of relief when she was found, for the timber was infested with wolves, and many feared she had perished.

The *Illinois State Gazeteer* for 1864 and 1865 lists the following professional and tradesmen for that time in Wayne:

Adams, Hiram .....	Boot and Shoemaker
Adams, J. Q. ....	General Store
Arndt, John .....	Wagonmaker
Campbell & Bro. ....	General Store
Carswell, Robert .....	Carpenter
Fren, Lars .....	Mason
Garron, Geo. ....	Blacksmith
Hartz, Michael .....	Blacksmith
Wolcott, Morgan .....	Carpenter

The list was changed somewhat by 1874, when Adam Glos published a map of the village. He listed:

Adam M. Glos .....	Dry Goods & Groceries
Campbell & Bro. ....	Dry Goods & Groceries
John Arndt .....	Carriage Factory
Hiram Adams .....	Boot and Shoe Factory
V. Smith .....	Blacksmith
H. Lozier .....	Blacksmith
James Campbell .....	Tin Shop & Hardware



A business card of Wayne in the 1860's.

Case & Arndt .....	Pressed Hay
A. D. Trull .....	P. M. & Station Agent
Frank Toubms .....	Feed Mill

By 1882, Peter Carlson had purchased the boot and shoe shop, and William Eggleston owned the Smith blacksmith shop.

Ziba Trull came to Wayne as station agent and was appointed postmaster on May 21, 1864. His stay was only temporary, and his brother Albert was appointed on May 6, 1865. With the exception of a few months in 1881 and 1882, when Adam Glos was postmaster, Trull served until December 3, 1885. He was also station agent until February, 1881, when H. W. Hubbard was appointed. During Hubbard's term, the old depot building was moved north and west of the tracks to become a freight depot, and a new depot was erected in 1887. Agents after Hubbard were John Price, a Mr. Butcher, and R. F. Agnew, the last.

Wayne's school was erected in the early 1850's, and continued to serve until 1895. The old building was occupied by Dion de Marbelle who wrote "When They Ring Those Golden Bells for You and Me," and later sold to Fred Conrad, and a new school erected. When this was destroyed by fire in 1909, classes were held in the community hall, formerly Arndt's wagon shop, until a new building, the present one, was completed. The village joined the Elgin school district in 1951.

Several residents of Wayne met at the schoolhouse on February 11, 1871, to discuss the possibility of organizing a Congregational church. The following week the congregation was officially organized and work started on a building. During the process of construction, the framework was destroyed. Undaunted, the members sorted the good lumber from the bad, and by harvest time they had completed their church.

The charter members and first officers were: Simeon Barber (Deacon), Mrs. Hulda L. Barber, Albert W. Moffatt (Clerk and Treasurer), Mrs. Alice Moffatt, Elizabeth Smith, all of whom withdrew from the Wayne Center Church. The following came by profession of faith: Julia Trull, Cordelia Pratt, Roland Hall (Trustee), Esther Hall, Rhoda Wolcott, Catharine Dolph, Nancy Dolph, Harriett Lozier, Mary Smith, John Arndt (Trustee), Ellen Arndt, Janette Pixley and Robert Carswell.

Peter Pratt, though not a charter member, was elected as one of the first trustees.

List of subscribers who made it possible to build a church in Wayne in 1871: Rolan Hall, Peter Pratt, John Arndt, A. W. Moffatt, Robert Carswell, W. M. Moffatt, Hugh Campbell, John Dolph, John Judd, Hasbrook Lozier, Vincent Smith, G. R. Cohn, Nathan Case, W. W. Morrison, A. D. Trull, D. Miller, Mark W. Fletcher, Mark W. Dunham, George W. Wheeler, C. & N. W. R. R., Hatden & Kag, E. Hammond, Hiram Adams, Henry V. Sayer, Wm. Sayer, F. Wheeler, Adam M. Glos, D. Martin, Daniel Dunham, M. C. Haviland, D. Campbell, Andrew Durfee, John Smith, Simeon Barber, Theo. F. Sayer, M. Woolcott, Fred Arndt, E. T. Hathaway, J. Dietrich, H. Judd, John Laughlin, J. Burchell, Ellen Stearns, John G. Wear, and Hall, Kimbark & Co.

The need for large horses to pull the increasingly heavy farm machinery led Mark Dunham to travel to Europe in search of strong farm horses. In France, he purchased a Percheron, a sturdy horse with powerful feet and legs, and named it "Success." As time passed by he built up a tremendous business importing many carloads of horses. Their arrival was an exciting event in the village. On one of his trips to Europe, Dunham saw a Norman castle which he later had reproduced on his farm. Completed in 1883, it is still one of the landmarks of this vicinity.



**The A. M. Glos Store, Wayne.**

The prominence to which Dunham so quickly rose brought Wayne a great deal of publicity. In 1889, delegates from the Pan-American Conference were entertained at the castle by the Elgin Military Band. All the schools in the township were closed on this red-letter day. Another time, during the World's Fair of 1893, the Duke of Veragua, a direct descendant of Christopher Columbus, was entertained, and the guests included George Pullman, Potter Palmer, P. D. Armour, Marshall Field, Lyman Gage, and Cyrus McCormick, who came on a special train from Chicago.

The 1880's also saw the establishment of the Joseph Ross store in 1887 and the organization of the Modern Woodmen of America in April, 1888. John Arndt was named postmaster in 1885, and three years later the office was moved into a small building which later became the Dr. Guild drug store. With the change in Administrations, Trull was re-named to the office on December 23, 1889. By the time Fred Glos was appointed, December 22, 1893, the office had been moved into the Ray Boynton hardware store, erected in the early 1880's. Adam Glos was appointed postmaster on November 27, 1897.

The Adam Glos store, which had been closed for a number of years, was burned in September, 1899. One of the blacksmith shops was destroyed by fire in 1888, and several of the Dunham barns also burned. The same period is marked by the Free Methodist camp meetings held in



**Wayne's first residence, now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. John M. Stone, Jr.**

# The Wayne Independent.

VOL. 1, NO. 1.

WAYNE, ILLINOIS, OCTOBER 14, 1902.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

## UNITED STATES - CLOTHING - HOUSE.

We are better prepared this season than ever to do

## A Large Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Business.

Our Stock is Larger and Better and Prices Lower than ever offered on first-class goods.

U. S. CLOTHING HOUSE, 19 Douglas Ave., Elgin, Ill.

## STUMME & STRUBING,

## BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

GROCERY, FANCY GOODS AND TOYS, MUSIC AND MUSICAL

Instruments.

We will make it to your interest to trade with us. We've got the goods, and the prices are right.

21 Douglas, Avenue, Elgin, Ill.

## Cortheil & Gillette,

JEWELERS

AND

OPTICIANS.

**DIAMONDS,**  
**WATCHES,**  
**JEWELRY**

**CLOCKS,**

**SILVERWARE,**

Fine Repairing

Promptly done.

Elgin, Ill.



## LOCAL NEWS.

Fisk light frost occurred here Oct. 5, 1902.

Hunters do not find much game in these parts this season.

Herman Autsch has moved into the L. C. Pickering place lately vacated by the Meyers family.

E. E. Belling, of Turner, is now engaged in moving the Town House to the new site recently purchased of N. A. Smith. The contract price for moving same being seven-fifty dollars.

Stimley evening Oct. 23, memorial services will be held in honor of Lord Tompison, the English poet, at the church, for which occasion a fine program is being selected, and many of our best home-talent will take part in the same.

The pound social given at the parlors of the church for the benefit of the pastor, and his family was largely attended. Nearly one-hundred and fifty being in attendance, and a merry time was had by all.

The highway commissioner's case of the town of Wayne vs. James M. Fletcher is on trial, it being the second day before Judge Gibb and a jury of six men are now hearing the case. The plaintiffs are represented by Major A. H. Barry and the defendant by Messrs. Botsford

## WIT AND HUMOR.

**MASS AVERAGE**  
Four years ago you were told that the average American man had a net worth of \$100,000. Now the average American man has a net worth of \$100.

**THE DIFFERENCE**  
The difference between a man and a woman is that a man will do anything for a woman, while a woman will do anything for a man.

**THE WOMAN**  
The woman complains. "Now look, this is a pretty time of night for you to get home?" — *Times Herald.*

**THE COMPLAINT**  
The complaint made at Bar Harbor, Me., is that it is easier to find the harbor than the harbor. — *Times Herald.*

**THE MAN**  
A man's mind is a soap suds, and it is only when it is in the water that it is clean. — *Times Herald.*

**THE DOCTOR**  
The doctor says it is strange nobody ever finds out what the wild waves are saying. — *Times Herald.*

**THE MARRIAGE**  
Mrs. Snopce:—Mrs. Snopce's lady is battle-licked. Snopce:—Takes after Gray & Co's. — *Monticello.*

## SI ES OF THE TONGUE

Change that Would Have Been All Right if Said by Really.

Many persons have said to mistake precisely the reverse of what was in their thought. A well-known man called to a doctor house about a case of diphtheria.

The applicant wanted a letter of recommendation to a neighboring establishment. "By no means," was the answer. "What, you seek, in a letter to Lord X.?" "Yes," he said, "and has been to heaven to the idea of it. It would be quite a different matter if I could get a letter from a member of the gentleman in your."

Mr. Horwitz has related that during Paul Hley's visit in Switzerland Sir John Bull and others, as it goes. It was soon said that guides are gone away up the mountains to find a missing way.

