

is vested in three directors. The paper is a twelve-page issue, and is devoted to the local news of Hyde Park, which is ably edited and presented in a piquant manner.

THE METROPOLITAN PRESS BUREAU had its office in the publishing office of the Herald, and their subsidence from Hyde Park dated at the discontinuance of that paper.

THE SOUTH SIDE NEWS was published by I. L. Vansant & Co., for circulation in Hyde Park, from 130 La Salle Street, Chicago. Daniel H. Horne furnished articles from his trenchant pen for the paper, and had to bring suit to recover the amount due him therefor. Upon judgment obtained, and execution, for \$93.35, the South Side News collapsed. It suspended June 1, 1875, and the office from whence it had been published was empty on the third instant.

THE HYDE PARK WEEKLY SUN was one of the links in the catenary system of Suns published by H. L. Goodall & Co., of the town of Lake. Its issuance commenced on April 24, 1875. Daniel H. Horne was the editor. It was discontinued in about four years.

#### KENWOOD BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

EDWIN FISHER BAYLEY was born June 11, 1845, in Manlius, Onondago Co., N. Y., being the second son of Calvin Chapin and Ann Sophia (Fisher) Bayley. The father is a native of Vermont, and of early New England origin, on the paternal and maternal (Chapin) side. The mother is also a Vermonter. The family came West in 1848, and settled near Waupun, Wis. The father followed at intervals his old profession of teacher in academies and the higher grades of schools, among others filling the position of principal of Brockway College (now Ripon College) from 1859 to 1862. In 1864 E. F. Bayley enlisted in the 41st Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, serving mostly in Tennessee. In the spring of 1865 he entered Ripon College, taking the first two years of the course there, and in 1866 entered the junior class at Amherst College and graduated there in 1868. Immediately after graduating he went to St. Louis to take the position of instructor in Washington University, entering at the same time the St. Louis Law School. He was admitted to the Bar in 1869, on examination, and graduated at the law school in 1870. In 1871 he resigned the position of instructor and entered on the practice of his profession at St. Louis. In October, 1872, he came to Chicago, where he has since remained in the practice of his profession. In 1876 Mr. Bayley married Anna Katharine, a daughter of R. P. Ober, Esq., then of Chicago, but formerly of Milwaukee and St. Louis. They have two children, and have resided at Kenwood since October, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Bayley are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Hyde Park, and Mr. Bayley is a Republican in politics.

GEORGE HARRISON BLISS was born May 12, 1840, in Worcester, Mass., of Perrin and Persis A. (Bullard) Bliss. The family came to Chicago in 1854, having been preceded by the father in 1852. He engaged in bridge and railroad building, and died in 1879, being followed by Mrs. Bliss in 1880. In 1858 young Bliss learned telegraphy; and was employed by the Illinois & Mississippi Telegraph Company, at Dixon Ill., in 1859, and at Muscatine, Iowa, in 1860. He was stationed at Aurora, Ill., in 1861, as operator for the same company and ticket agent for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. In 1862 he returned to Chicago, and served six months in the main office, and some months in the office of the superintendent of the Chicago & North-Western, where he became chief operator in 1863. Shortly afterward he was appointed superintendent of telegraph for that company; in which position he continued until the spring of 1873. Meanwhile, in conjunction with L. G. Tillotson & Co., of New York City, he established in 1867 the first important manufactory of electrical goods in Chicago, continuing until the fire, after which it was resumed for one year, when Mr. Bliss bought out his partners and merged the business in the stock company, George H. Bliss & Co., capital \$40,000. The new enterprise requiring all his time, he resigned his position with the Chicago & North-Western in 1873; and in 1875 his company was embodied in the Western Electric Company, of which he became general agent. In 1877 he disposed of his interest therein, and engaged in the sale of some of Edison's earlier inventions. His health becoming impaired, he was largely occupied in a successful endeavor to restore the same by journeyings to and from Utah and other sections of the Northwest, in 1879 and 1880. In 1881 he became general western agent for the Edison electric light, being the first to introduce that system in the West. In 1882 the

Western Edison Light Company was organized, with a capital of \$500,000, and he was appointed its general superintendent. Mr. Bliss was married December 19, 1865, to Miss Mary M. Gilbert, of Worcester, Mass., by whom he has had four children—Grace Ethel in 1869, Julian Perrin in 1872, Gilbert Ames in 1875 and George Edison in 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Bliss are members of the Plymouth Congregational Church, of which Mr. Bliss is a deacon. He has been a Mason for about twenty years, and is a Republican in politics. He has been a resident of Hyde Park since September, 1871.

HAMILTON BISHOP BOGUE was born September 29, 1834, in Ionia, Michigan, being the fourth child of Warren Steuben and Sally (Underwood) Bogue. The father, who was born in 1800, in Georgia, Vermont, was descended from a Huguenot family of that name, long resident in Scotland, and which contributed some eminent personages to the ecclesiastical and educational institutions of Great Britain—among others, the Rev. David Bogue (1750-1825) founder of the London Missionary Society. When a young man, W. S. Bogue removed from his home in Vermont to St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and at Louisville, in that county, on October 21, 1829, married Sallie Underwood, a native of New York, of New England descent. Early in 1834 the family removed to Ionia, Michigan, whence they returned to St. Lawrence County, N. Y., in 1839. In January, 1853, Hamilton came west as far as Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained until March 21, 1854, when he came to Chicago, arriving the following day, where during the next succeeding eight years he was occupied in steamboat and railway freight service, and since May, 1864, has been continuously engaged in real estate business. His brother, S. Curtiss P., joined him early in 1855, and George M. in the spring of 1856, being followed by the father and mother, his sister Harriet and brother Elias, in October of that year. The two elder brothers, Oswell A. and Dr. Roswell G., joined the others the same autumn and the ensuing spring, respectively. The family resided in the North Division until May, 1858, when they, except the two elder brothers, removed to Hyde Park. Since December of that year the parent family has remained in the home provided that Christmas eve. There Harriet was married in 1859; there Curtiss died, January 13, 1862, of injuries received in the railroad accident of five days previous, (while home on sick leave, from the artillery service in General Grant's Division of the Union Army,) at the age of twenty-five years and two days; and there, also, the father died in August, 1863; there, the beloved and honored mother at the age of seventy-two, in good health and cheerfulness, with Elias, her youngest and only unmarried child, still controls the home—a glad visiting place to her five married children, their consorts and their numerous offspring. June 25, 1867, Hamilton was married to Emily Augusta, a daughter of William H. and Mary (Betteley) Hoyt, of Hyde Park. Mr. Hoyt is of the well-known Hoyt family of New England and New York. Mrs. Hoyt was a native of England—born at Newcastle-under-Lyme.

To Hamilton and Emily Bogue have been born four children, all yet living—Hamilton, December 26, 1868; Esther, May 3, 1873; Arthur Hoyt, November 28, 1874, and Wayne Chatfield, March 4, 1876. Their home is 4819 Greenwood Avenue, where they have resided since November, 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Bogue are members of the First Presbyterian Church, of Hyde Park, of which Mr. Bogue was chosen an elder in February, 1862, and by successive elections was continued in that service until January, 1882. He is Republican in politics.

C. WALTER BROWN was born in 1841, in Massachusetts, of Calvin B. and Aurelia A. (Cutler) Brown, both parents being descendants of early settlers of Hampden County, Mass. His grandfather, Issachar Brown, was a soldier of the Revolution. Receiving his earlier education in Brimfield, and academic in Munson, Mr. Brown went into business with his father in a general store for about three years. He came West in 1862 and was in the woolen manufacturing business for three years in Charleston, Ill. In 1866 he came to Chicago, and became a member of the firm of Bliss & Brown, in the hardware, stove and furnace line. In March, 1880, after being out of business about two years, he went into the Rock River Company, of which he has since been the secretary and Chicago manager. In 1862 Mr. Brown was married to Marion M., a daughter of Aaron Bliss, of Brimfield, Mass., by whom he has had three children—Herbert C., in July, 1865, now a student in Beloit College; Fannie V., in 1871; and Walter Marion, in 1882. They are members of the Congregational Church, and have been residents of Hyde Park since 1872. Mr. Brown is a Republican.

DEXTER GRAVES BROWN was born in 1824 in Munson, Mass., son of Joseph and Hannah (Graves) Brown. The father was a manufacturer of cotton goods, and built the first mill at Chicopee Falls, and afterward at Palmer. He died in 1868, at the age of seventy-six. D. G. Brown quit school at the age of seventeen, and clerked in the mill stores of his father for three or four years, after which he was engaged with him in building. Going

to California in 1849, he remained ten years, when he came to Chicago, where he has since remained, uninterruptedly engaged in provision brokerage on the Board of Trade. He went to reside in Hyde Park in 1876. In 1863 Mr. Brown was married to Miss Lucy Shorpenberg, of Boston, Mass. He is a Republican in politics and an advocate of "high license."

WILLIAM HENRY CHAPPELL was born in Baltimore, Md. His father, Dr. P. S. Chappell, was a manufacturing chemist of Baltimore, and his mother, Mary (Furlong) Chappel, a native of that city, resides there at the age of eighty. Since 1849, W. H. Chappell has been the owner of chemical works in St. Louis, and first came to Hyde Park in 1859, where he purchased twenty acres in Hubbard's subdivision with a view to the establishment of similar works near the growing city of Chicago. But the factory which he then built was destroyed by fire the same year, occasioning the temporary withdrawal of his northern venture. In 1866 he resumed in Chicago at his present location, the firm being Mahla & Chappell. They turn out annually large quantities of staple chemicals, both proprietors having long experience as scientific and practical chemists. Eleven acres of his original Hyde Park purchase were sold by Mr. Chappell to the Government for a marine hospital in 1867, for \$22,000 (the twenty having cost him \$10,000 in 1859), and this sale not having been perfected on account of some trifling circumstance, the same were sold in 1883 for \$125,000. One of Mr. Chappell's sons, H. W., has charge of the Chicago works as superintendent; another, W. H., of the St. Louis works, in the same capacity, both educated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston. A third son, Howard F., is a special student of Professor Hoffman, at the University of Berlin, having graduated at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale. A daughter, Mary, was married in 1877 to Richard C. Perkins, of Bradford, England, while Miss Julia Chappell remains at home Mrs. Chappell, before marriage, was Miss Eliza Whitehill, a daughter of Elder John Whitehill, who moved from Alton to St. Louis in 1826. They have resided in Hyde Park since 1867, and spent the summer there since 1859.

LEANDER DEVINE CONDEE was born September 26, 1847, in Athens County, Ohio, of Henry M. and Jane (Rickey) Condee. The family removed to Coles County, Ill., in 1854. Young Condee received an academic education at Kankakee, and graduated in the Law Department of the University of Michigan, in the class of 1868. Admitted to the Bar in Michigan and Illinois, he began the practice of his profession in Butler, Bates Co., Mo., where he held the office of City Attorney for three years. In 1873 he came to Chicago, and from 1874 to 1876 was of the firm of Richmond & Condee. He afterwards practiced alone until 1881, when he formed a partnership with E. R. Bliss. In 1874 Mr. Condee went to reside in Hyde Park, of which he was chosen Attorney in 1879, holding the office until his resignation in March, 1883. He is Republican in politics. He was elected State Senator for the Second Senatorial District, for the term of four years, from January 14, 1881-84. He was chairman of the important committee on incorporations. In March, 1871, he married Miss Margaretta L. Stobie, who died in March, 1881, leaving three children—Henry S., born in April, 1872, in Butler, Mo.; Florence Louise, March, 1874, in Chicago; and Jessie S., February, 1881, in Hyde Park. August 24, 1882, Mr. Condee married Mrs. Martha J. Waterbury, of Cleveland. Mr. Condee is a Knight Templar and an Odd Fellow.

JOHN ELLIOTT COWLES was born July 29, 1842, in Rome, N. Y., of Stephen H. and Angelina (Sears) Cowles. His maternal grandfather, Isaac Sears, was a soldier in the War of 1812. The mother died in 1850 and the father in 1857. Mr. Cowles received an academic education, and at the age of nineteen enlisted in the Tenth New York Volunteer Cavalry, at Syracuse, September 10, 1861. He went in as a private and came out with the rank of captain. He was wounded June 24, 1864, and is in receipt of a pension from a grateful country. He came to Chicago in 1865, and soon embarked in the business of publishing daily market reports, and is now of the firm of Cowles & Dunkley, in that line. Since 1876 he has been secretary of the Chicago Produce Exchange. May 20, 1868, Mr. Cowles was married to Miss Florence, a daughter of T. W. Thompson, a merchant of Cortland, N. Y., by whom he has had two children—Frances B. in 1871, and John T. in 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Cowles are members of the Presbyterian Church and have resided in Hyde Park since their marriage. He is a Republican in politics.

JOSEPH A. DAVOL was born May 6, 1835, in Fall River, Mass., son of Benjamin D. and Almira (Warren) Davol. Nearly a hundred years before his birth there settled in Rhode Island two French brothers of the name which, through some variations in spelling, has crystallized into Davol in the North and Duval in the South. Joseph A. is the grandson of Abner and great-grandson of Pardon Davol, one of those brothers. On the mother's side he is descended in the ninth generation from Richard Warren, one of the original pilgrims of the "Mayflower," through Nathaniel, Rich-

ard, Samuel, James, Gamaliel, Joseph and Almira. At the age of eighteen J. A. Davol began to learn the trade of jeweler, at Warren, R. I., and in 1856 came to Chicago and went into the jewelry business. The panic of 1857 and the subsequent depression were not favorable to his trade, and in 1864 he became a member of the firm of Phillips & Davol, wholesale dealers in druggists' sundries. In 1866, selling out to his partner, Mr. Davol became interested in a cotton plantation in South Carolina, and in 1869, returning to Chicago, purchased a membership in the Board of Trade. Since 1878 he has been chiefly interested in real estate, and more especially as treasurer and secretary of the Blue Island Land & Building Company. In 1863 he married Annie, a daughter of William Morris, of Philadelphia, and a member of the historic family of that name. To them have been born three children—Joseph B., in 1864, George K., in 1869 and Elizabeth M., in 1874. They have resided in Hyde Park since 1870.

JAMES SHEPARD DICKINSON was born June 30, 1838, in Utica, N. Y., son of William P. and Sarah (Watkins) Dickinson. The father was an expert accountant and an ardent Whig; he died in 1874. The Dickinsons are of early New England and Old England stock. The maternal grandmother was of Dutch or Knickerbocker descent. Having graduated at the high school of Chicopee, Mass., young Dickinson first served a four years' apprenticeship to the drug business in Springfield, Mass. He then became a salesman for a drughouse in Worcester for three years. In 1862 he enlisted in the 51st Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and was appointed hospital steward, and served until the fall of 1863. He then came West, and went into the drug business on his own account in Toledo, Ohio, where he remained three years. After two years in the same line at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, he came to Chicago in 1869 to take the position of chief clerk in the supply department of the Western Union Telegraph Company, of which he is now the supply agent. In 1862 Mr. Dickinson married Estella, a daughter of Professor Gilbert, of the Worcester Academy, at Worcester, Mass. They are the parents of two children—Edwin Ames, born in Worcester in August, 1864, and Estelle Blanche, born in Cedar Rapids in 1868. The son is now chief clerk in the construction department of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Mr. Dickinson has resided in Hyde Park since 1872, where he has taken a lively interest in educational and political matters, always voting the Republican ticket.

JOHN DUNN was born April 24, 1840, in Barnstaple England, and came to the United States in April, 1870. He was admitted as attorney and solicitor in England, and practiced his profession in New York City about three years. In 1853 he came to Chicago to enter the service of the Illinois Central, in which he has since remained, now filling the position of assistant to the president of the corporation. He is also vice-consul of Great Britain, at Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn are attendants at St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Hyde Park, where they have resided since 1876.