Some months ago a man in the name of Horwitz, Lady Hunter, side in the house, began to trouble for her husband. Her husband's pensionment was not so direct, but his pensionment was not covered and given the necessary bill and guidance in his descent. At dusk he was in the house. He had no money as it would have been in his pocket. He was to avoid notice and cautious questioning the best sent the guides to find out a little waiting Englishman up through the street to meet him. "Oh, Hunter direct to meet him. 'Oh, Paul,' she cried, 'I am so glad to see you. But I have not lost you. You are some ally man has lost him, and he has a complaint."

Some comical slips of the tongue are due to doubtful or insufficient information. Considerate, kindly, generous mortals, who talk with him on literary subjects. The lawyer has joined to the provinces and he asked for a stipendium but was not asked.

A partial reproduction of the first page of Volume I, Number 1, of The Wayne Independent.

Loughlin's woods. People came from miles away to attend these meetings, which were as popular then as the movies are today. Fred Glos, manager of the Dunham Stock Farm, made the Gay Nineties memorable by riding through town, perched high on a bicycle — the kind with a large wheel in front and a very small one in back.



During the 1890's the first issue of Wayne's only newspaper, *The Wayne Independent*, made its appearance. Volume I, Number 1, was issued on October 14, 1892, with Adam Glos as local editor, and W. B. Harris as publisher. After a short time, the publication was discontinued.

A history of Wayne is not complete without mention of Dr. William L. Guild who practiced here from 1884 until his death in 1936. He was a successful country doctor, and his fame reached far beyond the confines of Wayne Township. Dr. Guild's first case was at Dunham's farm, where a workman caught his foot in some machinery. Dr. Guild amputated the foot while a hired girl held a lantern. Another doctor, Allison Blank, a veterinarian, also served the community for a number of years.

In May, 1903, the Chicago, Aurora, and Elgin Railroad was completed. This provided the village with rapid transit between Wayne and Chicago and with electricity. Used only for the streets at first, the lights were turned on at dusk and off at mid-night by Mrs. F. A. Glos from a switch opposite her home, who volunteered this work for the village. The lights became dim whenever a train passed through town. Between 1924 and 1928 electricity was installed in the homes, and in 1928 the Public Service Company building was erected just east of the village.

Fred Glos purchased the first automobile, a Ford, in 1909, and Charles Coleman bought the second a few years later. Miss Hattie G. Glos



The Wayne School

was the first woman to drive a car, and Mrs. Frank Pratt, the second. A double track was laid on the Chicago and North Western Railroad in 1907, necessitating moving the depot and freight house.

Fire destroyed the Campbell store in 1904, and a brick building immediately replaced it. About 1908, the post office was moved into the store, and on August 27, 1914, Hattie Glos was appointed postmistress. The first telephone of the Chicago Telephone Company was in the old store building. In 1913, Willis Gorham was proprietor of the other store, Dr. Guild maintained a drug store, and H. A. Strohm, a photographic studio, as portraits were popular at that time.

In 1908 a movement for the restoration of the Little Woods Cemetery became widespread. The old burial ground was the last resting place of many of the township's pioneer families. Today, it is well kept and still widely used. Another pioneer cemetery, the abandoned Laughlin graveyard, is located on the north side of Moseley Lane, east of the Dunham Road. A small cemetery in a clump of lilac bushes on the Dunham estate is also abandoned. The Oaklawn Cemetery, established for members of the Duncan and Fletcher families, was removed in 1887.

In 1916, Louise Powis Brown founded the Powis-Brown Importing Company. While in Manila with her husband, she noticed the embroidery done by the native women and designed a garment which she



The Wayne Store on Main Street, before the days of paving.

WAYNE'S WIDELY KNOWN LANDMARKS



**The Little Home Church by the Wayside**



**The Dunham Castle**

asked to have them do. She was so pleased with the results that she sent several samples to her mother, Mrs. Julia Dunham Powis in Wayne. Eventually, the business grew to be a million-dollar proposition and was removed from "Grove Place," the Daniel Dunham homestead, to New York. Mrs. Powis and Mrs. Brown sold their interest after Mr. Brown's death, and Mrs. Brown later married Owen D. Young.

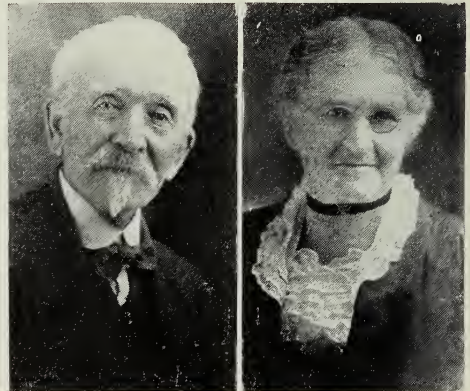
The International Harvester Company started to raise hemp on the Dunham estate in 1917. In 1921, Wirth Dunham purchased the property, which was destroyed by fire on April 27, 1923. Dunham then bought a mill in Wisconsin and had it moved here. At its peak, the mill employed thirty men and produced 350,000 pounds of hemp fiber. The mill was sold and moved to China in 1931.

As Wayne emerged into the 1920's, William E. Draper became storekeeper and postmaster. Later the store passed to Henry Legeschulte and Waldo Hennings. Mr. Hennings, who eventually became sole owner of the store, was appointed postmaster on February 15, 1923, and served until his death on September 18, 1947. At that time Mrs. Frances Stueve became postmistress. The old depot was closed in 1928 and removed to the Dunham estate in the succeeding years. Wayne's last passenger train, which brought in the mail for nearly one hundred years, was discontinued in the spring of 1950.

One of the most remembered pastors at Wayne was Rev. O. S. Grinnell. During his years in Wayne, he composed a song, "The Little Home Church by the Wayside," which he dedicated to his friend, Dr. Wil-

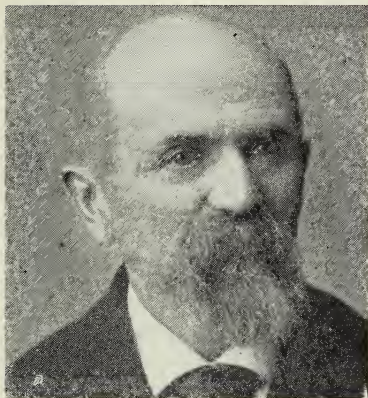


**Rev. O. S. Grinnell**

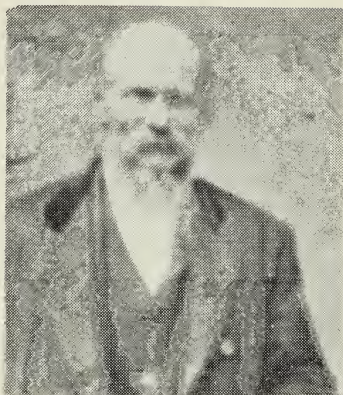


**Mr. and Mrs. Adam M. Glos**

**A CENTURY OF POSTMASTERS**



**Albert D. Trull**



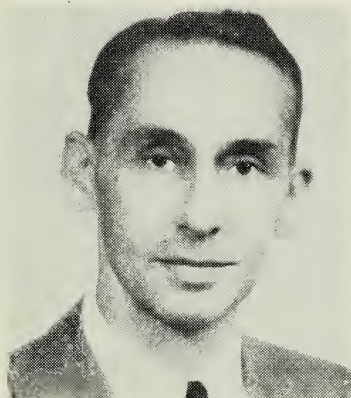
**John Arndt**



**Frederick A. Glos**



**Miss Hattie G. Glos**



**Waldo M. Hennings**



**Mrs. Frances Stueve**

liam S. Pitts who wrote "Little Brown Church in the Vale." The song soon gave the church a new name. In 1930, under the leadership of Mrs. Wirth Dunham, the church's interior was remodeled to correspond with early New England architecture. In 1950, a parish house was added to the original church, and the dedication held on November 12. Dr. Robert Bowman Stewart is the present pastor.

On June 30, 1934, the village celebrated its centennial. A pageant, sponsored by Jane Dunham, Miss Hattie Glos, Neil Hammond, Mrs. Fred Glos, Irene Ballard, Mrs. Emma Coleman, Miss Hattie Fletcher, Mrs. Charles Laughlin, George Benjamin, and Frank Pratt, was directed by Mrs. George Moseley, Mrs. William Howe, and Miss Jane Dunham. The committees published a small souvenir booklet, and all proceeds went to the Little Home Church by the Wayside.

Since the War, Wayne has grown considerably. Popular to home-makers and noted for its horse shows, Wayne is the home of Marguerite Henry, authoress of children's books, and was the stopping place of Queen Juliana of the Netherlands and General George Marshall. The Dunham Woods Riding Club, established on the old Dunham farm, annually stages a horse show.

With one eye on its traditional past, Wayne is still a progressive



Wayne depot, Chicago and North Western Railroad, before its removal.



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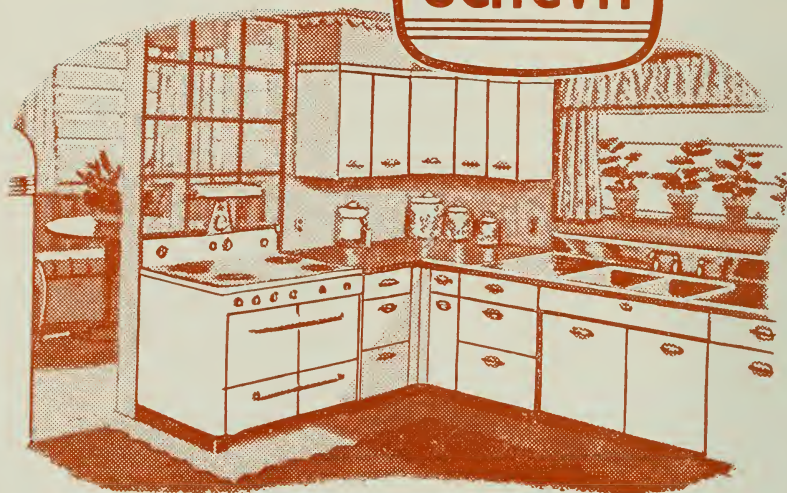
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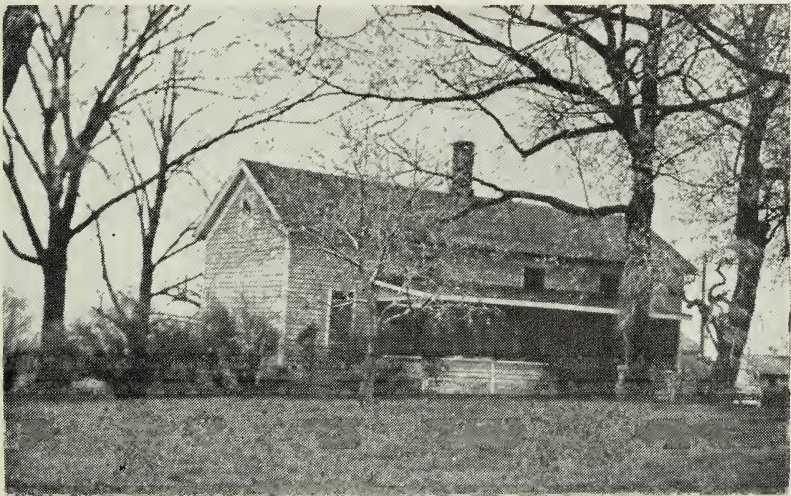
**201 S. Eighth St.**

**Geneva, Illinois**

village. The Community Association leads many of the village's events. Harold C. Ripley is president; Jesse F. Burt, vice-president; Duncan Farnsworth, secretary; and Samuel S. Holmes, Jr., treasurer. The Woman's Club, now thirty-two years old is led by Mrs. Howard L. Bushman, president; Mrs. Raymond Geisecke, vice-president; Mrs. T. R. McCabe, recording secretary; Mrs. Abner C. Clark, corresponding secretary; and Mrs. J. J. Suchalski, treasurer.

The officers of the Parent-Teacher Association are John Tye, president; John T. Robinson, vice-president; Richard A. Hoover, treasurer; Mrs. Rodney B. Nelson, recording secretary; and Mrs. Jack Toney, corresponding secretary. Leading the Home Circle are Mrs. Robert E. McCleary, president; Mrs. Charles E. Russell, vice-president; Mrs. Irving Artes, secretary; and Mrs. J. S. Giles, treasurer. The officers of the nearby Dunham Woods Riding Club are president, J. McWilliams Stone; vice-president, John F. Mercer; treasurer, Robert L. Childs; and secretary, J. D. Graff. There are also Boy Scout and Girl Scout organizations.

Today, Wayne retains the demure air of a New England village. Approaches from both east and west are through arches of trees, and lovely old elms and maples, Scotch pines and catalpas shade the roads through the village. Old homes and new homes blend with the Church in creating an atmosphere which is hard to surpass.



**William Warner home, formerly occupied by I. C. Pickering, and the scene of some of the earliest town meetings.**

## ONTARIOVILLE



**Immanuel Lutheran Church.**

In 1873, the Chicago and Pacific Railroad was built through northern DuPage County. Although the railroad barely entered Wayne Township, a station was erected so close to the township that the village which soon surrounded it extended into Wayne Township, and into three others, Bloomingdale in DuPage County, and Hanover and Schaumburg in Cook.

When the railroad was built across the land of Edwin Bartlett a group of farmers became interested in erecting a depot for the shipment



**The old store building, Ontarioville, about 1929.**

of their produce to Chicago. Bartlett subsequently collected \$300 from them and donated material and 7.09 acres for the depot. The original record of the land conveyance stipulated that the railroad company "keep and maintain a suitable depot building on said premises for the accommodation of the travelling public and the shipment of freight."

According to tradition, the depot was first named in Bartlett's honor; but another stop, a short distance west, was established by Bartlett's brother, Luther, and given the same name. The station to the east was subsequently renamed Ontario, and then Ontarioville. One legend claims that this name was selected because the Indian Trail which passed through the village ran from Lake Ontario to Green Bay.

A post office was established in the depot on December 10, 1873, and Edwin Bartlett became the postmaster. During the same year, Fred Heine erected a two-story, wooden general store building. About the same time, farmers who brought their milk to the station established a cheese and butter factory, and employed Sidney Wanzer to manage the business. Although the venture failed about five years later, Wanzer later established the well-known dairy which still bears his name. The three-story creamery building still stands in Ontarioville.

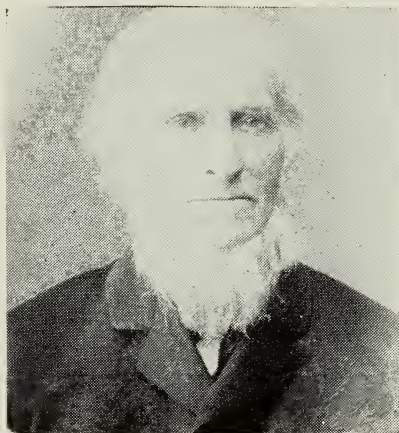
Edwin Bartlett platted the village on April 7, 1874, and two years later, Lewis Leiseberg made an addition to it. The same year Bartlett erected a grain elevator, which he later sold to August Koch, who was also the community's first justice of the peace. In addition, the village had a blacksmith shop, dance hall, and several taverns. The proprietors of these businesses and several other families made their homes in the village.

The farmers of the surrounding countryside were predominantly of German nationality. They had organized Immanuel Evangelical Church some years before the community's founding, and located their church on Stearns Road, about one-half mile east of Church Road. The cemetery which surrounded the church is still there. Shortly after Ontarioville's establishment, the building was moved into the community, remodeled, and a steeple added to it. The church joined the Missouri Synod of the Lutheran faith on July 26, 1899. Today, it shares its pastor with St. John's Lutheran Church of Rodenburg. A small cemetery has been established at Immanuel Church.

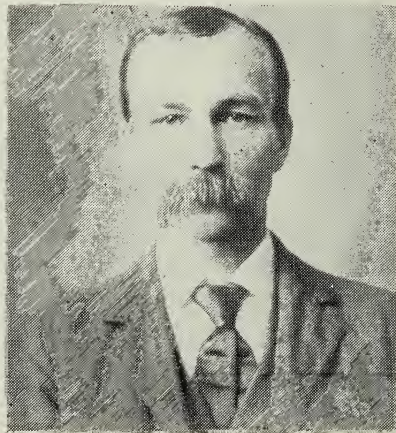
About 1878 Henry Doebke established a general store; in 1893, William Lichthardt purchased both of the village stores and moved them together. The building thus created served the community as its store until 1931. A list of local postmasters, who were also the storekeepers, includes Frederick Oltendorf, Fred Thies, William Fischer, William Lichthardt, Louis Knief, Otto Kretschmer, Hermann Wilkening, Herman Lichthardt, and Louis Backus.

In 1903 William Kruse erected a butter and cheese factory in a lot lying directly along the railroad line. His factory later became the property of the Huntley Dairy, and then the Wieland Dairy. Currently owned by Louis Backus, the single-story, brick structure houses Louis' Variety Store, the village post office and the Fenzke and Geible sheet metal shop. Miss Winifred Whitham was appointed postmistress in 1936, and at her retirement in 1952, Mr. John Cahill was appointed. The current station agent is John Searcy.

Because of its location, Ontarioville has always been in a legal quandary. The depot and school house lie in Cook County, the stores and post office in DuPage; but villagers, depending on the township in which they live, go to four polling places to cast their ballots. Essentially a country town, Ontarioville's character has remained unchanged for many years. Although the creameries, blacksmith shop, and grain elevator have all been closed, the village still supplies the country round about with groceries during the week and worship on the Sabbath.



**Edwin Bartlett**



**William Lichthardt**

## INGALTON

Third railroad to cross Wayne Township, the Chicago, Great Western was built in 1886 and 1887. Milk stands were erected at cross roads — one on Wayne Township was named Kline — and a depot was built on property donated by Theodore Schramer. It was named Ingaltton, probably by the railroad's chief engineer who is known to have named Gretna station farther east for his birthplace in Scotland.

The Railroad Company also erected a small stockyard and milk stand in 1887, and on September 7, Theodore Schramer platted the village. W. A. Starrett, a blacksmith at Wayne, moved his equipment to Ingaltton and opened a shop there, and Schramer and a brother-in-law, Anthony N. Hills, established a general store.

Summarizing the growth of the new settlement, 'Squire Adam Glos commented in the *Wheaton Illinoisian* of January 6, 1888:

Any thoughtful person must realize that the day is coming when those living with a couple of hours' ride of Chicago will see small villages spread out, as they are in the Eastern states, within a stone's throw of each other.

A post office was established in the store on March 1, 1888, with Hills serving as postmaster. When Hills withdrew from the partnership on June 27, 1892, Theodore Schramer was appointed. On December 13, 1913, Nicholas Schramer was made postmaster, and he served until the office was discontinued, December 31, 1934. During the terms of Theodore and Nicholas Schramer, Miss Suzanne Schramer served as assistant in the store and post office. The store was closed about one year after the post office.