MARTIN HENRY FOSS was born in Thornton, N. H., April 2, 1832, and died at his residence in Hyde Park, near Kenwood, February 4, 1881. He was the eldest son of Jacob H. and Lavinia (Elliott) Foss, being of early New England origin on both sides. The ordinary district school opportunities of education in the winter months were supplemented in the case of M. H. Foss by one term at Plymouth Academy. In 1853 he came West, passing through Chicago, and spent a short time in Batavia, Ill., and two winters in the lumber-camps of Wisconsin. Returning to Thornton, he again came West, in 1863, and settled in Chicago, where his only brother, S. D., had already found permanent lodgment, and was instrumental in securing for him a Board of Trade inspectorship. In 1865 he formed a partnership with Dana Slade, under the style of Slade & Foss, produce merchants. In 1868 he sold out his interest to join his brother, under the style of S. D. Foss & Co., which, upon the accession of two other partners, in 1878, became Foss, Strong & Co. Meanwhile the business had been changed from produce to grain commission, and the old and new firm alike commanded the confidence of the public, and always paid dollar for dollar, their annual sales having sometimes exceeded six million dollars. May 23, 1857, Mr. Foss married Elizabeth H., a daughter of Milton and Eliza Elliott of Exeter, N. H., and a member of the Elliott family already mentioned. She died November 25, 1860, leaving one child, Henry Augustus, aged eighteen months. December 21, 1871, Mr. Foss married Miss Agnes E., a daughter of Robert and Mary (Ackland) McLean, of Chicago. To them were born Lizzie L., May 23, 1873, and Martin Howard, February 18, 1877. These, with their mother, and the oldest son of Mr. Foss, survive him. Mrs. Agnes E. Foss is of Scotch descent on both sides, but American for some generations. In July, 1883, Henry A. Foss was married to Meriam Rumbaugh, a native of Ohio, of German descent. The late Mr. Foss was a member of the Board of Trustees of Hyde Park at the time of his death, having filled that office since April 7, 1879, and was characterized as "eminently the financial member, with a remarkable

ability to keep down expenses." By the Board of Trade and the Call Board, of both of which he was a member, resolutions of regret, condolence and eulogy, freighted with ample evidence of the respect in which he was held by his colleagues, were adopted and put on record. He was buried with religious honors, having been a member of the Congregational Church, and an obituary notice of the contemporary Press voiced the public opinion in these words: "Martin H. Foss was truly a 'model' citizen, a kind husband and father, charitable without ostentation; warm in his friendships; as a business man thoroughly upright; as a public servant thoroughly honest."

HENRY JEWETT FURBER was born July 17, 1840, in Rochester, Strafford Co., N. H., son of Benjamin and Olive (Hussey) Furber, both natives of that State. He is of the ninth generation from William Furber, who settled near Portsmouth, in 1630. Prepared for college at the high school of Great Falls, he entered Bowdoin College in 1857. He withdrew in 1860, to take charge of the public schools of Green Bay, Wis. While thus engaged he studied law, and on examination was admitted to the Bar in Wisconsin, in 1862, before the close of his second school year. In August he formed a law partnership with E. H. Ellis, of that city, which lasted until his removal to Chicago, in July, 1865. Meanwhile he had been appointed special agent for Wisconsin of the Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company of New York, and in January, 1865, its general agent for several Western States. In April of the same year he became general manager for the West, and made Chicago his headquarters in July; but being elected vice-president of the Universal Life Insurance Company in October, he removed to New York City, where he resided three and a half years. In May, 1879, he returned to Chicago, and became a member of the law firm of Higgins, Furber & Cothran, taking up his residence at Hyde Park. Mr. Furber was married January 7, 1862, to Miss Elvira, a daughter of Colonel Alexander Irwin, one of the first settlers of Wisconsin, a member of its territorial Legislature and a receiver of the land-office in Green Bay at his death in 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Furber have three sons—William Elbert, born March 17, 1863; Henry Jewett, Jr., born May 12, 1865; Frank Irwin, born September 15, 1868. The family are attendants at St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Hyde Park.

ALEXANDER GEDDES was born May 3, 1843, in Glass, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. The name is not unknown in the history of Great Britain. In 1860 young Geddes came to Montreal, Canada, and soon became engaged in the grain and provision trade. From frequent commercial visits to Chicago, he concluded to make it his place of business, and removed thither in 1867. Through fire and panic he held the even tenor of his way, with a continued growth to the present time. In 1877 he married Frances R., a daughter of Dr. Sharp, of Cullen, Scotland. They have three children—John, born November 6, 1878; Rachel Margaret, born January 23, 1880; and Eleanor Mary, born August 3, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Geddes are members of the Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago, and have resided in Hyde Park ever since 1880.

JOHN MORRIS GWINN was born in 1837 in Medina, Orleans Co., N. Y. His parents were William R. and Ann (Ellcott-Evans) Gwinn. The father was a miller, of Welsh ancestry; the mother was of English ancestry, but more recently of Maryland origin. In addition to his public-school education, young Gwinn received the advantage of an academic course at Bloomfield, N. J., and at the age of eighteen became a bank clerk. Since 1875 he has been occupied with railroad interests, now filling the position of cashier of the Western passenger agency of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad, with which company he has been connected from 1876. In 1863 Mr. Gwinn married Mary, a daughter of Erastus B. Seymour, grain merchant, of Buffalo, N. Y. They are the parents of three children—William Rea, born April 15, 1865; Russell Seymour, September 4, 1875; and Marian Seymour, October 4, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Gwinn are members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Hyde Park, where they have resided since 1875.

VAN HOLLIS HIGGINS, lawyer and ex-Judge, was born February 20, 1821, in Genesee County, N. Y., being a son of David and Eunice (Sackett) Higgins. The father was named for his uncle, the Rev. David Higgins, a well-known Presbyterian clergyman of western New York. The mother was a sister of the Hon. William A. Sackett, a member of Congress from the district embracing Seneca County, N. Y. In 1837 Van H. Higgins first came to Chicago, remaining until 1839, when he went to St. Louis. In 1843 he removed to Iroquois County, Ill., and after studying law for some time was admitted to the Bar February 23, 1844. In 1846 he went to Galena, where he formed a partnership with Judge Pratt, which lasted until 1848. In 1849 he became a partner of Bolton F. Strother, under the style of Higgins & Strother. In 1852 they removed to Chicago, where by the accession of Corydon Beckwith, January 4, 1855, the firm became Higgins, Beckwith & Strother, who dissolved partnership September 1, 1856. In the fall of 1858 he was elected to the Legislature, and on his return home in the spring of 1859 was elected Judge of the Superior Court of Chicago, and held the office until June, 1865. On his

retirement from the Bench he formed the firm of Higgins & Swett, which was dissolved upon his election to the presidency of the Babcock Manufacturing Company, in 1872. He was appointed the Western financial agent of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company January 1, 1876, holding the position until July, 1883, and acting as the Western attorney for the company some months longer. In 1877 he formed the firm of Higgins, Furber & Cothran, which January 1, 1882, became Higgins & Furber. In 1866 Judge Higgins went to reside in Hyde Park. Judge Higgins has been twice married—first, in 1847, to Elizabeth S., a daughter of Amos C. Morse, originally of Massachusetts, but then a resident of Morgan County, Ill. She died September 7, 1882. A year later he married Lena M. Morse.

CHARLES HITCHCOCK was born April 4, 1827, in Hanson, Plymouth Co., Mass., and died at his home in Kenwood, Cook Co., Ill., May 6, 1881; he was descended from Luke Hitchcock, who came over from England and settled in New Haven in 1644, the intermediate members of the line being Luke, Jr., Ebenezer, Rev. Gad, Gad, Jr., M. D., and Charles, Sr. The father died November 9, 1849, and the mother, by birth Abigail L. Hall, also of early New England origin, died May 2, 1881. The public-school education of young Hitchcock having been supplemented by a partial course at Phillips' Academy, in Andover, he entered Dartmouth College in 1847, and graduated in the class of 1851. Having studied law one year under Daniel Blaisdell, treasurer of the college, he went to Washington, D. C., to fill the position of professor in an academy, which he held one year. He used his leisure time to continue the study of law, under the guidance of the Hon. Joseph Bradley. In the fall of 1853 he entered the senior class of the Dana Law School, of Harvard College. After further initiation in the practice of law under Harvey Jewell, of Boston, he was admitted to the Bar in 1854. Coming to Chicago, he entered the office of Williams & Woodbridge, and was enrolled a member of the Bar of Illinois October 10, 1854. In 1856 he was of the law firm of Hitchcock & Goodwin for about a year, and later on of Gallup & Hitchcock, which terminated in 1862. Hitchcock & Dupee, 1862 to 1866, by the accession of Mr. Evarts, became Hitchcock, Dupee & Evarts, 1866 to 1872, and by his withdrawal became again Hitchcock & Dupee. In 1875 it was changed to Hitchcock, Dupee & Judah, continuing until the death of the senior member. Mr. Hitchcock was president of the State Constitutional Convention of 1870—"the best yet adopted of American State constitutions"—and besides his well-known services as presiding officer, was author of some of its more important new provisions. He was elected one of the County Commissioners after the fire, and was largely instrumental in securing the remission by the State of the city's debt, and the appropriation of the amount to build its bridges. July 10, 1860, Mr. Hitchcock married Miss Annie McClure, of Chicago, a daughter of James and Julia (Rodgers) McClure, the mother being a native of Staten Island, and both parents of Scotch-Irish descent. Coming West in 1836, they were among the early settlers of Lake County, Ill., where Mr. Hitchcock was born. At the meeting of the Bar, held in memory of Mr. Hitchcock soon after his decease, one member did not hesitate to characterize him as "first among his peers;" another said: "His great reputation never exceeded his merits," and a third added: "I learned to esteem him for his high culture, his eminent legal talent and his sterling integrity." The general estimate of the Bar ranked him as an accurate and able lawyer in commercial and corporation cases, if indeed he had an equal in argument before the court, while his personal worth was recognized by a still wider circle.

MILO GIFFORD KELLOGG was born in 1849, in Rodman, Jefferson Co., N. Y., son of James G. and Sarah (Gifford) Kellogg, both of English ancestry. The father was a member of the New York Legislature about 1865. Milo G. Kellogg graduated at the University of Rochester in 1870, when he came to Chicago and entered the employ of Gray & Barton, manufacturers of telegraph instruments, with whom and their successors, the Western Electric Company, he has since remained, now filling the position of superintendent of the manufacturing department; he is also a director and stockholder. For the last few years—since about 1879—he has been largely interested in telephone developments, being a director and stockholder in the Central Union Telephone Company, with headquarters in Chicago; also in the Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Company, with headquarters in Nashville, Tenn., and in the Great Southern Telephone & Telegraph Company, with headquarters in New Orleans. In 1873 Mr. Kellogg married Mary Frances, a daughter of Calvin DeWolf, a well-known lawyer, Justice of the Peace, and early settler of Chicago. They are the parents of three children—Annie P., born in 1874; Le Roy DeWolf, born in 1877, and James Gifford, born in 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg are attendants at the First Presbyterian Church, of Hyde Park, where they have resided since 1876.

JONATHAN ASA KENNICOTT was born February 20, 1824, in Albion, N. Y., of Jonathan and Jane (McMillin) Kennicott. The mother was born in Kenwood, near Edinburgh, Scotland, which gave occasion to the naming of Kenwood, now in Hyde Park, by

Mr. Kennicott, when he built his home there in 1856. The family is descended from Robert Kennicott, D. D. of London, a celebrated Greek scholar, and from Benjamin Kennicott, D. D., (1718-1783), the eminent English Hebraist. In 1832 young Kennicott came to Chicago, and in 1840 began to study medicine under his eldest brother, John A. In 1843 he obtained the degree of M. D., of Rush Medical College, Chicago, but instead of practicing his profession, he became the partner of another brother, William H., in dentistry, and so remained for three years. In 1848 he removed to Milwaukee, where he continued to practice dentistry, uniting thereto the art of engraving, which he had learned without a master. In 1850 he commenced the manufacture of dental instruments, and at the Ohio State Fair, in 1851, obtained the first premium from his exhibit of a complete set of dental instruments, which he sold for \$350. Upon his recovery from severe illness in 1852, he left Milwaukee, and after an interval of rest and recreation settled permanently in Chicago in 1853. In that year he received from the Ohio Dental College the degree of D. D. S., "for valuable contributions to dental science." Among these were the application of the principle of atmospheric pressure to retain artificial teeth in the mouth, and the process of capping the exposed nerves of teeth instead of the barbarous method of killing them, before in use. In 1854, he married Miss Marie Antoinette, a daughter of the late Allen Fiske, and sister of Robert A., and William A. Fiske, both clergymen of the Episcopal Church. Mrs. Kennicott has been almost a life-long and an eminently successful educator, her latest enterprise being the Kenwood Female Seminary. Mr. Kennicott is distinguished not alone for his scientific attainments in the line of his profession, but in almost every branch of modern research, and especially for his success in the cultivation of flowers and fruits. Mr. and Mrs. Kennicott have three children, all daughters, the eldest, Maud, being the wife of Dr. T. J. Reid, of Toncha Springs, Col. She is the mother of one son, William Kennicott, born at Kenwood, the home of his grandparents, April 26, 1883. Dr. Reid is the grandson of Colonel John Reid, who was a commander of Virginia troops in the war of the Revolution, and his maternal grandmother, Mary Campbell, was the niece and ward of Patrick Henry.

EUGENE CONANT LONG was born October 31, 1837, in Brandon, Rutland Co., Vt. His father, the Hon. James Long, came West in the same year with his brother-in-law, Judge Samuel Hoard, together with their families. A short time before Messrs. Long and Hoard had edited a newspaper at Fort Covington, N. Y., but hearing of the wonderful fertility of the soil in Illinois, concluded to try farming, and after a fair trial, gave it up to those of more experience. They moved into Chicago about the year 1839, where young Long, the subject of the biography, received his education, first at the public schools and later in Beardley's Academy. In 1853 he entered the Marine Bank, remaining until February, 1874, first as a clerk and subsequently an officer of that institution. In March, 1874, he went into business with his brother, John C. Long, under the style of Eugene C. Long & Bro., money brokers. In 1879 he entered the office of his father-in-law, Judge Van H. Higgins. He was married to Miss Hattie E. Higgins in October, 1858, by whom he has had five children, two living, aged respectively nine and thirteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Long are members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Hyde Park, where they have resided since 1869. Mr. Long's paternal ancestors were Marylanders, and through his mother's father, John Conant, of Brandon, Vt., and her grandfather, Chauncey Conant a soldier of the Revolution, he traces descent from Roger Conant, (born in England in 1693, settled in Plymouth Colony in 1623, died in 1679), the first Governor of an early settlement on Cape Ann, founder of Salem, Mass., in 1626, and afterward a "justice of the quarterly court."

JOHN J. McCLELLAN was born September 5, 1833, in Livingston, Columbia Co., N. Y., son of Dr. Samuel R. and Catharine (Garner) McClellan. The father is of Scotch, and the mother of mixed German and Dutch origin. Grandfather Garner settled in Columbia County toward the close of the last century. In 1845 Dr. McClellan removed to Wisconsin, settling near Kenosha. He was a member of the first constitutional convention of that State, and afterward of its Senate. The early education of young McClellan in the district school was supplemented by a two-years course at a higher school in Kenosha; and in 1853 he began the study of law in the office of E. W. Evans, then of Kenosha, and late of the Chicago Bar. In 1855 Mr. McClellan entered the law department of Albany University, graduating in 1856. Returning to Wisconsin, he was admitted to the Bar, and commenced practice in Oconto. In 1857 he was elected District Attorney, and successively re-elected until January, 1862, when he was appointed Assistant Attorney-General of the State. Resigning in March, 1863, he resumed practice at Racine, but in May, 1864, was appointed by the President to the office of Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, with the rank of Captain, and placed

in charge of Johnson's Island, in Sandusky Bay, and afterward at Tallahassee, Fla. Quitting the service in 1866, he settled in Chicago and resumed the practice of his profession, with a growing preference for commercial law. Associated from time to time with different partners, in 1883 he organized the present firm of McClellan & Cummins, the junior member being his son-in-law. In 1861 Mr. McClellan married Julia G. Wheldon, of Racine, Wis. They are members of the Presbyterian Church, and have resided in Kenwood since the spring of 1881. They are the parents of two children—Helen H., married January 17, 1880, to Benjamin F. Cummins, now the law partner of her father; and of Edward W., born in Chicago in November, 1867. Mr. McClellan is a Republican in politics.

H. S. & F. S. OSBORNE are law partners and brothers, being the sons of Milo and Phoebe A. (Sayre) Osborne. Their grandfather, David Osborne, married a Miss Curtis, whose mother was a Standish, and a lineal descendant of the historic Miles. Three brothers Osborne came out from England in 1629, and the Curtises also were of early New England origin. Mrs. Osborne belonged on the father's side to an old historic family of New Jersey, and on the mother's side to one no less distinguished in the records of the same State. Her grandfather, Aaron Kitchel, won national renown as a soldier of the Revolution, and the hatred of Tories as commissioner of forfeited estates. After the organization of the Government he was a member of Congress for eight terms, and in 1807 was chosen Senator. Henry Sayre Osborne was born November 24, 1840, and Frank Sayre Osborne July 24, 1844, in New York City, where the father was engaged in the business of a steel engraver. In 1852 he came West, and settled in Rock County, Wis. Both sons successively graduated at Beloit College, the elder in the class of 1862, and the younger in that of 1866. On leaving college H. S. enlisted in the 8th Illinois Cavalry, and was not mustered out until February, 1866, when he settled in Chicago, studied law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1869. Meanwhile F. S. had spent three years as a teacher in Long Island, and had studied law during his leisure hours. In 1870 he devoted his time more exclusively to the study of law, was admitted to the Bar, and returned to the West to go into partnership with his brother in Chicago. October 20, 1874, he married Louise N., a daughter of Judge J. Lawrence Smith, of Smithtown, L. I., and they are the parents of four children—Sarah N., born in 1875; Cornelia S., in 1877; Lawrence W., in 1879; and Harold S., in 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Osborne are members of the Episcopal Church. H. S. Osborne is a bachelor and a Presbyterian. Both brothers are Republicans in politics and have resided together in Hyde Park since 1873.

THOMAS GOULD OTIS was born in 1831 in Montville, New London Co., Conn., being the second of seven children of Asahel and Mary Ann (Allen) Otis. In early manhood the father was a clergyman of the M. E. Church, but afterward went into mercantile pursuits, and came to Chicago in 1845. For over ten years he was engaged in the dairy business, keeping about one hundred cows, and with another dealer in that line supplied nearly all the milk then sold in Chicago. He died in April, 1871, leaving one son, three daughters, and their mother, who still survives at the age of eighty-two. Mr. Otis worked with his father until about 1857, when he and his elder brother succeeded to the business, under the style of H. & T. Otis. Since 1864 he has been mainly occupied as a capitalist, building and caring for his property interests. In 1865 he married Carrie Arnold, of North Kingston, R. I., who died June 26, 1880, leaving five children—George A., born May 25, 1866; W. Irving, February 22, 1871; Jennie E., November 24, 1872; Thomas K., November 1, 1874, and Mary Margaret, September 26, 1876. July 15, 1882, Mr. Otis married Ella, a daughter of Isaac Freeborn, also of North Kingston, R. I. Mr. Otis is a Methodist, and in politics a Republican.

WALTER PROBY was born in 1846 near Perth, Canada, the only son of James and Jane (Stewart) Proby. The family removed to Boston, Mass., in 1848. At about the age of eighteen young Proby engaged in mercantile pursuits, entering a dry goods house of that city as clerk. In 1871 he began business on his own account in the same line as the senior member of Proby & Vinal, who dissolved partnership in 1877, the business being continued by Mr. Proby alone. In 1878 he came to Chicago and established the Parisian Suit Company in the Palmer House block, corner of Monroe and State, where he still remains. Since 1882 J. W. Tuttle, for many years in the dry goods line in Boston, has been a partner in the Parisian Suit Company. In February, 1867, Mr. Proby married Amelia, a daughter of William Robinson, mill-owner, of Hastings County, Ontario, Canada. They are the parents of three boys and three girls, the former being born as follows: James William, in Boston, November 18, 1847; Walter Stewart, in Chicago, in February, 1879, and Arthur in Hyde Park, in July, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Proby are attendants of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Hyde Park. They have resided at Kenwood since 1882.

PENNOYER LEVI SHERMAN was born in 1831 in Pompey, now Lafayette, Onondago Co., N. Y., son of Bezaleel and Olive (Johnson) Sherman. His grandfather, James Sherman, an offshoot of the historic Sherman family, and near relative of Roger Sherman of Revolutionary fame, removed with his wife and children from Stamford, Conn., to Pompey, N. Y. Having received a preparatory education in the academies of Homer and Pompey Hill, P. L. Sherman entered Hamilton College in 1847, and graduated in the class of 1851. He then studied law under Daniel Gott, of Pompey, and in 1853 came to Chicago, where he entered the law office of Collins & Williams. He was admitted to the Bar of Illinois, October 27, 1854 and has ever since practiced his profession in Chicago. In 1857 he married Louise A., daughter of Hon. John R. Dickinson, of Binghamton, N. Y., and a niece of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, United States Senator from New York from 1844 to 1850. They have five sons. John Dickinson Sherman was born in 1859 in Chicago, and his parents removed to Kenwood a few months later in the same year. Receiving his early education in the district and high schools of Hyde Park, he entered Hamilton College, graduating in the class of 1881. He has since filled the position of reporter on the Chicago Tribune, was editor of the South Chicago Daily Post from June to November, 1883, and is now managing editor of the Hyde Park Herald. Lucius Booth Sherman was born in 1863 in Kenwood. Receiving his early education in the Hyde Park schools, he took a partial course at the University of Chicago, and in 1882 became a member of the local staff of the Chicago Times. In February, 1883, he made a trip through Mexico as traveling correspondent for Eastern journals; and in January, 1884, became assistant editor of the Chicago Eye. The other children of Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Sherman are P. L., Jr., born in 1867; Samuel, in 1869, and Roger in 1871.

ALBERT GOODWILL SPALDING was born September 2, 1850, in Byron, Ogle Co., Ill., of James L. and Harriet I. (Goodwill) Spalding. The father died in 1859, and the mother with her children removed to Rockford in 1863. Four years later, A. G. Spalding left school and went to clerk for a grocery store in Rockford, but soon came to Chicago, going into the store of Meeker & Barker, until the spring of 1868, when he returned to Rockford, and went into the counting room of the Rockford Register as book-keeper. Having taken an active interest in the then new game of base ball since 1866, and been a successful player of the Forest City Club, he was invited to join the Boston Club in 1871, with whom he remained until 1876. In the winter of 1873-1874 he visited Europe to make arrangements for the contemplated tour of that continent by his club and their competitors, the Athletics, of Philadelphia; and in 1874 accompanied both on that famous base ball tournament. He returned to Chicago in 1876 to take charge of the Chicago Club as captain and manager, of which organization he is now the president. In 1876 he formed with his brother, James Walter, the firm of A. G. Spalding & Bro., dealers in base-ball supplies. Of late years their business has taken a much wider range, being the general headquarters in the West for all lines of sporting goods, hunting and fishing equipments, and the like. In 1875, Mr. Spalding was married to Miss Josephine Keith, of Campello, Mass., by whom he has had one child, Keith Spalding, born in 1877. With his wife, who is a member, he is a frequent attendant at the services of the Presbyterian Church. He has just built himself a home in Kenwood, on Woodlawn Avenue, near Fiftieth Street.

GEORGE STEWART was born in 1824, in County Armagh, Ireland, and came to the United States in 1848. Remaining in New York two years as a clerk in an importing dry goods house, he removed to Baltimore in 1850, where he engaged in mercantile business on his own account. In 1855 he removed to Columbus, Ohio, and went into the business of pork-packing for a season. November 1, 1856, he came to Chicago, and for about four years was engaged in pork-packing, and for the last twenty-three years has been in the provision trade as broker. In 1863 Mr. Stewart married Sarah J. Fleming, a native of Alabama, resident in Chicago, who died in 1880, leaving three children—Bessie S., born in 1866; Jennie S., in 1868; and Harvey F., in 1873. Mr. Stewart is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Hyde Park, where he has resided since 1878. He is a Republican in politics.

JOHN PARKER TAYLER, of Kenwood, Hyde Park, Cook Co., was born in the city of Cork, Ireland, in 1835, the oldest son of the late John Tayler, paymaster of H. B. M. Ship "Wolverine." The earliest date which Mr. Tayler has knowledge of as to his ancestry is the year 1695, in which year his great-great-grandfather, Michael Parker, came to Dublin from Devonshire, England, and married there. His only son, Harding Parker, was High Sheriff of Cork in 1725, and Mayor in 1740, and from that year down to the present time the family have held important offices and occupations in the city and county. Mr. Tayler was engaged in the corn trade in Cork previous to his coming to Chicago in 1864. In the fall of this year he formed a partnership in

Chicago with the well-known firm of Henry Milward & Co., provision dealers and packers, under the style of Tayler, Barron & Co., and in 1866 withdrew from the firm to take an interest in the candle manufacturing firm of E. Schneider & Co., then organizing in Chicago, continuing his interest and building up a large trade for his firm, chiefly with the wholesale grocers, until July, 1877. Mr. Tayler believing that there was an opportunity to start an agency in Liverpool to represent various Chicago interests, concluded to make the experiment, and taking with him the unanimous recommendation of the wholesale grocers, officially indorsed by Mayor Heath, and having also the recommendation of all the Chicago bank presidents, packers and manufacturers, he proceeded to Liverpool. After remaining there a few months with his family, he concluded that more money was to be made in Chicago. Returning to his native city of Cork, he spent a year there, and in October, 1878, returned to Chicago and purchased stock in the Keeley Brewing Company, then organizing, becoming its treasurer and secretary, which office he holds at the present time. He devotes his entire time to the interests of his brewing business, which ranks now fifth in extent in the city, and is yearly increasing. Mr. Tayler has resided in Kenwood since 1872.

WILLIAM AUSTIN THRALL was born in 1835 in Sharon, Schoharie Co., N. Y., son of William and Eleanor (Huddleston) Thrall. Receiving his education in the common schools and academies of the country, Mr. Thrall came to Chicago in 1854 and entered the service of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, of which corporation he obtained, in 1856, the position of general ticket agent. In 1858 he left them to fill the place of assistant general passenger agent on the Illinois Central, where he remained until January 1, 1873. He then received the appointment of general ticket agent for the Chicago & North-Western, which position he still holds. Mr. Thrall was married in 1859 to Miss Almira Boyce, of Belvidere, by whom he has had two children—Samuel E., in 1860, and William A., Jr., in 1882. The family are attendants at St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Hyde Park, where they have resided since 1876. Mr. Thrall has been a member of Oriental Lodge since 1858, is a member of Lafayette Chapter, Apollo Commandery and of Oriental Consistory.

HORATIO LOOMIS WAIT was born August 8, 1836, in New York City, of Joseph and Harriet Heileman (Whitney) Wait. The father was a merchant of New York and died some years since in Jersey City. He was a son of Marmaduke, a soldier of 1812, and grandson of Joseph, a Colonel in the Revolutionary War. The mother, a native of Boston, still survives. Receiving his earlier education at Trinity School, young Wait prosecuted his more advanced studies in the grammar school of Columbia College for several years. In 1858 he came to Chicago, and entered the office of J. Y. Scammon, which he left on the breaking out of the Rebellion to enter the navy as a paymaster. He served in the blockading squadron, under Admiral Dupont, in 1862; in the gulf squadron, under Admiral Farragut, in 1863, and on the flag-ship of Admiral Dahlgren in 1864 and 1865, and participated in the siege of Charleston. After the close of the war he made a cruise with the European squadron. Quitting the service in 1869, he returned to Chicago, resuming his law studies in the office of Joseph N. Barker. Admitted to the Bar in 1870, he became a member of the firm of Barker & Wait, which partnership, on his appointment in 1876 as master in chancery of the Circuit Court, was dissolved, since which time he has given his attention almost exclusively to chancery practice. In his official relations he has given general satisfaction to bench, Bar and suitors, being a well-read lawyer of judicial impartiality and unimpeachable integrity. In 1860 Mr. Wait was married to Clara Conant Long, a daughter of James Long, of Chicago. They have two sons—James Joseph, born in 1861, and Henry Heileman, born in 1869. Mr. Wait is a vestryman of the St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Hyde Park, where he has resided since 1871.

#### HYDE PARK BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM EDWARD AIKEN was born in 1854 in Chicago, his parents being Charles M. and Henrietta L. (Rucker) Aiken. The grandfather, Edward H. Aiken, kept the Garden City Hotel at an early period in the history of Chicago. The father was a dry goods merchant for ten or twelve years, and removed some years ago to San Antonio, Tex., where he now resides. Mrs. Aiken was a daughter of Joshua Rucker, and a sister of the well-known Judge H. L. Rucker, of Chicago, as well as of the scarcely less known E. A. Rucker, a prominent member of the Odd Fellows organization. Supplemental to the public school education of young Aiken in Chicago, were two terms at Griswold College, Davenport, Iowa, which he left in 1872 to become assistant book-keeper in a grain commission house. After seven years spent in that connection, and two in a similar position in another line, he went into business on his own account in 1880 as a grain commission dealer. In 1875 Mr. Aiken married Ida A., a daughter of Dr. Noulon, of Madison Parish, La. They are the parents of

three children—Hiram E., born in 1877, Ida Josephine, born in 1879, and Charles Robert, born in 1880. In October, 1880, Mr. Aiken took up his residence in Hyde Park.

CHARLES MARTIN ANDERSON was born March 7, 1851, in Gottenburg, Sweden, and immigrated to America in 1870. He first settled in Boston, working at his trade of painter, which he had learned in Sweden, Russia and Germany. He came to Chicago in 1872, and in 1874 removed to Hyde Park, where he still remains, and where he began business on his own account as painter. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has been a Mason since 1876, belonging to South Park Lodge and Fairview Chapter. He is a Republican in politics, and advocates high license.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AYER was born April 22, 1825, in Kingston, Rockingham Co., N. H. He is descended in the eighth generation from John Ayer, who left England in 1637, and settled in Haverhill, Mass., in 1645. After receiving an academic education in Albany, N. Y., young Ayer entered Dartmouth College, where he graduated in the class of 1846. He then studied law for three years, during the last of which he attended the Dana Law School of Harvard, and was admitted to the Bar in July, 1849. He began to practice in Manchester, N. H., whence he was elected to the Legislature in 1853, and in 1854 was appointed Prosecuting Attorney of Hillsboro County, N. H., which he held until his removal to Chicago in 1857. He was admitted to the Bar in Illinois, May 15, 1857, and was corporation counsel of Chicago from 1861 to 1865, in which capacity he prepared the revised charter of the city in 1863. He was afterward of the law firm of Beckwith, Ayer & Kales, and in 1875 of Ayer & Kales. Since December, 1876, he has been general solicitor of the Illinois Central. In 1868 he married Miss Jennie A., a daughter of Judge Hopkins, of Madison, Wis., and has had by her—Walter, April 26, 1870; Mary Louise, in 1872, and Janet, in 1877. The family are attendants of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Hyde Park, where they have resided since May 1, 1873, and Mr. Ayer is a vestryman of that church.