The blacksmith shop changed hands several times before it was closed about the turn of the century. One of the last blacksmiths was Dominick Reuter. About 1895 a wire factory was started by Chester A. Hodge, a native of Iowa. It employed five or six men and was located on the north side of the railroad, west of the depot. This business was closed within a few years. The station, which was erected in 1887, is still operated. A large number of agents have served there over the years; among them are John W. Wells, John L. Sullivan, and John M. Schramer.

The Chicago, Aurora, and Elgin Railroad was built in 1903, and

three stations were opened in this vicinity at that time. At the crossing of the Chicago, Great Western and the electric lines, a sub-station was established and named East Ingaltion. The community was later renamed Prince Crossing, and in 1911 was chosen by Mr. and Mrs. William Chalmers for their Country Home for Convalescent Children, a philanthropic project patronized by prominent Chicagoans. Sold to the University of Chicago clinic in 1938, the property became the campus of the Wheaton College Academy in 1945. The Country Home's farm was also sold in 1945 to the Campbell Soup Company. Extending into Winfield Township, the property is used to process soil and grow mushrooms, tomatoes, and other vegetables for the company.

The other stations opened in 1903 were the Schramer station, since renamed St. Andrews, and the Smith Road Station, located on the Army Trail, or Smith Road. The station at Lakewood was established at North Avenue to accommodate passengers on the Chicago, Aurora, and Elgin Railroad bus service between that point and St. Charles. Waynewood, a settlement south of this station, was subdivided by Hugh M. Cornell in 1943, and Lakewood was subdivided in 1946. Several other subdivisions, the most recent named Oak Meadows, subdivided in 1953, have attracted many homemakers.

The communities in this vicinity will receive an added stimulus to growth when the Franciscan Fathers of the Third Order build their monastery on the northwest corner of North Avenue and Route 59.



Theodore Schramer Store, Ingaltion



# THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL COMMUNITIES

During the spring and summer of 1888, the Illinois Central Railroad was built across Wayne Township. Agents who purchased the right of way for the railroad were followed by teams of workmen who set up tent camps. The grading, ballasting, and rails were all set down while residents of the township envisioned populous metropolises springing up in their midst.

Three stations were opened in Wayne Township. The stories of these small settlements follow:

## *Schick or Schick's Crossing*

In November and December of 1888 a milk stand and side track were erected on the property of Fred Schick in Section 14. Later he built a small warehouse and stockyards. Although no station building was erected, milk and freight were shipped to and from that point. About 1900 Schick established a general store, and on February 26, 1901, he was named postmaster. Whereas the station had been given the name Schick's Crossing, the post office was now named Schick. The office was closed on January 15, 1914, and mail was sent through Bartlett. The store was closed in 1918, and the sidetrack and stockyards were removed about 1925.

## *Granger*

On November 16, 1888, the following communication appeared in the *Wheaton Illinoian*:

## BLANKS

The name appearing at the head of these columns is that of a new station on the I.C.R.R. two miles south of Bartlett and one and a half miles northwest of Gimletville. A milk stand has been built and considerable milk is being shipped from here. A switch has been built and a fine depot is in the course of erection. We expect soon to have a store, post office, blacksmith shop, stockyards, warehouse, etc. Several carloads have already been ordered.

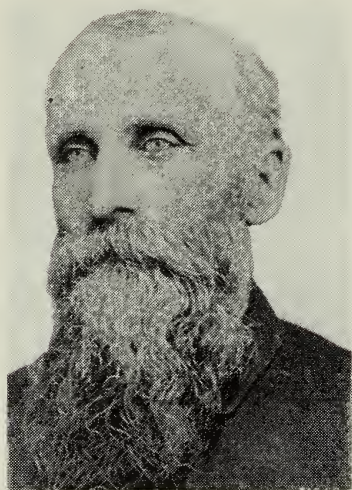
Within a short time the depot, stockyards, and store, owned by Jonas Blank, but managed by his brother Aaron, were in running order.

The depot's second floor was remodeled for the agent and his family in January, 1889, and a blacksmith shop was soon established. William Blank platted the community under the name "Blanks" on May 5, 1889. Because the post office department denied a request for an office of that name, the settlement was renamed Granger, probably for the national farmers' organization, the Grange.

Jonas Blank was appointed postmaster on June 17, 1889, when the office was established, and following his death the office was discontinued November 26, 1907. With the removal of the store and railroad facilities, the community disappeared entirely.

*Munger (North Wayne)*

The station at Munger was established in August, 1888, at the point where the railroad crosses Munger Road. Originally named North Wayne, a station was established here to connect the railroad with the Elgin, Joliet, and Eastern line's tracks, half a mile west. The station was later renamed Munger, for O. H. Munger, an agent there. On April 15, 1947, the new station east of Powis Road, was opened. Present agent is Marvin Adkins.



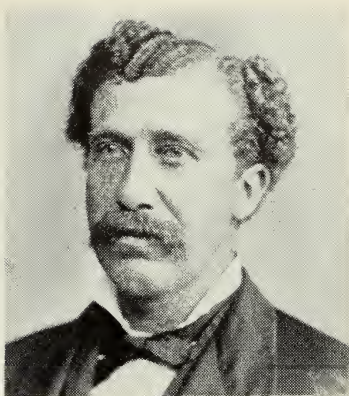
**Jonas G. Blank**



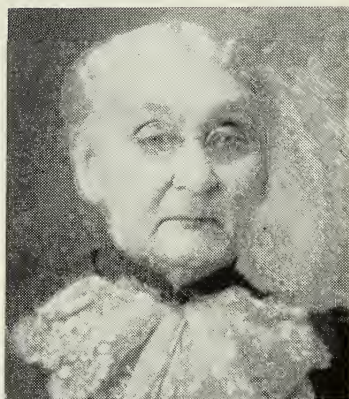
**Mr. and Mrs. Fred Schick**



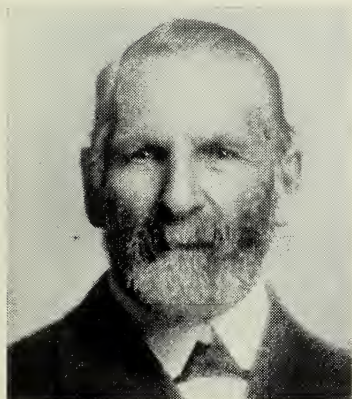
**Daniel Dunham**



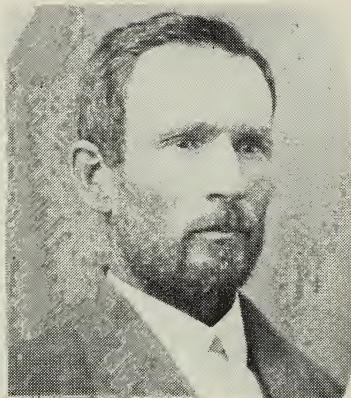
**Mark W. Dunham**



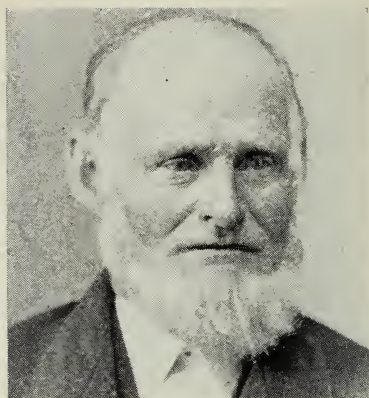
**Mrs. Luther Bartlett**



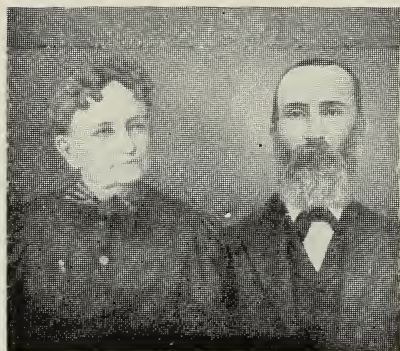
**Dr. E. C. Guild**



**M. J. Hammond**



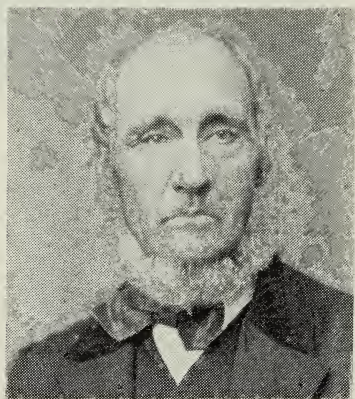
**Peter Pratt**



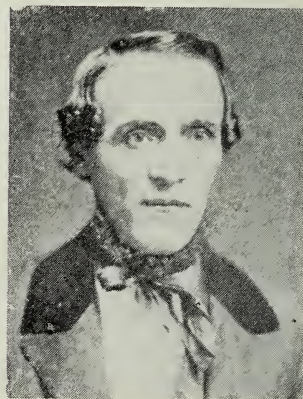
**Mr. and Mrs. George Reed**



**Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Schramer**



**John Smith**



**John Glos**

## FAMILY SKETCHES

WILLIAM ADAMS and his bride Rhoda Bridge settled in Wayne in 1852 on a farm just north of the junction of Highway 59 and Old Army Trail. They had nine children, all born in Wayne: George French Adams (1853-1874), Eliza Jane Schnell (1855-1912), Mary Ann Dummer (1856-1933), Ella Ahrens (1859-1898), Amy Trainer (1862-1932), William Charles Adams (1863-1896), Alfred Franklyn Adams (1866-1925), Rhoda Baer (1869-1896), and Etta Matilda Newman (1872-1924). William Adams was born in Kent, England, June 6, 1831, and died on January 3, 1877; the family moved that year to the village of Wayne. Rhoda Bridge Adams was born in Kent on August 21, 1833, and died September 5, 1910, in Elgin.