CORNELIUS BAKER, contractor and builder, was born in Perry County, Penn., in 1840, where he received a good education, and after leaving school learned the trade of carpenter and builder. In September, 1861, he enlisted in the late war, and served four years in the Army of the Cumberland. He was engaged in the battles of Chickamauga and Lookout Mountain, and was with Sherman in his march to the sea. In the spring of 1869 he came to Chicago and worked for four years at his trade as a journeyman. He then embarked in business under the firm style of Baker Bros., contractors and builders, but after a few years he withdrew, and has since carried on the business alone. He is quite a large contractor, and employs from twelve to twenty hands. Mr. Baker has accumulated a nice property, and has a comfortable home on State Street.

MINARD LAFEVER BEERS was born March 18, 1847, in Callamer, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, of Daniel Alexander and Lucy Emma (Minor) Beers. The father, who was a builder, named the son in honor of a French architect. He was educated in the common schools and academy of Collamer, Ohio, and learned the trade of carpenter from his father. At the age of twenty-one became a student of Joseph Ireland, architect, of Cleveland, Ohio. He came to Chicago in 1871, and for a time worked as draughtsman for Architect Wheelock. From 1874 to 1878 he was of the firm of Cobb & Beers, architects, and since then alone in the same business. May 4, 1871, Mr. Beers was married to Miss Harriet Mabel Page, of Collamer, Ohio, by whom he has had three children—Herbert Page, October 18, 1873; Harley Maynard, December 22, 1880; Leslie Minor, February 21, 1883. He went to reside in Hyde Park in 1877.

LARS BERG, of John Berg & Bro., manufacturers of ladders, wooden ware, etc., was born in Sweden in 1836 and reared on a farm. He immigrated to Chicago in 1870, and was employed in the manufacture of ladders, wooden ware, etc. In 1877 he became associated with his brother, John Berg, under the firm name of John Berg & Bro. They do a heavy business in the manufacture of ladders, etc., and give employment to some twenty men, and have extensive manufacturing premises in Chicago. The subject of this sketch resided in the town of Lake for ten years, and in October, 1883, changed his place of residence to Hyde Park. He was married in Chicago, January 13, 1873, to Betsy Swanson. They have three children—Sophia, Amelia and Leonard.

GEORGE MARQUIS BOGUE was born January 21, 1842, son of Warren S. and Sally (Underwood) Bogue. The father was born in Vermont and the mother in New York. The family came to Chicago in 1856, and in 1857 young Bogue went to work in the freight office of the Merchant's Dispatch, with whom he remained until 1859. He then took a course of study in Cayuga Lake Academy, Aurora, N. Y. Returning in 1861, he again entered the office of the same company, where he remained until 1863. In June, 1863, he entered the service of the land department of the Illinois Cen-

tral, continuing therein until October, 1867. Since then he has been in the real estate business on his own account. He went to reside in Hyde Park in 1858, where he occupied the position of Village Clerk from 1864 to 1867, and Treasurer from 1869 to 1872. He was elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners for Cook County in 1872, and served until 1874, when he was elected a member of the Legislature, serving one term. He was appointed by the Governor of the State of Illinois railroad and warehouse commissioner in February, 1877, which position he occupied until his resignation in February, 1883, when he was chosen arbitrator of the western railroad pools. January, 1871, Mr. Bogue was married to Miss Catharine M. Van Doren, by whom he has two children surviving—Franklin Ackerman, born January 31, 1879; and Ruth Van Doren, born October 14, 1882. He is a member of the Hyde Park Presbyterian Church, and has been one of its trustees since 1864.

OSWELL AMOS BOGUE was born May 3, 1832, in Louisville, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., son of Warren S. and Sally (Underwood) Bogue. The father was a native of Vermont. In 1854 young Bogue came to Chicago, but left the same year for the mines of Ontonagon district, on Lake Superior, where he remained until 1856. He then engaged in the general commission business in Chicago until 1868, when he went into real estate, in which he has since remained. He is now president of the Dakota company, organized under the territorial laws of Dakota, to deal in lands, insurance, banking and general business in that territory, with principal office in Chicago. In 1857, Mr. Bogue married Miss Mary S., daughter of Luman Moody, of Canton, N. Y., and niece of Governor Silas Wright, of New York. She died in 1873, leaving three sons—Luman M., Warren C. and John H., all residing in Denver, Col. In 1874, Mr. Bogue married Mrs. Grace C. Belden, a daughter of Abner Cutler, of Buffalo. Their only child, Roswell, was born in May, 1878, in Hyde Park, where Mr. Bogue took up his residence in 1871. He is a member of the South Congregational Church, and has been from its organization one of its deacons and trustees and also its treasurer. He was Comptroller of the village from 1879 to 1882, and is a Republican in politics. He joined the Masonic Order in the winter of 1853, at Canton, N. Y., and the Apollo Commandery of Chicago in 1858. He is a member of Oriental Lodge and Lafayette Chapter.

CHARLES LANSING BOYD was born in 1843 in Albany, N. Y., of Jesse C. and Elsie (Noble) Boyd. His family came West in 1849 and settled in Chicago. In the year 1860 Charles went to clerk for his brother James, banker and broker, at Chicago. About 1863 he was admitted into the firm of James Boyd & Bros.; and after the removal of James to New York City in 1865 he and Robert continued as Boyd Bros.; then Robert going to Aurora in 1867, he carried on the business as Charles L. Boyd until the fire. After that event he used the style of the Exchange Bank, and made a specialty of purchasing mutilated and charred currency, being about the only large buyer. Upon the failure of the First National Bank of Washington, in 1873, Mr. Boyd organized, in co-operation with the National Bank of Commerce of Chicago, a bureau of redemption of mutilated currency. But when the Government organized its department for the same purpose about 1874, he went into building at Grand Crossing. He became a deputy to Collector Kimball in 1876, and to Treasurer Huck in 1877. From September, 1877, to January 1, 1884, he was employed as an expert in winding up the affairs of the "Bee-hive" Bank, under Receiver Ward, and is now a mortgage and investment banker, 154 Lake Street. In 1865 Mr. Boyd was married to Melvina F., a daughter of the late William Lock, a merchant tailor of Chicago since 1838. They are the parents of four children—James, born in 1866; Emma L., in 1869; Elsie N., in 1875; Hannah L., in 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Hyde Park, and Mr. Boyd is secretary of its board of deacons.

ROBERT BOYD was born July 15, 1841, in Albany, N. Y., son of Jesse C. and Elsie (Noble) Boyd. His grandfather, James Boyd, was a member of the New York Legislature, and an ardent supporter of William L. Marcy. The Boyds were early settlers in the Mohawk Valley. Robert came West with his parents in 1849. At the age of twenty he became a clerk in a general store in Dixon, but after six months rejoined his brothers in Chicago, later obtaining an interest in the firm of James Boyd & Bros., bankers and brokers. James removed to New York in 1865, when Robert and Charles L. continued as Boyd Brothers. In 1867, with some others, Robert started in Aurora, Ill., a bank, which afterward became its Second National, but sold out his interest after about six months, and took the position of confidential clerk for a large woolen house; and upon its re-organization after the fire became a member under the style of Biddle & Boyd. Early in 1877, as a result of the long-continued financial pressure, that firm was dissolved; and, after being two years out of business, in January, 1879, Mr. Boyd became the manager of the Fidelity Safe Deposit Company, of Chicago, where he has since remained. In 1864 he

was married to Miss Celia Stone, who died of consumption in 1869, leaving two children: Robert, Jr., born in 1866, and William, born in 1868. In 1874 he married Miss Helen Pitcher, of Lewis County, N. Y., by whom he has had one child, Alexander, in 1876. He moved to Hyde Park in 1875. He joined the Masonic Order in 1863, and is a member of the Apollo Commandery. He is a Republican in politics.

ALEXANDER STUART BRADLEY, lawyer, was born at Fryeburg, Maine, in 1838. His father, Alexander R., was also a lawyer, and practiced for many years, until his death in 1862. They are descendants of Captain Samuel A. Bradley, who with his brother, Lieutenant Jonathan, was killed in battle with the Indians at Concord, N. H., about 1724, the subject of this sketch being of the fourth generation. His earlier education was received at the common school and academy of Fryeburg, after which he entered Bowdoin College, where he graduated in 1858. He studied law under the well-known statesman, William Pitt Fessenden, of Portland, a cousin on the maternal side, and was admitted to the Bar in 1863. He married Miss Harriet A. Towle, daughter of Dr. Ira Towle, in 1864, and removed to Nashville, Tenn., in 1865. He practiced law at Nashville from 1865 to 1872, and was register in bankruptcy from 1867 to 1872, when he came to Hyde Park, was admitted to the Bar of Illinois, and has since practiced in the courts of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley are the parents of four children—Alexander Stuart, Jr., born in 1868; Mary, in 1870; Harriet, in 1873; and Annie, in 1877.

JOHN JAMES CLARK was born September 6, 1827, in Gloucester, Mass., son of George and Mary (Burnham) Clark. He learned the business of heavy iron-worker at the age of sixteen, and followed it for twenty years, engaging then in a stock company, the Cape Ann Anchor Works, of which he was president and manager for some years. In 1871 he came to Chicago as managing partner in the West of Clark, Somes & Co., vessel owners, and wholesale dealers in fish. They suffered some losses in the great fire; and in 1874 Mr. Clark sold out his shipping interest and became sole owner of the western business of the house. In 1876, having closed his relations with Somes, he formed the firm of Clark & Loveday, fish dealers. In September, 1881, he sold out his interest to Mr. Loveday, and has since been engaged in fish brokerage. Mr. Clark was married in 1848 to Elizabeth H. Curtis, who died ten years later, leaving two children—John Henry, born in 1849, a resident of Gloucester, Mass., and Richard H., born in 1855, who is in the employ of Gray, Burt & Kingman, of Chicago. In 1859, Mr. Clark married Elizabeth A. Gould, a native of Nova Scotia, by whom he has had seven children—Elizabeth, Olive, Bertha and Grace; Frank, born in 1863; Odell, in 1868, and Benjamin, in 1871. Though over thirty years in business Mr. Clark has never failed or compromised with his creditors.

JOHN ADAMS COLE was born December 16, 1838, in Westmoreland, N. H., of John and Elizabeth (Shaw) Cole. The family moved to Medway, Mass., in 1841, where young Cole received his earlier education, supplemented later on by higher studies in Kimball Union Academy, at Meridan, N. H. In 1856 he went into the office of Thomas Doane, a distinguished civil engineer of Boston, from whom he took the full three years' course of instruction. Mr. Cole was engaged on the Charleston water works survey, and after three years' professional pursuits was appointed, in 1862, general agent east of the Alleghany Mountains in charge of the field operations of the United States Christian Commission, distributing about \$3,500,000 of their funds from 1862 to 1866. He then went into engineering in Washington; and in 1872 came to Chicago. He has had charge of Lake View water works, and those of Hyde Park have been constructed mainly after his designs and under his directions, and he is now engaged in building the tunnel under Lake Michigan for that municipality. He is engineer for the towns of Lake View and Jefferson, and consulting engineer for Hyde Park, where he has resided since 1881. In 1870 Mr. Cole was married to Julia M. Alvord of Washington, by whom he has had two children—Edward S., in 1871, and Julia E., in 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Cole are members of the Presbyterian Church; and Mr. Cole is a Republican.

ISAAC S. COLLINS of the firm of Harmon, Merriam & Co., wholesale grocers, Chicago, was born in Chicago in 1842. His father Samuel B. Collins, located in Chicago in 1837, and was senior member of the firm of Samuel B. Collins & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in boots, shoes and leather. He was one of the pioneers of Chicago, well and favorably remembered by all old settlers as a public-spirited business man. He died in 1855. Mr. Isaac S. Collins was employed in the general freight office of the Illinois Central Railroad Company in 1861. He enlisted in the war in 1862, and entered the employ of Whitaker, Harmon & Co., wholesale grocers, in 1865. In 1870 he became a member of the firm of Harmon, Messer & Co., which was changed to Harmon, Merriam & Co., after the death of Colonel John Messer. He mar-

ried Miss Annie E. Kriegh, daughter of David Kriegh, who died in 1880, leaving one son, Kriegh Collins.

HON. IRUS COY, attorney at law, was born in Chenango County, N. Y., July 25, 1833, and received his primary education in the schools of that place, afterwards entered Central College in Cortland County, N. Y., graduating from that institution in 1853. He attended the New York State and National Law School at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and was admitted to the Bar at Albany in the spring of 1857. During that same year he removed to Kendall County, Ill., and entered into the successful practice of the law, doing a large business. He at once became the leading lawyer in that section of the State, and was engaged in every trial of importance in the Circuit Court that was tried in Kendall County during his residence there. Mr. Coy represented Kendall County in the State Legislature in 1869 and 1870, and in that body attained to a high rank. His counsel was sought by his associates in all matters of importance, and he soon advanced to the position of a leader, and was considered by many as the ablest debater in either branch during those sessions. He guarded faithfully the interests of the State, and some of his speeches were the most eloquent of any ever delivered in the Illinois Legislature. Mr. Coy removed to Chicago in 1871 and has been attorney for the Union Stock Yards & Transit Company since that time. He has the entire management of the legal business of the concern, and since his connection with the company it has not had to pay a single judgment. A number have been obtained against them, but Mr. Coy has always been successful in having them set aside by the higher courts. He has resided at Hyde Park since 1874. In 1876 he was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of Hyde Park, and in 1877 was elected a member of the Board of Education of District No. 2, of the towns of Hyde Park and Lake, for a term of three years, and re-elected in 1880. During one year of this period he was president of the board, and resigned on account of the pressure of legal business in his practice.

GEORGE WALTER CUSHING was born October 9, 1844, in Abington, Plymouth Co., Mass., son of Greenwood and Mary Hobart (Reed) Cushing. He is a member of the original Cushing family of Massachusetts. The Reed family are also old settlers of New England, and many historic associations cluster around the names of some of his ancestors on both sides. G. W. Cushing came West in 1865, taking the position of cashier in a mercantile house, and in 1869 went into the service of the Illinois Central, in which he has since remained, filling at present the office of assistant freight agent. Mr. Cushing was married in August, 1872, to Mrs. Ellen Seeds, née Dolan, a native of New York City. They are attendants at the services of the Unitarian Church, and Mr. Cushing is a member of the Masonic Order. He is a resident of Hyde Park since 1873.

GEORGE W. DENTER, of the firm of Harmon, Merriam & Co., wholesale grocers, Chicago, was born in Chicago November 19, 1846, where his parents located in 1838. His father was a native of New Hampshire and his mother of New York State. The subject of this sketch attended the common school until 1857, when his parents moved to McHenry County, Ill., where he remained until the breaking out of the war. In 1866 he again located in Chicago, having served some three years in the commissary department of the Federal army, with the commands of A. J. Smith and J. B. Hawkins, nearly all the time in active field service, being too young to join the ranks. On his return to the city he went to work as a clerk in the wholesale house of Whitaker, Harmon & Co., and became a member of the present firm in 1879. He married Miss L. A. Sawyer in 1873, who was born in Henry County, Ill. They have three children.

NATHAN BEACH DODSON was born October 23, 1826, in Luzerne County, Penn., of Nathan and Huldah (Bowman) Dodson. The father was a farmer and miller, and removed to Illinois in 1837, settling in McDonough County. He removed to Kane County in 1843, and in 1845 to Cook County, dying on his farm in 1874, aged eighty-nine. Having received his education in the common schools Mr. Dodson worked with his father until the age of twenty, when he came to Chicago and served as clerk and apprentice at the tinner's trade from 1846 to 1850. In 1850 Mr. Dodson crossed the plains to California, and returned toward the close of 1851. He began mercantile business in the line of his trade at Morris, Ill., in 1852, continuing until the fall of 1861. He then returned to Chicago and went to work for William Blair & Co., where he remained until the spring of 1871, when by reason of enfeebled health he was out of business for nearly a year. January 1, 1872, he became a member of the firm of Dodson & Peirce, dealers in groceries and provisions, flour and feed, in Hyde Park, where he had come to reside in March, 1862. He still continues at the old stand. Mr. Dodson has suffered much domestic bereavement, having successively lost five children and three wives. He is the father of two children by his last wife, Caroline Dexter,

who died in 1874. The daughters are Maud and Mabel, aged respectively seventeen and fifteen. Mr. Dodson is a member of the Baptist Church, and is a Republican in politics.

GOODRICH QUIGG DOW was born in 1848 in Chester, N. H., son of Dr. Darius A. and Mary Goodrich (Quigg) Dow. The father served through the Civil War, and in the later part of the conflict as Surgeon in Division. The Dows, Goodriches and Quiggs are old families in New Hampshire, and are of English and Scotch origin. Mr. Dow's great-grandfather, Quigg, a Captain in the army of the Revolution, was the first to drop the prefix "Mc," which is still retained by some branches of the family. Coming West in 1869, Mr. Dow settled in Hyde Park, as a druggist, and toward the end of 1873 was appointed Postmaster, in both of which avocations he is still engaged.

GEORGE A. EMERY, real estate dealer, was born in Hampden, Me., November 2, 1831. While a mere boy he was a pioneer to California, going around Cape Horn in 1850. He was engaged in active business most of the time while in California, being a partner for several years with the Hon. F. F. Low, late Governor of California, in the banking business. At one time he was treasurer for twenty-two different corporations, among which was the Union Cape Mining Company, which at that time was the largest mining operation ever undertaken in the State. He shipped to the United States mint over 300,000 ounces, or about five tons in weight, of gold dust during the last two years of his stay in California. Having been very successful, and having acquired what he considered a competency, he retired from business in California and returned to his old home in Maine, in 1860, where he soon after married Miss Frances Snow, his present wife. His restless spirit would not long allow him to remain down East, and visiting Chicago in the summer of 1867, it seemed so much like California to him that he went back East, sold out his entire homestead, which he had previously improved and beautified at great cost to himself, and with his family came to Chicago in July, 1868. In looking around for business he came to the conclusion that a great city was sure to spring up here, and shrewdly invested largely in real estate on the avenues south in the town of Hyde Park. He built an elegant home on Prairie Avenue, near Forty-fifth Street, and removed to Hyde Park, where his interests were. He is one of a very few who went through the panic of 1873 unscathed; has never been sued nor had a judgment entered against him; is honorable and upright in his dealings; and is now in the front rank of our first-class men. He is remarkable for his energy, and we predict for him a brilliant future.

MARTIN FARRELL was born in Kilkenny County, Ireland, in 1832, and there received his education. In October, 1851, he came to Chicago, whence he went about a year later, in the fall of 1852, to St. Louis, Mo., where he was employed in a wholesale grocery house. Returning to Chicago early in 1855, he opened a retail grocery establishment, where he carried on business up to 1876. Early in 1874 Mr. Farrell erected a large brick building, containing two stores, and in October of that year engaged in general merchandise business, which he carried on until about 1879, when he closed out all his goods but his grocery stock. His son Thomas now carries on a grocery business in one of the stores. Mr. Farrell gives some attention to the business, but devotes most of his time to his real estate interests. He was in 1876 elected a member of the Board of Trustees of Hyde Park and re-elected in 1877.

JOHN FARREN, superintendent of blacksmith shop C., R. I. & P. R. R. shops, was born in Boston, Mass., December 24, 1833. When young he moved to Schenectady, N. Y., where he was apprenticed to the blacksmith trade in the "Queen Locomotive Works." He came to Chicago in 1860; was superintendent of the blacksmith department in the shops of the Chicago & Galena Union Railroad four years; then with the C., P. & F. W. R. R. for six years, and in 1870 took his present position. Mr. Farren located in Hyde Park in 1870, and became identified with the local politics. He took an active part in building the water works and other public improvements. In 1878 he was elected a member of the Board of Education of District No. 2, towns of Hyde Park and Lake, serving three years, and was re-elected in 1881. Through his efforts the fine school building, corner of Fifty-first Street and Wabash Avenue was erected and named after him. The year following he was elected a member of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County from District No. 5.

OTIS SKINNER FAVOR, merchant, was born July 24, 1840, in Boston, Mass., son of Zebulon Carr and Harriet Hitchborn (Savage) Favor. Soon after his birth the family removed to New York City, where they remained until 1855, when they came to Chicago. The father went into the manufacture of furniture and the son acted as his clerk, but they had scarcely well begun before the panic of 1857 swept away their business. In 1859, young Favor filled the position of night clerk in the Richmond House, Chicago, and when Tabor, Hawk & Co. opened the Hyde

Park Hotel, he became its clerk. In July, 1862, he organized Company K, 104th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, at Ottawa, and was elected its First Lieutenant. At the close of the war he engaged in the paint and oil business, and has been in mercantile business ever since. November 6, 1866, he married Miss Allie, a daughter of Moses Thompson and Mary E. Miles; and they are the parents of four children. He has resided in Hyde Park since 1870.

JOSIAH MITCHELL FLEMING was born August 18, 1839, in New Paris, Preble Co., Ohio, eldest son of James and Mary (Hopkins) Fleming. The father, a native of Kentucky, of Scotch-Irish origin, with his father, Mitchell Fleming, and other relatives, was among the early settlers of that county. The mother, by birth a Marylander, but of English descent, was a daughter of Josiah Hopkins, a sea captain. At the age of thirteen, J. M. Fleming was entered as an apprentice in a general store in New Madison, Darke Co., Ohio, for three years. From 1855 to 1857 he served as salesman in the same line, at Union City, in the same county. He then removed to Dayton, Ohio, where he was employed for seven years in a dry goods house, whence he went to Cincinnati in 1865, to take the position of manager of the retail business of John Shillito & Co. In 1868 he came to Chicago to fill a position of responsibility with Field, Leiter & Co., being, since 1877, the general manager of the retail house of that firm, and the present one, Marshall Field & Co. In June, 1863, Mr. Fleming married Addie W., a daughter of the Rev. Dr. George C. Crum, of the M. E. Church, of Springfield, Ohio. Their only child living, Carey Kennedy Fleming, was born October 19, 1864, in Dayton, Ohio. The family are members of the M. E. Church, and have resided in Hyde Park since 1881.

JAMES RAMSAY FLOOD, physician, was born in 1838 in Hamilton, Canada; and in 1858 began to teach school. His father, James Flood, was a large dealer in timber for ship-building purposes, and senior partner of the well-known lumber firm of Flood, Cook & Co., of Hamilton and Binbrook. About 1863 young Flood came to the United States and entered the University of Michigan, afterward graduating at Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, in 1866. After a brief interval in Detroit and Huron City, he settled in Hyde Park in 1867, in the practice of his profession. From 1871 to 1881 he gave his services to the Woman's Hospital free of charge. About 1871 he was appointed the first health officer of the newly-created municipality. In 1881 he established the South Chicago Bank, which, when sold by him in 1883, was merged in the Calumet National Bank. He also founded the South Chicago Building and Loan Association. He resumed the practice of his profession early in 1884, at his home in Hyde Park. April 10, 1867, Dr. Flood married Sarah C., a daughter of Hon. Samuel Douglass, of Evanston, late County Judge of Benton, Iowa. They are the parents of four children—Samuel Douglass, born in 1868; Robert Douglass, in 1871; Elenora Douglass, in 1874; and James William Douglass, in 1881.

SWALESTER DANA FOSS was born April 12, 1834, in Thornton, N. H., being the second of three children of Jacob Hoyt and Lavinia (Elliott) Foss. The father was a farmer; the grandfather, Ebenezer, was a soldier of the Revolution and one of the guards at the execution of Major André; and the family is of early New England origin. The maternal grandfather of S. D. Foss also fought in the war of the Revolution, was taken prisoner and carried to England. The Elliotts, too, are of early New England origin. At the age of twenty-one Mr. Foss went to Boston and served in a wholesale grocery store over three years. In February, 1859, he came West, and tried his fortune at Pike's Peak, where Leadville now stands, and where he had about the average luck of the adventurers of that day—much hardship, some valuable experience, and little gain. In 1860 he returned to Chicago in time to vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has ever since voted the Republican ticket. He went to work for the Board of Trade as inspector of grain, and held the position about seven years. Early in 1868 he engaged in his present business of grain commission, and about six months afterward formed a partnership with his only brother, Martin H., under the style of S. D. Foss & Co., which remained unbroken until the death of the latter in 1881. Meanwhile, on the accession of E. B. Strong and Joseph Reynolds in 1870, the name was changed to Foss, Strong & Co., which still continues, doing a constantly increasing and eminently successful business, and has never failed to pay dollar for dollar. Mr. Foss was elected a director of the Board of Trade in 1874 and 1875, and is now again a director. He represents the Fourth Ward of Chicago in the Common Council, having returned to the city in 1878, after a residence of seven years in Hyde Park. He is chairman of the committee on printing and a member of the committee on finance and police. March 5, 1863, Mr. Foss married Susan Morgan, a daughter of Lansing Morgan, a lumber merchant of Elgin and Chicago. They are the parents of three daughters and one son, the latter named Willis Judson Foss. Mr. and Mrs. Foss are members of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Foss belongs to



Cleveland Lodge, to Washington Chapter, and to Chevalier Bay and Consistory of A. F. & A. M.

**WILLIAM S. GEE**, physician, was born August 6, 1856, in Clinton, Mo., whence his parents, George and Nancy (Ford) Gee, removed to Madison County, Ind., in 1858. The father is a native of Leicestershire, England, who came to America about 1836, and now resides at Anderson, Ind. The mother was an American of Scotch parentage. W. S. Gee grew up on a farm, receiving the usual public school education, supplemented by a high-school course, after which he taught the common district schools for about five years. He received his professional education at Hahnemann College, graduating with high honors in the class of 1881. He then became resident physician of the Hahnemann Hospital for a time, and in the spring of 1882 settled at Hyde Park in the practice of his profession, where he has already attained a degree of success far beyond his expectations. Dr. Gee is much interested in benevolent organizations, being a member of the Royal Arcanum, and of the United Order of Honor, of the Odd Fellows, and of the American Legion of Honor, of which last he is the medical examiner for his council. December 31, 1883, Dr. Gee married Katharine Belle, a daughter of T. B. James of Hyde Park, and Marshall Field's oldest salesmen. She is a graduate of the village high school of the class of 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Gee are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Hyde Park.

**G. W. GIFFORD**, wholesale glove manufacturer, Chicago, was born in Watertown, N. Y., in 1830. He moved to Chicago in 1847 and entered a wholesale hat, cap and fur house as book-keeper. In 1857 he commenced the manufacturing business on his own account, which he has followed successfully since, notwithstanding he was burned out three different times. His wife was a Miss Emma Onion, a native of New York City, whom he married in 1853. They have six children. Mrs. Gifford, although in her fifty-third year, is as nimble and active as many women at thirty. She lost her mother in the cholera epidemic of 1852 in Chicago, after but a few hours sickness. She has nursed when sick, and prepared for the last journey perhaps more than any woman in private life in Chicago.

**IRVING L. GOULD**, importer of lace goods, Chicago, was born in Minneapolis, Minn., in 1859. He moved to Boston, Mass., with his mother when quite young, and attended school there. His first business was book selling, after which he engaged in the insurance business, and after being about four years engaged in the two branches above named, he engaged in the lace business in that city, where he thoroughly familiarized himself with it. Moving to Chicago in 1879, he established himself in the business of importing lace goods, and although quite a young man he has succeeded in his business beyond precedent. He married Miss Grace Mander-ville, a native of Indiana, in February, 1882. She died January 18, 1883, leaving an infant.

**ZACHARIAS HALLEN**, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, was born in Sweden December 8, 1843, and on attaining the age of eleven years was apprenticed to the trade of shoemaker; and followed that occupation for a livelihood. He was for four years a volunteer and two years a regular soldier in the Swedish Army. Mr. Hallen immigrated to Cook County in the spring of 1871, located in the town of Lake, and was employed at his trade as a journeyman until August, 1872, when he embarked in business for himself. He moved to his present location in Hyde Park in September, where he has a large brick business establishment, and has built an extensive trade, carrying a stock of some \$4,000. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Hyde Park Lodge, No. 722, and has been treasurer of it for the past year, and the A. O. F., Court General Washington.

**JAMES GRAHAM HAMILTON** was born in 1845 in Bremen, Cook Co., Ill., being the fourth child of William and Mary A. (Graham) Hamilton. The father, by birth a Scotchman, came to America in 1825 at the age of seventeen, and is still living near Bremen on the farm purchased by him September 3, 1835. The mother is of Scotch-Irish descent, and a native of Ireland, where she was born in 1811. February 22, 1863, young Hamilton, then in his eighteenth year, enlisted in the 39th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until October 13, 1864, when he lost a leg in a skirmish with the Rebels on the Darbytown road, before Richmond, Va., on account of which he was honorably discharged soon after. Returning disabled for farm work he secured a commercial education, and has since filled several positions of a clerical character in the offices of Cook County. He has served as deputy to the Recorder and County Clerk. In 1876 he was elected as Town Clerk of Hyde Park, and in 1878, 1880 and 1881, was its Collector of Taxes. Since 1877 he has been Deputy Clerk of the Criminal Court of Cook County. January 16, 1878, Mr. Hamilton married Miss Hattie R. Clark, of Chicago, and their only child, Wesley Allen, was born October 16, 1879. Mr. Hamilton has resided in Hyde Park since 1870, and has usually voted the Republican ticket.

**ROBERT HAWKINS**, chief engineer and superintendent of Hyde Park water works, was appointed to his present position April, 1883. He was born in Wexford County, Ireland, January 8, 1848. His parents settled in Chicago in 1864, where, after leaving school, he entered the N. W. R. R. shops, where he remained about five years, learning the trade of machinist, which he followed afterward in various places. In 1874 he was appointed to the water works of Hyde Park and Lake. On the dissolution of this combination he was appointed Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, a position he retained until appointed to the present one.