IRA ALBRO, the last surviving pioneer who purchased his land directly from the government and lived continuously on it, was born in Erie County, New York, on October 31, 1809, and came to this township in 1835. He married Betsey Dunham on September 29, 1839, and to this union was born one son, Adrian D., who married Sylvira Hathaway. Ira Albro died on his farm, January 25, 1892.

JOHN M. AUBLE was born in Seneca County, New York in 1827, and purchased a farm here in 1878. He married Susan Galusha in 1853, and their three surviving children were Loa E. (Mrs. Byron L. Ballard), Miss Ella, and Willard E., who married Sarah A. McKennon. Mr. and Mrs. Willard Auble's sons were Donald J., in the real estate business in Wheaton, and Willard, in business in Elgin. Donald Auble's sons, Glenn and David, are the fourth generation of the family to reside in the township.

HENRY F. BARBER was born July 12, 1804, in Rutland County, Vermont, where he remained until he grew to manhood. In January, 1828, he married Huldah King. Barber moved to Bloomingdale Township in 1852, and in 1869 he purchased 211 acres in Section 15, Wayne Township, where he continued to live.

EDWIN BARTLETT, founder of Ontarioville, was born in Massachusetts on October 6, 1812. He located in DuPage County in 1844. His first wife, Louisa Hamilton, died in 1854, and he subsequently married Mary L. Smith, daughter of a pioneer Cook County family. He died in Ontarioville on September 28, 1897. His old homestead is now owned by Mrs. E. T. Anderson.

LUTHER BARTLETT, founder of the village of that name, was born in Conway, Massachusetts, July 21, 1817. With a brother, Lyman, he purchased a large farm in northern Wayne Township, to which he later added several hundred acres. He married Sophia Bartlett on November 8, 1844, and they were the parents of the following children: Cora (Mrs. Oliver Hutchins), Bascom S., Carrie (Mrs. Frank Scales), Etta (Mrs. E. L. Dolsen), Chester D., Luther, Miss Frances M., Ira A., and Elma J. (Mrs. John Adameck).

ROBERT BENJAMIN, considered the township's first settler, was born in Ohio, in 1808, to Daniel and Martha (Young) Benjamin. The family had pioneered from New York, stopping to make their home in several places before they settled permanently in Illinois. Robert Benjamin married Nancy Groff on February 25, 1826, and they had the following children: William, Allen, Daniel, Walter, Nathan, George, Elizabeth (Mrs. John Kline), and Elva (Mrs. Brown). He died at the home of his daughter, Elizabeth Kline, in West Chicago, on June 1, 1892.

JONAS BLANK, SR., emigrated to Wayne Township in 1844, and established a saw mill and farm there. He and his wife, Saloma, were the parents of ten children: William, Eliza, Mary, Jesse B., Lydia (died in Oregon, the wife of Godfrey Spencer), Stephen, Sarah A. (Mrs. James T. Pierce), Aaron, Jonas George, and Joel. Jonas George was born in Niagara County, New York, on January 19, 1835, and in 1859 married Mary Moffatt. Their children were Mame (Blank) Carr, Bertha (Blank) Hiser, Anna (Blank) Schultz, and Warren Moffatt Blank. Jonas Blank died June 10, 1907.

EDGAR BOYNTON's son Will wrote his recollections for this history, as follows: "My father, Edgar Boynton came to Elk Grove, Cook

County, in 1854. He married Miss Genevieve Bowe, and I was born in 1868, my brother Ray two years later. In 1870 my father purchased his Wayne farm through the influence of Henry Barber, Daniel Lester, and Charley Martin. The farm is now owned by George D. Van Patton. I remember when the Wayne Church was built, the first church and Sunday School I ever attended. Miss Emma Pratt (later Mrs. Charles Coleman) was my first Sunday School teacher. My first teacher, at the old Red School House, was Mrs. Henry Smith. When I was twelve years old my grandfather sent me to the Elgin Academy. I later learned the tinner's trade from James Campbell who had his shop in the back part of the Wayne Store. Later I went in business for myself in West Chicago."

ROBERT CARSWELL, born in Scotland on May 1, 1837, moved to Illinois from New York. In 1872 he married Emma Dunham, and they resided on a farm on Wayne Road now owned by R. E. Posanski. They had four children: Robert F., Willard, Ira A., and Grace (Mrs. Charles Laughlin). Robert F. married Jennie Landon, and had three children, Robert W., Charles, and Lulu (Mrs. Clarence Anderson).

MR. AND MRS. RICHARD CHIPP came from England and were among the pioneer settlers. Their daughter Emma married S. D. Stewart and resided in Wayne for many years. Their daughter Grace Stewart (Mrs. A. F. Seiler) resides on the homestead.

DANIEL CLARK was born in Massachusetts in 1802. He married Sally Carey in 1825, and in 1836 drove an ox team to Illinois. In the mid-1840's he operated a hotel in Gimletville or Wayne Center, and later conducted one on the old St. Charles Road. His son Abner C. Clark, commonly called "Major," was born in Wayne Township on May 21, 1837, and married Mary L. Money in 1863. They had seven children, of whom five survived: Lucy A. (Mrs. E. L. Evans), George B., Abraham A., Kittie M. (Mrs. William Stevens), and Abner C., Jr. George Clark married Rose R. Austin, and had the following children: Roy, who was killed in an automobile accident in 1941, Bertha (Clark) Blinks, Mildred (Clark) Sayer, and Julia (Clark) Steven Krafft. Mrs. Krafft started the Steven Candy Kitchen in Wayne, and subsequently established a large plant in Chicago and stores in several places. She also opened the Honey Bear Farm, popular gift shop and restaurant, near Genoa City, Wisconsin.

Abraham Clark's son, Abner, resides here, and is town constable, as were his father and grandfather. Abner's son David is of the fifth generation to reside here.

SOLOMON DUNHAM, founder of the village of Wayne, was born in Saratoga County, New York, in 1791, and in March, 1835, arrived at Chicago, with his wife, Lydia Ballard, and seven children. Two other children were born in Illinois. The entire family became prominent in local affairs, and numerous descendants live here today. The children were: Betsey (Mrs. Ira Albro), Daniel, Harriet (Mrs. Mark W. Fletcher), Cordelia (Mrs. Peter Pratt), Jane (Mrs. Daniel Stearns), Helen (the second Mrs. Stearns), Emma (Mrs. Robert Carswell), and Mark Wentworth. Solomon Dunham erected the brick home which is now the Dunham Woods Riding Club and died there in May, 1865.

DANIEL DUNHAM, born January 13, 1821, helped his father make the bricks for the old homestead. He married Olive Hathaway, and they had four daughters: Ellen (Mrs. J. H. Ross), Flora (Mrs. C. P. Dewey), Julia (Mrs. Walter V. R. Powis), and May (Mrs. W. J. Yoder). The Dunham Home, Grove Place, is now owned by J. H. Murname. Daniel Dunham died November 10, 1910.

MARK W. DUNHAM was born June 22, 1842, and died February 10, 1899. He inherited the homestead and became renowned as the importer of Percheron horses from France. In the 1880's Mark erected the well-known Dunham Castle, and here he raised his family. His children were Wirth, Bernice, and Belle. Wirth's daughter Barbara (Mrs. John Dole) resides in the Wayne vicinity, and another daughter, Jane, is in Chicago. The Doles have two children, John and Barbara, of the fifth generation of Dunhams to reside here.

LYMAN DURFEE, born April 4, 1802, in Windsor County, Vermont, married Bethany Allen on June 25, 1825. He moved to Kane County in 1838, and later came into DuPage County. In 1843 he bought forty acres at a dollar an acre and subsequently added to this farm. He died December 5, 1874. The Durfee farm is now owned by George R. Pratt.

JOHN GLOS, born in Bavaria in 1812, arrived at Boston in 1832,



and married Gabrielle Mannert on August 16, 1835. His father came to America in 1836, and the following year the family moved to the West. The father and most of his children settled at Elmhurst, but John went on to St. Charles, and purchased a large farm near there, but extending into DuPage County. His children were Adam M., Louis, Frederick, Charles, Henry, Miss Henrietta, and Amelia (Mrs. William Burning).

ADAM M. GLOS was born in Boston May 15, 1836, and came with his father to DuPage County. He married Anna Martin on August 15, 1861, and they lived to celebrate their sixty-fifth wedding anniversary. He was elected justice of the peace in 1863, and held the office until 1923, when he was succeeded by his daughter, Miss Hattie, who still serves in that office. The children of Adam M. and Anna (Martin) Glos were: John, Frederick A., George, Miss Hattie, Clara (Mrs. Fred Grote), Myrtel (Mrs. Fred Gray), Mabel (Mrs. Ira Edmonds), and Harold. Adam Glos died on October 15, 1926. Mrs. Glos died October 13, 1933.

JACOB R. GORHAM, born in Dutchess County, New York, on September 26, 1830, arrived in Wayne Township with \$4 in his pockets and engaged in farming with R. H. Leake. He married Adelia Reed in 1855, and they were blessed with five children.