**CYRUS MADISON HAWLEY** was born January 27, 1815, in Solon, Cortland Co., N. Y., of Lewis and Sarah (Tanner) Hawley, of Newport, R. I. Educated at Homer Academy under Professor Woolworth, Mr. Hawley studied law under Joshua A. Spencer from about 1836 to 1840; his health being poor, in early manhood he embraced no career until he was admitted to the Bar of Illinois in 1849. He had, however, been nominated for Congress in his district by the Liberty party in 1846, and received nearly three thousand votes; being somewhat more than were cast for the Democratic candidate, but lacked about three hundred of the number cast for the successful Whig candidate, who pledged himself to anti-slavery principles before election, but once in Congress, gave in his adhesion to the "silver gray" faction of President Fillmore. In 1847 Mr. Hawley came West, and after a period of travel for the benefit of his health, and a short residence at Waukegan, he settled in Chicago and began to practice law. In 1858 he was of the firm of Burgess & Hawley, and during the Civil War was active through Press and platform in support of the Union—especially as a member of the Republican campaign committees. In 1866 he was of the firm of Trumbulls (Lyman and George) & Hawley, which continued until his elevation to the Bench of the Supreme Court of Utah Territory, in 1869. His judicial career forms a conspicuous chapter in the history of the attempt of the Government to make United States laws paramount in that factional community. At the close of his official term in 1873 he removed to Washington, where he formed the firm of Hawley & Riddle, which continued until his retirement in 1876 from the active duties of his profession. He returned to Chicago in 1879 and took up his residence in Hyde Park in 1880. In recent years he has utilized his leisure in writing various papers—political, philosophical and religious—on the questions of the day, as he felt that he had a message to his fellow-citizens. Mrs. Hawley, who before her marriage to the Judge in 1862 was Sophia Fellows, is a daughter of Hon. Henry Fellows, of Penfield, N. Y., a grand-daughter of General Fellows, of the Revolutionary Army, and a cousin of President Barnard, of Columbia College, N. Y. The Judge traces descent from Francis Hawley, who landed in Boston in the second quarter of the seventeenth century, and afterward settled in Connecticut. He was one of four or five brothers who left Parwich, Derbyshire, for New England; and from whom are descended all the American Hawleys.

**HOMER NASH HIBBARD** was born November 7, 1824, in Bethel, Windsor Co., Vt., of Samuel and Edith (Nash) Hibbard. Mr. Hibbard is descended from Robert and Joan "Hibbert," who were members of the Congregational Church at Salem, Mass., in 1635. He is of the sixth generation thus: Robert (2d), Nathaniel, Zebulon, Zebulon (2d), Samuel and Homer N. Through his mother, a daughter of Phineas Nash, he is in the same degree removed from Thomas Nash, a member of Rev. John Davenport's colony of Quinpiac, now New Haven, Conn. In 1846 Mr. Hibbard entered the University of Vermont, and graduated in the class of 1850. He then became principal of the Burlington high school for two years, when he entered the Dane Law School, of Harvard University, remaining until the spring of 1853. He continued his law studies for six months longer at Burlington, when he was admitted to the Bar. Coming to Chicago, he was admitted to the Bar in Illinois, November 7, 1853, and formed a partnership with John A. Jameson, with whom he removed to Freeport in 1854. In 1856 he formed a partnership with Martin P. Sweet, of that city, and took an active part in its educational interests, being president of the Board of Education. He was appointed master in chancery, and elected City Attorney; and in this latter capacity drafted its charter and codified its ordinances. In 1860 he returned to Chicago to rejoin his former partner in the firm of Cornwell, Jameson & Hibbard, which was dissolved in 1865 by the election of Mr. Jameson to the Bench; he afterward formed the firm of Hibbard, Rich & Noble, which was dissolved in 1871. In January, 1870, Mr. Hibbard was appointed by Judge Drummond register in bankruptcy for Chicago, a position he has since held. In 1860 he took up his residence in Hyde Park, where he has been a member of the Board of Education for ten years, and its president many times. He married Miss Jane Noble in 1855, born in 1828, a daughter of the Hon. William Noble, a lawyer and a Postmaster of Burlington, Vt. They are the parents of five children—Edith

Nash, born in 1856; William Noble, in 1858; John Denison, in 1864; Mary Grace, in 1868; Katharine, in 1871.

JOHN W. HICKEY, of Hickey & Edwards, house, sign and decorative painters, was born in Providence, R. I., in 1853, and came to Chicago in 1857 with his father, James Hickey, who for some years carried on an extensive business in the manufacture of wagons. The subject of this sketch began at the age of fifteen to learn the trade of sign and decorative painter under L. Regan, and since then has perfected himself in all branches of painting. For the past eight years he has been engaged nearly all the time in business for himself. In 1880 he moved to Hyde Park, was two years employed by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, and in January, 1883, opened business in company with W. G. Edwards, an old and experienced man in this line. The firm do a large business, employing about twenty men. They do considerable decorative work, for which they are building up quite a reputation.

HORACE R. HOBART, editor of the Railway Age and vice-president of the Railway Age Publishing Company, Chicago, was born in Wisconsin in 1839. He became identified with the Press immediately after graduating from Beloit College in 1860. He enlisted in the 1st Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry in 1861, and served as Battalion Quartermaster until wounded near Helena, Ark., in 1862, from the effects of which he was obliged to quit active service as a soldier, but received the appointment of Deputy Provost Marshal for the Second Congressional District of Wisconsin, with office at Janesville, Wis., holding that position for four years, until the close of the war. He moved to Chicago in 1866, and was connected with the city department of the Tribune until appointed city editor of the Evening Post, in 1867. He held this position two years, when he resigned to take the Western management of the American Press Association, which position he occupied four years. In the meantime, in 1870, he started the Evening Mail, of which he was managing editor, being also president of the Evening Mail Company. He sold out his interest in the Evening Mail in 1873, and visited Europe with his family. Returning in 1874, he purchased a half-interest in the Jacksonville (Ill.) Daily Journal, of which he became editor. In 1875 he returned to Chicago and became editor of the Chicago Morning Courier, which he managed until it became a Democratic organ. In 1876 he joined with Mr. E. H. Talbot in starting the Railway Age, with which he has ever since been actively connected, holding the position above noted. He was a Trustee of Hyde Park for three years, and for two years its President. During his presidency the new and excellent water works were built. He married, in 1872, Miss Emma M. Hastings, a daughter of Hon. Samuel D. Hastings, for many years State Treasurer of Wisconsin. They have one child, a son. Mrs. Hobart was born in Philadelphia, Penn.

HASSAN ARTEZ HOPKINS was born February 25, 1814, in White Creek, Washington Co., N. Y., of Heman and Hannah (Robinson) Hopkins. At the age of fourteen he went into mercantile business as clerk, first in Swanton, and afterward in St. Albans. In 1832 he accompanied two older brothers to New Jersey, where they opened a general store at Drakeville. In the winter of 1836-37, in partnership with Leonard Wheeler, he went to North Carolina with a stock of goods, on a trading venture; and at the close of the season returned North and opened a general store in Colchester, Conn., which they closed out in 1838. After a brief experience in quarrying marble at Glens Falls, N. Y., with Julius H. Rice, Mr. Hopkins, with an elder brother, formed the firm of Hopkins Bros., general traders, with the oversight, management and control of the products of Mr. Rice's quarries, which Hassan A. Hopkins sold in the Boston and New York markets. About 1842 he formed the firm of Hopkins, Dix & Co., with a son of Mr. Rice as the third partner. Afterward, on relinquishing the marble business he and Mr. Dix (James L.) operated a furnace and machine shop, as well as general store, as Hopkins & Dix. In November, 1855, he came to Chicago, and was at once employed by his nephew, Paul Cornell, in his new enterprise of laying out what is now Hyde Park, where he settled permanently in 1857, having meanwhile spent eighteen months introducing a new roofing material in Philadelphia and Baltimore. In the spring of 1858 he was chosen Trustee of the original Hyde Park Company, and as such has had occasion to sign a large number of transfers of Hyde Park realty. In 1841 he married Miss Sarah M. Masten, a daughter of an old settler of Ulster County, N. Y. Their only child, Leonard Wheeler, born in 1844, died in 1865, while in the United States volunteer service. Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Hyde Park, of which he was one of the first elders.

J. HOPKINS, merchant, Chicago, was born in Rhode Island 1815. He moved to Connecticut with his parents in 1819, and to Boston, Mass., in 1847. He located in May, 1857, in Kewanee, Ill., where he remained until 1867, when he decided to make the Garden City his business home. He commenced business there

as a grocer, changing location twice, until now he is established in his extensive double store. He married Miss Margaret A. Hollis in 1850 in Boston. They have no children. Mr. Hopkins visited Savannah, Ga., in 1837-38; Baltimore, 1839-40; and Demerara, South America, in 1842, and recites many interesting incidents of his early travels.

DANIEL HAINES HORNE was born November 24, 1817, in Pittsburgh, Penn., of John S. and Sarah (Reynolds) Horne. The family removed to Cincinnati in 1818, and thence in 1827 to Xenia, Ohio, where young Horne received a classical education at the Academy of the Rev. Hugh McMillan. In 1834 he entered the law office of Hon. William Ellsbery, but the next year took a position in the wholesale dry goods house of Blachly & Simpson, in Cincinnati. In 1838 he went from them to Menken & Co., in the same line, to wind up their affairs as assignee, which occupied most of the year. He was in the employ of Boylan & Co. from November, 1838, where he remained until 1845, having an interest for the last eighteen months. He then established the wholesale dry goods firm of Horne & Co., which was wound up in 1850, having wearied of buying for cash and selling on credit. He then, in connection with John L. Scott and Alex. McKenzie, established the Western Bank of Cincinnati, which was wound up in 1851, and the capital transferred to the wholesale grocery business of McKenzie, Reed & Co., from which, in a short time, Mr. Reed retired, and Horne & McKenzie built the Cincinnati Steam Sugar Refinery, in 1851. The business was greatly enlarged in 1853, and Keys, Maltby & Co. were added to the firm. From 1850 to 1855 Mr. Horne occupied his leisure time in reading law in the office of Scott & Sullivan, and in editing a daily afternoon newspaper. In 1855 he sold out his interest in the sugar refinery to Dr. John M. McKenzie, and purchased the interests and property of the Blue Lick Springs Water Company, in Nicholas County, Ky. He had raised the sales from 500 to 5,000 barrels in 1861, when his trade, mostly Southern, was broken up by the war blockade at Cairo under General Prentiss. He acted as agent for the Portsmouth Packet Company one year, ran the rebel blockade at Vanceburg, Ky., with the steamer "Moderator," driving the rebels out of the town, and helped to prevent the rebels from crossing the Ohio in 1862, as a part of the crew of the patrol boat, "Monitor No. 1." In December of that year he came to Chicago, and went into the auction business as Horne & Gibbons, which he continued until 1865, when he went into real estate business. He removed to Hyde Park February 29, 1864, where he was Justice of the Peace for five years, 1873-1877, and special assessment commissioner from 1869 to 1883. In 1867 he commenced reporting the proceedings of the Hyde Park Board for all the Chicago papers, which he continued until the establishment of the Hyde Park Sun in 1875. September 21, 1882, the South Chicago Independent was established, and Mr. Horne became its editor. A few years since, he brushed up his early knowledge of law and was admitted to the Bar. He has sold a number of places, and has caused many persons to become residents of Hyde Park, and is thus a combination of merchant, banker, manufacturer, real estate dealer, editor and lawyer. February 13, 1839, he was married to Miss Anna B., a daughter of Moses Coffin, who had been wharf-master in Cincinnati for about thirty years. They are the parents of four daughters, still living, and two sons who died in infancy: Mary C., born October 4, 1840, married to William H. Lodge, November 25, 1862, who died in 1881, leaving three children: Mrs. William Moore and Mrs. William H. Hatch, who, with their husbands, are elsewhere mentioned; and Miss Carriella, who still resides under the parental roof.

MARSHALL HORNE was born February 4, 1849, in Salisbury, England, whence he immigrated to the United States in 1869. After the great fire he came to Chicago and went to reside with his brother in Hyde Park, where he has since remained. For four months in the service of Reynolds & Ball, grocers, he next learned the trade of plumber with Wilks & Collins, which was afterward changed to F. D. Collins & Co., to whom he succeeded by purchasing in 1875. He has since continued in the business of plumber and gas fitter, at Hyde Park. Mr. Horne is in favor of high license. April 11, 1882, he was married to Miss Maria Hanlon, of New York City, by whom he has had one child, who died in infancy. He is a Republican in politics.

WILLIAM WILKINSON HUNTER was born in September, 1849, in Pittsburgh, of James and Hannah (Wilkinson) Hunter. After receiving a common school education, young Hunter became a clerk about 1865 with White, Orr & Co., dry goods dealers. In January, 1869, he came West, first settling in St. Louis, when he went into general commission business; and in 1872 established a commission, grain and feed business on his own account. In January, 1879, he came to Chicago, where he established a similar house, without relinquishing the one in St. Louis; which in January, 1881, was merged into that of Hunter Bros., of which he is the senior partner. Mr. Hunter was married in September, 1873, to Lillie E., a daughter of W. C. Hunt, a merchant of St. Louis,

by whom he has one living child—Oscar L., born in July, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter attend the services of the M. E. Church, of which Mrs. Hunter is a member; and they have resided in Hyde Park since 1879.

L. F. HUNTSMAN, assistant engineer of the water works of the town of Lake, was born in Oskaloosa, Iowa, July 16, 1857. He was educated in his native town; afterward engaged in operating stationary engines in Indiana. In 1877 he became connected with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Shops in Chicago, where he remained until appointed to his present position.

NATHANIEL N. HURST, M. D., was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., in 1846, and received his education at Washington and Jefferson Literary College; graduating in 1869. After this he began to read medicine at Ottawa, Ill., with Chester Hurd, M. D. A year later he attended Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; from which he graduated, after a three years' course, in 1873. The Doctor then practiced his profession at Streator, Ill. In May, 1876, he came to Chicago, and has since made his home in the town of Hyde Park. The Doctor has a large and lucrative practice; he has held the position of surgeon to the C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co. since 1876, and is also surgeon in chief of the Accident Insurance Company of North America. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, and the Illinois State Medical Society.

BENJAMIN PETERS HUTCHINSON was born February 24, 1829, in Middleton, Mass., being a son of Ira and Hannah Hutchinson. In early life he had no special educational advantages, and on arriving at man's estate he first engaged in the manufacture of shoes at Lynn, and later at Boston. In September, 1853, he came to Chicago, where he has remained since, engaging first in the grain business and afterward in pork-packing; to which he has added, for the last dozen years or more, a banking business, under the style of the Corn Exchange Bank. In 1853 Mr. Hutchinson married Sarah M. Ingalls, of Lynn, a member of the well-known family of that name; whose earliest New England representative was among the first settlers of that city more than two hundred and fifty years ago. Their children are Charles L., Helen M., Kate, and Williams Ingalls. Mr. Hutchinson has owned a summer residence in Hyde Park for several years, where he resides most of the year.

JOHN ALEXANDER JAMESON was born January 25, 1824, in Irasburg, Orleans Co., Vt. The father, Thomas, was Sheriff for many years, a member of the constitutional convention, and a prominent resident of that county. Young Jameson graduated at the University of Vermont in the class of 1846, and has since been honored by that institution with the degree of LL. D. A teacher for four years in Canada, and a tutor in his *alma mater* for two years, he then entered the Dane Law School of Harvard College, and afterward read law for a time at Burlington, Vt., where he was admitted to the Bar, later at Chicago, November 12, 1853, where he formed a partnership with Homer N. Hibbard. In 1854 they removed to Freeport, but in 1856 Mr. Jameson returned to Chicago and became a member of the firm of Cornell, Jameson & Bass. In 1865 he was elected to the Bench of the Superior Court of Chicago, and twice re-elected Judge of that court and its successor, the Superior Court of Cook County, making a continuous occupancy of eighteen years, which closed December 3, 1883. He has been a writer of valuable works on legal topics for many years, some of which have been recognized by the profession as standard in their respective lines. October 11, 1855, he married Miss Eliza, daughter and grand-daughter of Drs. Joseph A. Denison, of Royalton, Vt., and in 1857 built a home in Hyde Park, where he removed his family in 1858. Their children are Mary, born December 20, 1857; John A., Jr., born September 12, 1868, and Rebecca, born in 1870.