W. J. GORHAM, born November 27, 1837, was a descendant of a soldier of the Revolutionary War who came to America on the boat with LaFayette. William J. remained on the farm with his parents until July, 1866, when he married Mary Lucinda Smith, daughter of the pioneer John Smith. She was born February 13, 1842, and died July 27, 1929. They had one son, Willis, who was born October 17, 1871. The father, W. J. Gorham, was killed by a stroke of lightning on August 13, 1886. Willis Gorham married Theodosia Hale of Wheaton, and they had seven children: Clarence A., Margaret D. (Mrs. W. R. Gray), William R., Alice E. (Mrs. Clarence De Witt), Edwin V., Dorothy E. (Mrs. Frank Nagel), and Ralph W.

ISRAEL GUILD, progenitor of the Guild family in DuPage County, was born May 5, 1791, and married Rachel Kellogg. With his family he came to Wayne Center in 1839 and died there on August 22, 1864. His

wife survived until December 11, 1872. They had the following children: Elijah Lyman, Albert, William K., Harriet (Mrs. Charles Smith), Eunice (Mrs. Henry Hemenway), and Elias C.

ELIAS C. GUILD was born April 10, 1832, and died April 25, 1908. He was a farmer at Wayne Center, but later studied medicine and became a doctor in Bartlett and Wheaton. While a farmer he conducted a station of the Underground Railroad. He married Alice Darling Blair and had the following children: Charles S., William L., Rufus C., Newman H., Frank N., Alice D. (Mrs. B. H. Loveless), Mattie L. (Mrs. Fred Squires), and Harriet (Mrs. Charles W. Hadley).

WILLIAM L. GUILD, beloved country doctor in Wayne for over fifty years, was born December 5, 1859, and died in 1936. His son William L., Jr., is now State's Attorney of DuPage County, and is the father of three children: Susan, William L., III, and Elizabeth.

M. J. HAMMOND, son of Egbert and Phoebe Hammond, came West with his parents in 1850. He was born in Dutchess County, New York, on October 13, 1834, and married Margaret Simpson in February, 1863. He twice enlisted in the Civil War, and was commissioned a second lieutenant. His children were Charles, Florence, Frank, and John Edward. Charles married Mary Wiesbrook in 1892, and they were the parents of six children: Everett, Alphonso, Olive, Mathew, Leo, and Francis who died in infancy. Miss Olive and Leo Hammond live on the Charles Hammond farm, and Alphonso's daughter, Maria, is the fifth generation of the family here. Miss Florence and Edward Hammond reside on the M. J. Hammond farm. M. J. Hammond died in 1916 on Homestead farm.

EDWARD TRAFTON HATHAWAY, a pioneer settler in Wayne, was born in New York on July 10, 1815; came to Wayne in 1850. He married Jane Louisa Dolph in New York on February 3, 1842. He died in 1894 and she died in 1906.

MICHAEL HEINZ resided on a farm in section 35 which he purchased in 1862. His son, Michael, one of nine children, purchased a portion of the home property and erected a large modern residence. He mar-

ried Maggie Klein, daughter of George and Theresa (Hentges) Klein, in 1886, and they had seven children. Theresa, the oldest daughter, married William Warner and resided in the home pictured in this booklet, formerly the I. C. Pickering home. Peter, another son, resided on the homestead for some time, later occupied by his daughter and husband, Mr. and Mrs. Nick J. Schramer, for a number of years.

JOHN JUDD, descended from one of the early Lord Mayors of London, and grandson of a bishop of the Church of England, settled on a farm in Section 19. He married Ida Marie Johnson on February 22, 1872, and they had nine children: Frank, Caroline (Mrs. F. C. Hunt), Walter L., Elizabeth, Grace (Mrs. Roy Phillips), Ray C., Ross, Elmer, and Blanche (Mrs. Conrad M. Bjorseth). John Judd's brothers Charles and George also owned farms in the same vicinity. In later life he retired and went into the livestock business and built a home in St. Charles.

ABRAHAM KERSHAW was born in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, on July 21, 1821. In 1838 his father moved his family to Illinois, and Abraham subsequently traded a suit and a gun for his farm, which is still owned and occupied by the family. He married, first, Althea Whipple, and, second, Emily Murhead Lee. To his second marriage there were four children, Althea (Mrs. Charles E. Lewis), Abraham, Emily (Mrs. Harry Roberts), and Marion, who married Sena Larson, and still reside on the Kershaw farm. They have three sons. John is in the Navy, George is in Chicago, and Abraham is helping on the farm.

GEORGE KLEIN, a native of Prussia, was born December 1, 1822, and bought his farm in 1853. In 1850 he married Theresa Hentges, and they had six children: Peter, Jacob, Nicholas, George M., Theresa, Maggie (Mrs. Michael Heinz). Jacob Klein married Mary Stark. George Klein married Rosa Lenertz.

JOHN M. LAUGHLIN, first to claim land in the township, was probably born in Virginia, May 2, 1807. He claimed his land at Wayne in May, 1834, and married Emily Gaston, daughter of one of the early pioneers of Kane County. They had three children, all of whom were born on the old Laughlin home, now Honey Hill, the home of Mr. and Mrs. How-

ard Lewis. The Laughlin children were: Melvina (Laughlin) Riley, Alfred Laughlin, and Albert Laughlin. Albert married Ethel Brownell, and they were the parents of seven children. Their son, Charles, married Grace Carswell and resided on the farm now owned by R. E. Posanski. Mrs. Laughlin still resides in Wayne, with her daughter Lucille (Mrs. James Y. Cooke), and children Susan and Jeffrey, the fifth generation of the family.

ROBERT H. LEAKE was born in Dutchess County, New York, on October 27, 1819. In June, 1849, he moved to DuPage County, Illinois, and bought 152 acres for \$12 an acre. Here he farmed and lived until about 1875, when he retired to St. Charles. His marriage to Mary Ann Gorham, sister of J. R. and W. J. Gorham, was blessed with two children.

DANIEL LESTER, a son of Edward Lester, pioneer settler of Addison Township, resided for some time on a farm at Munger, as did his son Abner.

JAMES AND CATHERINE McCABE came to America from Ireland in 1833, and to Wayne Township in 1840, locating on a farm in Section 35 and 36 which is still in the family. Their children were Edward, James, Mary Venard, Bernard, Frank, and Catherine. Frank married Emma Jorgens, and they had the following children: James Edward, Frank W. (township supervisor from 1927 to 1949), Albert Bernard, Peter Charles, and Emma Frances (Mrs. George Rau). Mrs. Rau's daughter Eleanor McCoslin, has two children, George and Elizabeth Ann, of the fifth generation here.

WARREN H. MOFFATT, a native of Orange County, New York, was born February 24, 1810, and remained at home until he reached the age of twenty-three. He married Dolly A. Watkins on December 31, 1833, and to them were born three children: Mary (Mrs. Jonas G. Blank), Thomas, and Albert, who married Alice Walcott and had two children, Charles and Fannie. Warren Moffatt came to Wayne Township in 1845, and died there January 11, 1885.

THOMAS MUIR was born in Scotland on April 2, 1810, but at an early date his family moved to Canada. Thomas emigrated to New York

and later moved to Illinois, settling in Wayne Township, April, 1867. On October 7, 1857, he married Esther Owen, and to them were born seven children.

JAMES T. PIERCE, a native of New York, was born February 2, 1822. He came with his parents to their home near Naperville in 1835. Ten years later he left the family home, and in 1847 married Sarah Blank. In 1851, he located permanently on his claim northeast of Elgin. The father of eight children, he died April 2, 1896.

WILLIAM N. PHILLIPS settled west of Wayne Center in 1854. He was born December 30, 1824, and married, first Lydia Lucy Jane Taylor, who died at Wayne Center, September 8, 1856. Phillips was storekeeper and postmaster at Wayne Center for a number of years. His children, to his first wife, were: William I., born July 20, 1847, and died September 30, 1933, Mary R., Charles E., James E., George H., Stanley H., and Julia A. William I. was one of the founders of the Wayne Center Cemetery Association.

CHARLES PLANE was born in England on February 23, 1820, and in 1855 came to this township and purchased 160 acres, to which he later added. His son, Edward W., born March 30, 1856, married Clara Westgarth, and had the following children: Grace (Mrs. Elwood Tower), Charles E., and Verna B. (Mrs. Leslie Coleman). The Plane homestead, "The Alders," was one of the largest and most beautiful in the township.

DANIEL PRATT came to Wayne Township in 1844, and settled at Wayne Center. He married Lucretia Cook, and they were the parents of several children, the last of whom, William O., remained at Wayne Center. He married, first, Sarena E. White, to whom a daughter Clara was born. Clara married Herbert Dunton, and they became the parents of Ruth (Mrs. Claude Thomas), Sarena (Mrs. Wm. Bolender), and Harold Dunton of Wheaton, prominent in DuPage County affairs.

OBADIAH PRATT, born June 5, 1804, lived at Schicks Crossing, on the farm later purchased by Fred Schick. The home he erected there is still standing. His wife, Anna M., was born in 1808 and died in 1896, and Obadiah Pratt died in 1892.