WILLIAM SEYMOUR JOHNSON, physician, was born January 13, 1831, in Lexington Heights, Greene Co., N. Y., son of William and Mary (Skinner) Johnson. The father was a graduate of Hamilton College, and of the Auburn Theological Seminary, and became a Congregational minister. In September, 1834, he removed with his family to Sharon, Medina Co., Ohio, and died May 3, 1876, within twenty days of his seventy-eighth birthday. His widow survived until January 25, 1883, and was nearly eighty-four years old at her death. Young Johnson was of infirm health in early life, but with the help of his father he succeeded in obtaining a good common school and academic education, and taught school at intervals from young manhood to the age of thirty. In 1852 he had moved into Illinois, and in the fall of 1861 he enlisted in the 11th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving four years. Enlisting as a private, he was made First Sergeant after a few months, and in the fall of 1862 was commissioned First Lieutenant, and had been a Captain for about a year when mustered out in 1865. He then came to Chicago and studied medicine in Hahnemann Medical College, graduating in March, 1868, when he settled in Hyde Park. He was married June 7, 1870, to Emma Mason, of

Polo, Ill., a daughter of an old settler of Ogle County, by whom he has had two children—Gracie, in 1875, and May, in 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Presbyterian Church, and the Doctor is a member of the Masonic Order and a Republican in politics.

FREDERICK KANST, superintendent of floral and nursery department, South Park Green-houses, was appointed to his present position in 1873, and has held it uninterruptedly since. He was born at Magdeburg, Germany, in 1847. He was engaged in gardening while pursuing his studies. In 1868 his parents came to the United States and settled near Momence, Ill. Mr. Kanst has since coming to this country been engaged principally in floriculture and horticulture in different places.

GEORGE KERN, proprietor Hyde Park Steam Bakery, was born in Germany in 1844, and at the early age of thirteen was apprenticed to learn the bakery business, and has followed that business since. In 1870 he came to Chicago and for three years worked as a journeyman baker, after which he opened a bakery and built up a nice trade. In November, 1881, he opened his present steam bakery at Hyde Park, and is doing a very large business. He is an experienced man in all branches of his trade, and his business is continually increasing.

MRS. ELIZA KLINGER is the widow of the late William Klinger, of Chicago, who died in 1882. Mr. Klinger was a successful business man up to the time of his last illness. He and his wife were natives of Prussia. He came to this country in 1846, and was one of Hyde Park's oldest citizens. Mrs. Klinger was left at her husband's death with five children, but, by the foresight and energy of her late husband she is in comfortable circumstances, being owner of a fine residence on South Park Boulevard. Her children are four girls, one of whom is married, and one boy.

CHARLES ALONZO KNORR was born January 30, 1853, in Philadelphia, Penn., of George Thomas and Jeannette (Parke) Knorr. The father has been for many years connected with the Evening Telegraph of that city, and in middle life was a singer of some local eminence, as was his mother, a native of Glasgow, who died in 1875. Young Knorr early manifested musical ability, and was a member of the choir of St. Mark's Church at the age of nine. About 1870 he began to take lessons in the Conservatory of Music, and afterward in oratorio and general concert work from Professor E. Giles. In 1873 he left Philadelphia with the Richings-Bernard Old Folks' Concert Company, being a member of the Quaker City Quartette of that combination, which located in Chicago in 1875, and was highly appreciated. In 1880 he took a leading part in organizing the Chickering Quartette of Chicago, in which he assumed the role of first tenor, and which still holds the first rank among kindred organizations in the city. Besides his work as a singer, Mr. Knorr is associated with the Chicago Music Company at 152 State Street. He has been connected all his life with the choirs of the more prominent churches in Philadelphia and Chicago, and is now engaged in the Plymouth Congregational Church. In 1876 Mr. Knorr was married to Eugenie Solliday, of Philadelphia, who has come of a musical family, and is endowed with marked ability in that direction. They are the parents of three boys—Carl Wolfsohn, born in 1878; Edward Newell, in 1880; and Louis Solliday, in 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Knorr are members of the Episcopal Church. In May, 1882, they took up their residence in Hyde Park.

FREDERICK KREUTZBURG, merchant, was born in Chicago in August, 1846. His father, August Kreutzburg, came to the city at an early day and was an extensive contractor, and in partnership with W. C. Deakmann built the Sherman House. Frederick began his business career at the age of fourteen as a clerk in a grocery store, and was also for several years employed in the packing business. He moved to Hyde Park in 1869, and at that time embarked in the retail grocery business. He has now two establishments, groceries and flour and feed, and is the oldest merchant in his line in this locality.

JOHN F. LACEY was born in Baltimore County, Md., in August, 1850, and there received a good education. In 1868 he came to Chicago, and subsequently entered the employ of the C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co., in the locomotive engineering department. For the first three years he was employed as a fireman, and during that period learned to be a locomotive engineer, since which time he has been running an engine for the company. Mr. Lacey has resided in Hyde Park since 1870; and in connection with his other pursuits he purchased, in September, 1883, a grocery stock, and now carries on a business in that line.

GEORGE HOOPER LEONARD was born on the 10th day of June, 1847, in Stafford, Genesee Co., N. Y. He was educated at Columbia College, D. C., and graduated at Columbia Law School in June, 1869. Immediately after completing his law course he came West and settled in Hyde Park. Since he came West he has been actively engaged in the practice of the law. In September, 1876, he was married to Laura R. Butlin, daughter of Thomas G.

Butlin, of Hyde Park. He was elected a member of the Board of Education in 1881, and has been president of the board for the past year. In April, 1882, he was elected a Trustee for the village, and has been President of the board since April, 1883.

WILLIAM LEWIS, violinist, was born in 1837 in Devonshire, England. He early manifested an aptitude for music, inherited from and cultivated by his father, a violoncello player of some ability. At the age of eight, young Lewis was considered a prodigy, and appeared in concerts in several cities as a violinist. At ten he was one of the choristers in Exeter cathedral, where he had the advantage of a thorough drill by the leader of the choir. He also took lessons from a Mr. Wonacott, a violinist of no small reputation. In 1850 the family came to America, and settled in Bellevue, Huron Co., Ohio, where young Lewis besides occasional farm work after a time learned the trade of carpenter. In 1851 he attracted the attention of M. C. Cady, afterward of the well-known firm of Root & Cady, of Chicago, by coming unexpectedly to his relief as a volunteer violinist at his "musical convention" in Monroeville, Ohio. The first considerable amount earned by Mr. Lewis at a single performance was the \$35 and expenses paid him, in Cleveland, in 1853, for playing at a concert given by the "Black Swan," under the management of Colonel J. H. Wood, afterward of Wood's Museum, in Chicago. Upon the death of his father in 1854, he formed with the "Continental Vocalists," a company of costume-singers, an engagement which lasted seven years. Meanwhile, in 1858, during a vacation of the troupe, he took lessons from Theodore Thomas in New York City. In 1862 he embarked in business in Chicago, in the prosaic grocery trade, quickly losing his small accumulations. He then found employment as a salesman in the music house of Root & Cady, besides attending to his professional calls as a violinist of recognized ability and a popular member of the Philharmonic Society, under the leadership of Hans Balatka. In 1870 he made a trip to Europe as a representative of Root & Cady, and in 1871 was promised an interest in the firm from January 1, 1872, which was duly fulfilled. But the house lost almost everything by the great fire and the ambitious attempt "to pay dollar for dollar." The panic of 1873 aggravated the financial difficulty, and upon the dissolution of the firm, Mr. Lewis formed with E. T. Root the firm of Root & Lewis, in the same line, and resumed his public entertainments, after a retirement of two or three years. About 1875 a new combination was formed, the three houses, George F. Root & Sons, Root & Lewis, and Chandler & Curtiss, being merged in the corporation known as the Root & Sons Music Company. In 1878 Mr. Lewis withdrew, and with E. G. Newell formed the Chicago Music Company, in which were also interested William A. Pond and C. A. Zoebisch, of New York City. In 1883 Messrs. Lewis and Newell formed a partnership with P. P. Gibbs, the firm of Lewis, Newell & Gibbs, who add the sale of pianos to the general trade in music and musical merchandise of the Chicago Music Company. Mr. Lewis has been characterized by a musical expert as "The possessor of natural genius for the violin, which patiently and laboriously cultivated has made him an acknowledged artist in his line; he is modest, amiable and generous, ever willing to give his services in the interest of his art, and endowed with a wholesome contempt for all charlatanism and pretense in the profession." In 1860 he married Elizabeth G., a daughter of Edward Gibbs, a merchant of Milan, Ohio, where he had gone to school some years before. They have two children: Mary Elizabeth, born in 1865, who after studying for five years under Miss Agnes Ingersoll, of Hyde Park, is now a pupil of Kullak, of Berlin, evincing marked ability as a pianist; and Frederick C., born in 1875. Mr. Lewis has resided in Hyde Park since 1867.

WILLIAM H. DENSLOW LEWIS, physician, was born in April, 1856, in Brooklyn, N. Y., of William G. and Carrie M. (Owen) Lewis. The family removed to Chicago in 1857, where the elder Lewis went into the paint and oil business, buying out Alexander White. Young Lewis went to Paris, where he commenced his academic and professional education. In 1873 he matriculated at the University of Marburg, Germany, where he remained a year. Returning home, he went into the University of Nebraska, prosecuting mainly chemical investigations. In 1875 he entered the University of Michigan, graduating from the School of Pharmacy as pharmaceutical chemist in 1877, and from the medical department in 1878. While here he prepared an exhaustive article on "Lobelia Inflata; its Proximate Principles" (v. —, *Pharmaceutical Journal of Great Britain*, January 19, 1878), which has attracted international recognition. Locating in Hyde Park, he was appointed Health Officer and Village Physician in 1879 and 1880. Since then he has continued in the active practice of medicine and surgery. Dr. Lewis was married in September, 1883, to Annie Gossage Hempsted, of Kenwood. They are both members of the Episcopal Church of the village; and the Doctor is Senior Past Regent and Medical Examiner of Hyde Park Council, No. 582, of the Royal Arcanum of Illinois, filling also the office of chairman of

finance committee in the Grand Council of the State. He is a Republican in politics, but not a partisan.

PROFESSOR LESLIE LEWIS, M. A., Superintendent of Schools, District No. 1, town of Hyde Park, was appointed to his present position January, 1876. He was born in Otsego County, N. Y. In 1849, when he was about ten years of age, his parents moved to Freeport, Ill., where he attended the high school. In 1860 he entered Phillips' Academy, Andover, Mass., in preparation for college. Graduating, he entered Yale College the same year, where he took a full classical course, and graduated in 1866, with the degree B. A., the degree M. A. being conferred in 1869. In 1866 he located in Waukegan as principal of the Waukegan Academy; in 1867 removed to Chicago to take the position of Principal of Dearborn school. In October, 1868, he took charge of the Hayden school, Chicago, a position he retained until January, 1876. Professor Lewis is prominent in Masonic circles, being secretary of South Park Lodge, No. 662; has held all the chairs in Fair View Chapter, No. 161, of Chicago, and is a member of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, of the same city. He is also a member of the Legion of Honor of Hyde Park, Regent of the Royal Arcanum, and a member of the Chicago Literary Club.

CAPTAIN NELSON L. LUTZ was born in Circleville, Ohio, in 1838. He enlisted in Company B, 13th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as First Lieutenant, for three months, and at its expiration organized and re-enlisted in Company A, 27th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which command he had until 1863, when, from physical disability, he was obliged to resign. He was engaged with his regiment in both the siege and battle of Corinth, also in the battles at New Madrid, Iuka, and in several other engagements in Missouri under General Sturges, and along the Mississippi, including the taking of Island No. 10, and the defeat of Forrest. On his return to Circleville, he was employed in the Provost Marshal's office for a year. He removed to Geneseo, Ill., in 1865, where he opened a drug store, but sold out and located in Chicago in 1868, when he again entered the drug business, soon selling out and taking a position as book-keeper, which position he still occupies. He married Miss Carrie Howard, also a native of Circleville, Ohio, in 1863. They have had three children: two are living.

CHARLES W. MERRIAM, of Harmon, Merriam & Co., wholesale grocers, Chicago, was born in Lamoille County, Vt., in 1845. He moved to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, when seventeen years of age, and remained there two years. He located in Chicago in 1866, entering the employment of the wholesale grocery house of Whitaker, Harmon & Co., the firm consisting of J. A. Whitaker, Isaac N. Harmon, Franklin McVeagh, and John Messer. In 1870 the two houses of Franklin McVeagh & Co. and Harmon, Messer & Co. were formed, from the old firm. In 1874 John Messer died, and the firm of Harmon, Messer & Co. became the firm of Harmon, Merriam & Co., consisting of Isaac N. Harmon, C. W. Merriam, Isaac S. Collins, and George W. Dexter. Mr. Merriam married Miss Alice Harmon, daughter of Mr. Isaac N. Harmon, September, 1877.

ALFRED MILLS was born near London, England, in 1854; and after receiving a good education became employed in the railway service. In 1872 he immigrated to Hamilton, Ontario, and a year later removed to Detroit, Mich., where he learned the trade of upholsterer, and followed that occupation for several years. Mr. Mills came to Chicago in 1877, and for five years carried on an upholstering establishment, in December, 1881, moving to this locality, where he opened business as an undertaker, having studied and perfected himself in this line of trade. The subject of this sketch is Past Chief Ranger of Court General Washington, No. 6,282, A. O. F.; is Noble Grand of Hyde Park Lodge, No. 722, I. O. O. F.; a member of Mystic Star Lodge, No. 758, A. F. & A. M.; Chicago Chapter, No. 127, R. A. M.; Chevalier Bayard Commandery, No. 52, K. T., and Worthy Past President of Mistletoe Lodge, No. 142, Sons of St. George.

WILLIAM MOORE was born in 1844 in Cambridge, England, of Reuben and Anna (Sheidon) Moore, and came to this country in 1865. He was brought up to the fancy dry goods business and for eighteen years has been employed here as salesman in that line or in wholesale millinery. April 20, 1871, he was married to Miss Nettie Reynolds, a daughter of Daniel H. Horne, of Hyde Park, where he has since resided; they are the parents of two children—John Willoughby, born June 6, 1876, and Bertha Sheldon, born June 7, 1882.

JAMES MORGAN came from England in 1844, at the age of sixteen, and settled at Blue Island in the fall of that year. In 1845 he commenced studying law in the office of Arnold & Ogden, in the city of Chicago. In 1850 he created the firm of Hannah, Lay & Co., lumber merchants, of which he is one of the partners; and commenced purchasing real estate in Chicago. In 1863 Mr. Morgan married Miss Rebecca Allison, a native of Maryland, residing in Chicago. They have one daughter; and attend St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Hyde Park; having moved from Chicago in

1873, in which year he was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the village of Hyde Park. Mr. Morgan was twice appointed a South Park commissioner, and was chosen president of the board for two terms. He is a Republican in politics.

CHARLES LEVERETT NORTON was born August 13, 1859, in Chicago, son of Charles Augustus Norton, a member of the Chicago Bar, and Lucy (Bond) Norton. The family came to reside in Hyde Park in 1864; and young Norton was educated in the common and high schools of the village. He entered the classical course at the University of Vermont, in the class of 1880, but discontinued after one year to go into business. He became assistant to the comptroller of Hyde Park in October, 1878, and was himself appointed comptroller April 24, 1883. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church; also a member of South Park Lodge, No. 662, A. F. & A. M.; Collector of the Hyde Park Council of the Royal Arcanum; and is a Republican in politics.

JOHN MORRISON PARSHALL was born October 6, 1846, in Lebanon, Ohio, of W. F. Parshall, a banker, and Henrietta (Dey) Parshall; he was educated at the common school and academy of Lebanon, and spent two years at Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. He entered the house of Giles Bros. & Co., jewelers, at Chicago, with whom he has ever since remained; filling since 1879 the responsible position of manager of the wholesale department. He married Miss May Lester, of Peotone, Ill., August 5, 1882; at which time they went to reside in Hyde Park.