PETER PRATT, born in Erie County, New York, on March 1, 1823, moved to Kane County, in 1842. Two years later his father purchased land where Wayne now stands. Peter Pratt married Cordelia Dunham on September 26, 1847, and died November 29, 1905. They had the following children: George, Jessie (Mrs. Thomas Julian), Emma (Mrs. Charles Coleman), and Frank B. The Colemans had three children: Charles Francis, Leslie, and Roy. Frank Pratt married Louise King, and their children were George, Walter, and Madeline (Mrs. Robert Stewart). George Pratt, now township supervisor, is the father of Peter and Roberta (Mrs. Stanley Kruger), the fifth generation of the Pratt family, Peter residing with his parents in Wayne on the Pratt farm.

GEORGE W. REED, grandfather of the district's Congressman, Chauncey W. Reed, was born in Cambridge, Vermont, on February 22, 1806, and died on his birthday in 1888. He married Julia Ellenwood on January 1, 1834, and moved to Wayne Township in 1837, locating in his home site in 1842. His children were: Rodney H., George B., William T., Charles F., Emma A. (Mrs. Robert Benjamin), David E., Julia A. (Mrs. James Campbell), and Ida M. (Mrs. William Wagner). William T. moved to West Chicago and was the father of Congressman Reed. Charles F. remained in Wayne Township on a farm now occupied by George Reed.

HENRY V. SAYER, born in New York in 1815, came to Wayne in 1841. In 1838 he married Phebe E. Moffatt, and they had eight children. Four of the sons operated farms in the township. They were William, Warren, Theodore, and Charles Sayer. Henry Sayer died December 5, 1874.

THEODORE SCHRAMER was born in Prussia, Germany, on April 5, 1839. In 1857 they emigrated to America, and arrived at Wheaton in May. On October 26, 1863, Mr. Schramer married Miss Mary Lies, and to them were born Peter, Mary (Mrs. John Heinz), John L., Nicholas, Elizabeth, and Suzanne. Mr. Schramer donated school property and founded the village of Ingalton. He died on November 12, 1929.

JOHN SMITH, pioneer settler of southern Wayne Township, was born January 29, 1808, in Vermont. He married Elizabeth Banfill on

September 10, 1837, and left shortly thereafter for the West. He erected a log cabin, which was replaced in 1843 by a frame house which is still standing on the Army Trail Road. They were the parents of George A., who died as a result of the Civil War, Mary Lucinda (Mrs. W. J. Gorham), Henry A., Ellen E. (Mrs. William Lewis), Albert E., who also died as a result of the war, Newton A., Sarah L., and Florence E. (Mrs. John Colvin). Henry A. married Jennie Manville in 1871, and moved to Wheaton in 1890. He and Mrs. Smith were the parents of two children: Leverett and Miss Beulah B. The pioneer, John Smith, died November 4, 1886. The fifth generation of the family now resides in the township.

DANIEL STEARNS was born in Vermont on October 26, 1816, and at the age of twenty years he came West, settling in Wayne Township. He married, first, Jane Dunham, who died, and, second, her sister, Helen. They had four children: William, Franklin, Jennie (Mrs. Newton Smith), and Zenas, who served for a number of years as township supervisor.

D. LOUIS WHEELER came to Illinois in September, 1845, and married Julia A. Pierce. In 1865 he settled permanently on his farm in the township. He had two sons, Walter and William, who both lived in Wayne for a time. His father, Daniel, was a pioneer resident and early postmaster at Little Woods, Kane County.

# MEMBERS OF THE WAYNE TOWNSHIP HISTORY COMMITTEE

(Each of these individuals contributed toward the finances of this booklet, in order that the large number of photographs and family sketches could be included.)

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10. Mrs. Fred Grote
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  32. Miss Olive Hammond
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  34. Mrs. Jessie Campbell Stevens
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- 

*The following organizations, interested in collecting and preserving local history, extends congratulations to Wayne Township's similar efforts along these lines.*

#### **Officers Of The St. Charles Historical Society**

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## SOURCES AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Manuscript material was used as follows: "An Old DuPage County Home," by Miss Beulah Smith; "Jonas George Blank," by Warren M. Blank; "Recollections of William I. Phillips,"; "History of Ontarioville as Recalled by William Pfortmiller," "Wayne," by Francis Peterson; Wayne Township Records; Wayne Center Cemetery Association Records; United States Postal Records; records of the Little Home Church by the Wayside.

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# There Can Be A Place Like Home - Sweet - Home

By Frederick J. Ashley

Americans may differ on politics, religion and almost everything else imaginable but there is one place where they are unanimous. Show them where they can get good food and you've got them all.

That's why Wayne Township with its Tally-Ho Inn winning constantly greater renown with such noted authorities on the art of fine living as Duncan Hines, is fast becoming one of the real red letter spots on the American dining map.

Located on Illinois Highway 64, away out on the prairies halfway between Elmhurst and St. Charles with a post office address of West Chicago and miles away from any big center of population, Tally-Ho might seem one of the last places to rate with the big name headliners of the dining world. Yet this year it will serve at least 125,000 patrons. In fact, so great is its steady upturn of business that one of its continuing problems is to expand its parking lot fast enough to accommodate all the traveling gourmets who seek it out from states all over the Union.

There is one underlying reason for Tally-Ho's rise to fame. It's simply because its co-owners, Birdie and Ray Roberts, who have always insisted on food of unquestioned quality for themselves, set one cardinal rule when they went into the restaurant business. The meals they would serve would have to be as appetizing and perfect in every respect as those they would like on their own home table.

Don't get the idea that they captured the dining public overnight. Just like those who go into any business on a shoestring they had some mighty shaky moments in their opening days. Many was the time when they were lucky to have the \$35 for the next month's rent or enough money left to pay poor old "Clem" their trustworthy and faithful bar man who stuck with them through thick and thin for over six years and left

only because he was needed more in a defense plant. Customers were few and far between; but there was one fact that kept them hanging on. As the months passed, more and more of their casual diners became repeat customers; and, better still, the word of mouth boosting they got from so many of these newly won friends began to give the cash register a healthier click.

Actually the opening of Tally-Ho back in 1936 was somewhat of a Sunday afternoon accident. By background Roberts was a piano salesman for one of the big Chicago musical instrument houses and having a rather tough time of it. With sales few and commissions low in those slowly waning depression days of 17 years ago, about the only escape he could find from his worries were his rides out into the country over the weekends.

It was on one of these little holidays that he switched careers. Looking for some place to get a light lunch he drove mile after mile. There didn't seem to be an attractive eating spot anywhere in the area. Then, just when he had about given up the search he came upon the tiny, one-story, rough brick structure away off to the side of the road that was to become the nucleus for the palatial Tally-Ho of today.

What Roberts had found was certainly nothing to look at nor to use as the basis for rosey dreams. Built only three months previously as a combination gasoline station and hamburger stand, it was having pretty rough going. Its original operator was all ready to call quits. What he had overlooked but what Roberts, with his trained sense of salesmanship, noted quickly was the fact that here, miles from any kind of real competition, was just the place for a dining establishment that would serve better than average dishes. Certainly with a busy highway out in front there would be others who would be looking for a nice place to eat, too.

Almost before he had digested this sudden hunch or his second hamburger Roberts and his wife made their decision. As long as pianos were so hard to sell and folks had to eat no matter what their financial straits, why not go into the restaurant game? True enough they didn't have any experience except as a customer, but why not take the chance? Sure it was a gamble but they had little to lose. Inside of an hour he had

talked the former owner into terms that were acceptable; he had plunked down just enough of a deposit to cover the small stock of foodstuffs behind the counter and the 3 burner kerosene stove and to take over the one year lease; and they had donned their first white aprons.

You would never think, considering the annual income of Tally-Ho now and its varied and enticing menus, that for almost a year after this inauspicious beginning its only edible wares were chicken plates and hamburger and barbecued sandwiches. It was these or else. With Roberts handling all the details of the front of the house, his wife's father, Mr. Adolph Blase, better known as "Grandpa", running the gas station and his wife doing all the kitchen work, and only one part-time waitress, Mrs. Robert's niece "Dooty" to help out in the kitchen, there was little opportunity to introduce any frills or add any food specialties. Incidentally, "Dooty" and "Grandpa", now 88 years old, are still there.

But, if the dishes were few they were tasty and hit the spot. What's more there was an enticing coziness and convincing cleanliness about the place. Strangers, dropping in for the first time, quickly got the feeling that here was the kind of a spot worth a return visit. Tally-Ho's reputation with lovers of good food was beginning to take hold and, once national economic conditions turned for the better, the way seemed clear to start developing the type of institution the Roberts had originally envisioned.

First move was the elimination of the filling station. If anything it had been more of a detriment than an advantage. Time and again Roberts had found that he had lost good business when dining prospects had passed him up due to their disbelief that any kind of a representative dining room could be buried beneath a couple of gasoline pumps.

Then in 1937 followed the addition of the Rustic Tap Room with a good bartender, a new waitress or two, and the face lifting of the establishment's frontal exterior. True enough, financial conditions were still precarious and Roberts might have seemed to be leaning on Dame Fortune too heavily, but he still had faith in his hunch, his excellent bar man, his fast learning chef, Jack, and his ever hardworking mate, Birdie, and "Grandpa" who continually reminded them that "we cannot fail if we

all stick together.” What had been just another roadside shack a year earlier suddenly blossomed forth into an attention-pulling, rambling, two story road house, reminiscent in its colorful quaintness of the famous old toll house resting places of Colonial New England. A well planned use of Crab Orchard stone for its lower part and picturesque dormer windows above now accentuate its transplanted Down East appearance.

Twice since World War II other additions followed, increasing Tally-Ho’s original capacity by more than tenfold. In 1950 the large “Cypress Room” came into being; and only a year later the “MacTavish Room” was finished.

The “Old English Room”, actually the glorified outgrowth of the one-time hamburger stand, is all that its name implies. Aged knotty pine walls, a chipped beam ceiling, an open fire place and red checked table linen emphasize its faithfully simulated antiquity. Limited to 35 to 40 guests, and yet for that very reason more homey in its cheery, intimate atmosphere, it is generally the favorite with most old time patrons.

If you like the friendly charm that permeates the Old English Room you are bound to get a similar thrill from the Rustic Tap Room off to the right. Forget reality and you might well imagine yourself in one of the ancient old pubs that dot the roadsides across the sea in rural England.

Extending out from the far wall is a three sided bar of handsome, glistening mahogany, upholstered in soft red leather; overhead is a smoke darkened wooden ceiling supported by sturdy, rough, hand-hewn columns; and around the other three walls are several commodious booths, also upholstered in soft red leather. Search where you will and you will never discover a more alluring invitation to complete relaxation and the utmost in conviviality.

Largest of the dining hall quartet is the beautiful Cypress Room, with its large picture windows, pretty maroon drapes and Crab Orchard stone fireplace. It seats 150 guests. Reflecting its name, its walls are entirely of pleasing wood paneling enlivened by the mellow glow of indirect illumination from the lighting coves that completely encircle the room just below the ceiling. Scene of hundreds of banquets, cocktail par-

ties and other social events annually, the Cypress Room has its own big bar.

The MacTavish Room, with its capacity for 60 guests, is definitely different from all the others. In it Roberts has paid homage both to his own racial background and to the golfing fraternity from the nearby country clubs who have been his staunchest supporters.

Everything in the MacTavish Room smacks of Scotland, from the cool green leather seats and the Scotch plaid decorative motif of its cedar walls and table covers to the paintings of the Highland heroes and the autographed photos of the famous golfers and local football players you see all around you.

One thing that impresses the visitor to Tally-Ho is its smooth orderliness. It's like going to an exclusive club. Nothing is overlooked that will insure the proper courtesies and the rules of impartial hospitality. All service is on a religiously observed first-come, first-served basis.

The usual routine is to fill one room at a time at luncheon time. Usually the Old English Room is occupied first, next the MacTavish Room, and then the Cypress Room, with the Rustic Pub generally given over to those content with light snacks or just out to sit and gossip. On Sundays they fill the Cypress Room first and then go from there.

Another point that Roberts insists on is personalized service. Practically every dish, even to the individual servings of coffee, is cooked to order on a speedy device that turns out a fresh pot of coffee in less than 3 minutes. Whatever you get will be fresh. Absolutely nothing perishable is kept from the day before, nor are there any warm-overs. Steam tables are unknown at Tally-Ho.

The working side of Tally-Ho is almost as impressive as its guest area. Its cleanliness is rivalled only by its efficiency. Ultra-modern apparatus such as automatic dishwashers, additional deep fryers, and new broilers are constantly being added. Practically everything is done automatically.

The kitchens, pastry and salad departments are on the same exemplary plane. All are geared in a smooth running cohesion. Mr. Roberts' sister, Juanita Barton, supervises the salad department and her husband, Kissel Barton, is in charge of all maintenance. The Bartons live next door to the Tally-Ho and constantly watch the place. There is no shouting, no clatter, no piling up of delayed orders. Long ago the Roberts and their working associates demonstrated their ability to make things click.

The certainty that you'll get what's on the menu is assured by long range planning. To take care of their heavy demand for aged steaks, they keep at least 60 loins of beef in his cold storage at all times. His set menu helps, too. While his dishes cover about everything the average person out for a good meal might demand, from large broiled porterhouse steak at \$4.00 to his \$2.25 broiled Lake Superior white fish, or shrimp de jonghe, he purposely refrains from food specialties or oddities that would have little appeal. Why tie up kitchen time of guests awaiting the more accepted dishes?

Among innovations introduced at Tally-Ho are its so-called bar desserts. These are in addition to the more regularly recognized line of dainties. At probably few places else will you thrill to anything so different as the Tally-Ho Special, a tempting concoction of ice cream, brandy and creme de cocoa; or mint ice, an equally alluring combination of ice cream and creme de menthe.

If morale at Tally-Ho is exemplary it is because all personnel is carefully selected and trained. There is perfect teamwork. While Ray Roberts and his capable helpmate, Birdie, have long since doffed their working garb they will still be found pitching in and helping on the lowliest task should emergency demand.

Indicative of the organization's growth since the days of the part-time waitress and all around kitchen helper "Dooty" of 1936, the staff now numbers 37. Included are 13 waitresses, many with years of service at Tally-Ho, 12 kitchen workers, four bartenders, 2 male chefs, one of whom has worked there for 14 years, and specialists for the salad and pastry assignments. The payroll tops \$60,000 a year.



Tally-Ho employees are well repaid for a loyalty that shows an increasing majority of them on the job for several years. All get paid vacations. One day yearly the entire establishment shuts up when the workers and their families gather at the colorful Roberts Ranch in nearby Wayne for a holiday program that has special features, prizes and favors for everyone from the tiniest youngster to the most retiring oldster. Games are numerous at the Tally-Ho Employees Picnic, from horseshoes, base ball, etc. to pony wagons and saddle ponies for the youngsters. In addition one night every Christmas week they take over Tally-Ho themselves for a real festive get-together.

There is little seasonal about the Tally-Ho patronage. No matter what the weather it is usually well filled at lunch and dinner time, with the weekends bringing the peak crowds. Busiest day on the calendar appears to be Mothers' Day. The day American motherhood was getting its tribute this year the influx of family parties was so heavy that Roberts had to imitate the practice followed at the busier railroad passenger offices and issue numbered tickets to his guests or took their names to make sure the hostesses seated them in the order of their arrival.

It is this family business that has helped to put the Roberts' in the front rank among the nation's leading restaurant owners. They overlook no nicety that will make the family dining out feel happy it has come. Among Tally-Ho's best advertisements are its 15 high chairs. Significantly many of the same teen-agers who occupied these identical baby facilities some 15 and 16 years ago when Roberts first opened his doors, are now beginning to show up at Tally-Ho on their own at proms and parties and other junior set functions, or often they take their parents out to Tally-Ho, the place where they used to sit in high chairs. The second generation clientele of Tally-Ho is definitely in the making.

The splendid public relationships Mr. and Mrs. Roberts enjoy are a testimonial to their own personality. They both like people and they react accordingly. Wherever they can develop new goodwill they make the most of it. At Easter every child visiting Tally-Ho receives a special bunny basket; at Christmas most of their regular patrons get cordial holiday messages. And in local community relations they have few superiors.

There are Tally-Ho teams in the three bowling leagues in the neighboring communities of Wheaton, Batavia and Glen Ellyn. The Tally-Ho name usually appears well up on the list when there is any community charity drive; and, if some church or veterans' group needs a helping hand, Roberts is usually among the first to do his bit.

Little wonder, therefore, that among local organizations planning group parties, Tally-Ho usually gets the first nod. In fact so heavy is this type of patronage that Roberts operates their kitchen on a split arrangement. In addition to that section devoted to his regular trade, he maintains another special division with its own chef, helpers and equipment solely for banquets and special events. Utilizing this specialized service are not only local fraternal and similar groups but large industries and clubs, many from as far away as Chicago, Rockford, Oregon, and other outlying towns. They come mainly because they like Tally-Ho and the folks who run it. The Roberts knack of making friends pays off, and big.

Whatever has been accomplished by Ray and Birdie Roberts in carrying that Sunday afternoon hunch of their depression days to such fruitful success is only an echo of their home life. Visit their seven acre show place at Wayne and you will readily understand what is meant when you hear somebody talk about the "joy of living". Enter its doors, size up all the attention that has been devoted to comforts and home pleasures, examine all the carefully prepared plans to take care of the unexpected guest, thrill to its complete freedom from cold stiffness or artificiality, and you'll recognize in all the warm, wholesome humanity of the Roberts family itself.

It is this stimulating spirit that characterizes Tally-Ho, too. Constantly demonstrating to their restaurant guests the same deep consideration that they would enjoy if they were their house guests, the incomparable Roberts clan has proved that even in business there can be a place like home sweet home.

**Dunham Woods**

**Wayne**

If you've been looking for a secluded spot of natural beauty to buy or build your home, you must see Dunham Woods.

This beautiful countryland was occupied by Wayne Township settlers in 1833. Its' original beauty is now preserved by protective zoning restrictions.

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## “LITTLE HOME CHURCH BY THE WAYSIDE”

*This hymn, written by Rev. O. S. Grinnell while he was pastor of the church in Wayne, is the source of the name by which the church has become widely known. Written in memory of Dr. William S. Pitts, author of “Little Brown Church in the Vale,” the hymn is reproduced below:*

1.

There's a dear little church by the wayside,  
Oft in sweet mem'ry's thought I am there.  
How the old bell would ring Sabbath morning!  
Sweetly calling me to worship and pray'r.

2.

There I spent many hours of my childhood  
Near the church where the flow'rs bloom'd so fair,  
And to me there's no place held in mem'ry  
That I cherish with more tender care.

3.

Let us stand by the church by the wayside;  
There are souls, precious souls to be fed,  
Many children from danger protected,  
Many souls there to Christ may be led.

Chorus

Oh! The little home church by the wayside  
May we cherish with love as of yore  
May the message of God's word there be spoken  
In the little home church more and more.



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