ROBERT PAULEY, florist. The business was established here in 1877. There are four green-houses and one propagating house. Other improvements will greatly enlarge this, the heating apparatus being sufficient to warm an acre of glass. Mr. Pauley was born in Nottinghamshire, England, July 10, 1837. He was brought up a florist and horticulturist, his parents being engaged in that business. In 1862 he came to the United States and settled in Chicago, and has since engaged as gardener in various places. He has been in business for himself since 1869.

DANIEL APPLETON PEIRCE was born in April, 1837, in Waterboro, York Co., Me., son of James H. and Lucy (Appleton) Peirce. The father was a native of the same place and a practicing physician there for over forty years; his maternal grandfather, for whom he was named, served as Captain in the War of 1812. Mr. Peirce received all the educational advantages the place afforded, and which were such as to have qualified him for a teacher in his seventeenth year. In 1857 he came West, settling in Racine, Wis., for five years, where he studied law and was admitted to practice in 1860, and continued in the office of a law firm about three years. He then removed to Washington, where he obtained a position in the treasury department, which he filled until the close of 1871. In December of that year he came to Hyde Park, where he has since resided, becoming a member of the firm of Dodson & Peirce, dealers in groceries, provisions, flour and feed. He was married November 30, 1864, to Lizzie M. Gile, by whom he has two children, Ida and Alice. They are attendants at the First Baptist Church. Mr. Peirce is a Republican in politics, was a Village Trustee in 1881 and 1882, and is now Treasurer of the same.

GEORGE N. PHELPS, grain inspector, is a native of Dalton, Berkshire Co., Mass. After leaving school he learned the trade of practical tinner, and followed that occupation some years. In November, 1872, he came to Chicago and in June following moved to the town of Lake. He was foreman of the tin department, at the shops of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad for nine years, after which he was appointed grain inspector, and located for duty at these shops. Mr. Phelps has made his home at Hyde Park since November, 1879. He is a member of Royal Arcanum, Inter-Ocean Council, No. 604, and was elected Regent of that council in December, 1882.

WILLIAM L. PIERCE was born in 1843 in Albany, N. Y., the oldest son of William B. and Elizabeth F. (Peck) Pierce. The father, now a retired lawyer, came West in 1850 and settled in Cincinnati, whence he removed to Chicago in 1857. The grandfather, Rev. Dr. John Pierce, a Unitarian clergyman of Boston, was for some years the State Historian of Massachusetts and secretary of Harvard College. The mother, a member of an old Albany family, was a daughter of Captain Henry Peck, of the firm of Peck & Newton (Isaac), celebrated ship-owners of the first half of this century, and the first to run a regular line of steamers on the Hudson. Mr. Pierce traces direct descent on the father's side from Lucy, the sister of Benjamin Franklin. In 1862 he enlisted in the 134th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving about two years, and on his return resumed his studies in the Chicago University, graduating in the class of 1865. He was honored with the presidency of the alumni association of his *alma mater*, in 1880 and 1881. After graduating he purchased a half-interest in the mercantile agency of Tappan, McKillop & Co., in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore, taking up his residence in the first named city. In 1870 he sold out his interest in the four branches, and returned

to Chicago, going into the real estate business, in which he has since remained. He was elected vice-president of the Chicago Real Estate Association for 1884. Some years ago Mr. Pierce joined the Masonic Order, but the social organizations, in which he takes most interest, are those that are devoted to aquatic and field sports, and he is one of the founders of the Cedar Island fishing and hunting club. In 1877 he married Carrie L., a daughter of C. H. P. Lyman, of New York City, and formerly a well-known resident of Naperville, Ill. They have three children—Elizabeth Lyman, born in 1879, William Blake and Florence Dennis, twins, born in 1882. They have resided in Hyde Park since 1882.

JOSEPH PULLMAN, assistant engineer Hyde Park water works, was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1822. He learned the trade of machinist as a boy, and followed it there until 1856, when he came to the United States. In 1857 he located in Chicago a short time, then moved to Aurora, where he entered the employ of the C., B. & Q. R. R., with whom he remained twenty-four years, the last years being foreman of his department. In 1882 he took a position as engineer in the water works of the town of Lake, Cook County, where he remained until he received his present appointment.

SAMUEL PULLMAN, general foreman of the car-building department of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, was born in England in 1830, where he learned the trade of wood-worker and was employed in car-building shops. In March, 1856, he came to New York City, subsequently going to Brantford, Ontario, where for three and a half years he had charge of the shops of the B. & L. H. R. R. From there he moved to Aurora, Ill., and entered the employ of the C., B. & Q. R. R. as foreman in the car-building shops, where he remained about eight years. While residing there he was elected a member of the Aurora Board of Aldermen in 1867. He resigned his position with the C., B. & Q. R. R. to accept that of foreman of the shops of the Great Eastern Railroad Company, and left their employ to accept his present position September, 1869. Mr. Pullman has been a resident of Hyde Park for the past fourteen years. In April, 1876, he was elected a member of the Board of Education of District No. 2, towns of Hyde Park and Lake, and re-elected in 1879, serving in all six years, and as a compliment for his services the Pullman was named after him. He was, in April, 1881, elected a member of the Board of Trustees of Hyde Park, and served two years, and during his membership the present water works were constructed, of which enterprise he was an active supporter. He is a charter member of the Mystic Star Lodge, A. F. & A. M.

L. E. RICE, dealer in drugs, jewelry, chemicals, etc., was born in Oswego, N. Y., in 1848, and when very young moved to Minnesota with his people. After leaving school he began at about the age of fourteen to study and learn the drug business at Mantonville, Minn., and followed it some seven years. Then he went to Kasson and was engaged in the grain business there and in Chicago, buying milling grain in all parts of the Northwest and shipping to Chicago and mills east of there; was also on the Board of Trade in Chicago. In 1876 he went to Fairmont, Neb., and opened a drug and jewelry establishment. A year later he removed to Peabody, Kan., and in December, 1878, came to Cook County, locating in Hyde Park and opened there a small drug store. He has built up a large and extensive business, and has now two establishments, drugs, jewelry and stationery. Mr. Rice is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Mystic Star Lodge, Chicago Chapter, R. A. M., and Chevalier Bayard Commandery of K. T.

WILLIAM HENRY RICHARDSON was born June 14, 1840, in Wyoming County, N. Y., son of Charles and Ann (Stratton) Richardson. He is of the Massachusetts family of that name, his father having been born in Lowell, Mass. He settled in Buffalo about 1810, and afterward removed to Wyoming County, where he died in 1867. Having received a preparatory education at Andover, young Richardson entered Harvard, where he graduated in the class of 1861. He enlisted in the 44th New York Volunteer Infantry, but was refused the privilege of fighting for the Union because of enfeebled health. He came to Chicago the same year and entered the law office of Knox, Eustace & Reed, and was admitted to the Bar in 1863. He still remained with the firm, and when Mr. Reed was elected State's Attorney in 1864 he became his assistant, and served in that capacity for several years. He was elected Alderman of the First Ward in 1873, and held the office four years. He was married in 1872 to Miss Hattie H. Barnard, and on his retirement from the Common Council they took up their residence in Hyde Park. They are the parents of one child, Hattie A., born February 20, 1877, and are members of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Richardson is a Republican.

GEORGE RINGE was born in Germany in 1844, and during his youth assisted his father, who was a gardener. In 1866 he came to Chicago, and for several years was employed in the Union Foundry. Mr. Ringe embarked in business in 1869 as a dealer in wines and liquors. In 1872 he purchased property in Hyde Park,

and added to his purchase in 1880. Some two years later he built a large building on the land, fitted it up handsomely, and moved his business to this place. He has a large garden attached to his business establishment, and is the proprietor of Broadway Hall. Mr. Ringe while residing in the city was widely known in the Third Ward, and took an active interest in politics. He is a member of A. F. & A. M., Waldick Lodge, No. 764, Wiley M. Egan Chapter, R. A. M., and the Oriental Consistory; and is also connected with the A. O. U. W. and the A. O. F.

COLIN ROBINSON was born in 1822 in Argyleshire, Scotland, and immigrated to Dryden, Tompkins Co., N. Y., in 1837, where he remained twenty-five years, engaged mainly, after arriving at man's estate, in buying grain as well as transporting it, on his own and others' account, to the New York market by canal and river. In 1862 he came West, and in 1863 settled in Bloomington, as a member of the firm of Krum & Robinson, dealers in coal, lumber and grain. In 1874 he sold out to his partner, and came to Hyde Park, where he bought improved real estate, and where he has since resided, occupying himself mainly with the care of his property. In 1865 Mr. Robinson was married to Ann E. Eggleston, of Wyoming County, N. Y., by whom he has had two living children—William C., March 27, 1863, and Argyle E., May 15, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Hyde Park, of which Mr. Robinson is the treasurer and one of the trustees. He is a Republican in politics, and an advocate of "high license."

ROBINSON & MINOR, contractors on Hyde Park tunnel. This partnership was formed in May, 1880, and they have since been engaged in general contracting in Chicago and vicinity. Anderson Minor, of the above firm, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, January 31, 1840. He was partially educated in his native city, his finishing studies being taken at Hiram College, Ohio, under the tuition of the late President Garfield. At the age of sixteen he began the mason's trade, and afterward moved to Toledo, Ohio, where he engaged in contracting and building. During his residence in this city of some thirteen years, he put up all the most prominent buildings in the city. In 1871 he removed to Chicago, where he organized the firm of Minor & Trimble, this firm existing about two years, and building during that time the Hamlin & Hale building and many others. In 1873 he entered into partnership with P. J. Sexton. The firm of Sexton & Minor existed about two years, engaged in general building; it was then dissolved. Mr. Minor afterward acted as superintendent for P. J. Sexton, receiving a salary and interest in the business. In this position he had entire charge of the erection of the Cook County Hospital and the Cook County Court-House. Mr. Minor is a member of the I. O. O. F., of Toledo, Lodge and Encampment, and also a member of the Master Masons and Builders' Association of Chicago.

EBENEZER TOWNER ROOT was born in Sheffield, Mass., August 5, 1882, being the second of the three sons and eight children of Frederick Ferdinand and Sarah (Flint) Root. He is descended in the seventh generation from John Root of Farmington, born in England in 1608, one of the first and most prominent settlers of Farmington, Conn., in 1640. The intermediate names in the direct line from him to E. T. Root are—Thomas Roote, of Farmington, Conn., and afterward of Westfield, Mass.; Ensign Joseph Root, of Westfield; Colonel Azariah, of Westfield, and afterward of Poontooick, now Sheffield, Mass.; Major Azariah, of Sheffield; Frederick Ferdinand, of Sheffield until 1826, and of North Reading, Mass., until his death in 1866. E. T. Root left home in 1836, and spent three years in Buenos Ayres. Returning home in 1839 he joined his older brother, the well-known American composer, George Fred. Root, in Boston, and devoted himself to the study of music. From 1846 to 1849 he taught music in New York City, and from 1849 to 1851 in Alabama, whither he moved for the benefit of his health. Returning to New York he took the position of salesman in the music store of Hall & Sons. Leaving that firm in 1858 he came to Chicago and established the firm of Root & Cady, in the same line. In 1862 the firm which had from the first taken a leading position in its line in Chicago, was re-enforced by the accession of George F. Root, and was soon recognized as one of the chief music houses in the country. The great fire of 1871 swept away their place of business, with stock and plates, and their ambition to pay dollar for dollar took most of what remained, leaving the consciousness and reputation of integrity as the basis of new enterprise. Mr. E. T. Root formed the firm of Root & Lewis, music dealers, in 1873, and January 1, 1875, the Root & Sons Music Company was established, embracing Root & Lewis, George F. Root & Sons, and Chandler & Curtiss. In 1880, Mr. E. T. Root dissolved his connection with the company, and with his sons, Frank K. and Walter R., aged respectively, twenty-eight and twenty-four years, formed the new firm of Root & Sons, general music dealers. April 30, 1855, Mr. Root married Almira R. Kimball, of Jersey City, N. J., and they are the parents of

three sons and three daughters. The family are members of the Swedenborgian, or New Jerusalem, Church, and have resided in Hyde Park since July, 1867.

MARTIN JAMES RUSSELL was born December 20, 1845, in Chicago, of Martin and Jane (Mulligan) Russell. Having received his education in the common schools, supplemented by a short period of study at the University of the Lake, he enlisted in the regiment of his uncle, Colonel Mulligan, the 23d Illinois Volunteers, in 1861, and was soon made a Lieutenant of his company, and Adjutant of the regiment. He afterward acted as Assistant Adjutant-General of his uncle's division, and was mustered out in September, 1864. He went into journalism in 1870, as city editor of the Evening Post, and in 1873 became one of the editorial writers on the Times, continuing in that relation until August, 1883, when he took charge of the Chicago Herald. In February, 1873, Mr. Russell was married to Miss Celia Walsh, and went to reside in Hyde Park. In 1876, and for four successive years, he was elected Clerk of the village; and in 1880 he was appointed a South Park Commissioner. Mr. and Mrs. Russell are the parents of five children—James Clayton, born December 28, 1873; Martin Cecil, March 30, 1878; Lewis, September, 1880; Kitty, in 1876; and Jane, in 1882.

HENRY SCHUENEMANN, of Schuenemann & Helmkamp, grocers, was born in Germany July 15, 1858, and immigrated to Illinois in 1874, locating at Elmhurst, Du Page County, where he followed agricultural pursuits, and was also for a while employed in mercantile business. In 1878 he came to Chicago and was employed in the grocery business, and in the spring of 1882 opened a grocery establishment in Hyde Park in company with H. Hannauer, who did not, however, remain in the business long, and in the fall of 1882 Mr. Schuenemann became associated with his present partner, John Helmkamp. Both are active young men, and are building up a good trade; they have a nice store and carry a good stock. Mr. Schuenemann was married May 1, 1883, to Lizzie, daughter of Anton Hannauer, who came to Chicago some thirty-five years ago.

COLIN SHANKS was born at Aberdeen, Scotland, January 13, 1839, and received his education at the Robert Gordon Hospital. He came to America in 1854, and was employed with General Price, contractor on the M. P. R. R., and located at Jefferson City, Mo., for sixteen months, after which, at St. Louis, Mo., he served an apprenticeship of four years to the trade of locomotive machinist in the shops of that company. Subsequently he entered the employ of the O. & M. R. R., and remained with that road some five years, first as machinist, then as gang foreman. After this he was foreman in the shops of the Iron Mountain Railroad, at Carondelet, Mo., for several years. Mr. Shanks has filled many prominent positions with various railroad companies. For two and a half years with the Illinois & St. Louis Railroad he had charge of the machinery department in their shops at East St. Louis; then with the K. P. R. R. Co., in the locomotive department, three months, after which he went to Holden, Mo., and took charge of the machinery department in the shops of M. P. R. R. for three years, when he was removed to Sedalia, Mo., where he held the position of general foreman in the shops of the same company for eighteen months. In 1874 he became connected with the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, at Decatur, Ill. For five years he filled the position of general foreman in the company's shops, and for two years was assistant master mechanic of the St. Louis & Chicago Division. Mr. Shanks came to Chicago in October, 1881, and had charge of the Chicago Division of the W., St. L. & P. R. R. up to February 1, 1882, when he was appointed to his present position, that of general foreman of the company's shops in the town of Lake. He is a thorough mechanic, and has had a long experience in the building and repairing of locomotives, cars, etc. He has been a resident of Hyde Park for over a year.

OWEN SHERIDAN, first sergeant Kensington police force, was born in Ireland December 17, 1849. He came alone to America in 1868, and has resided in Hyde Park ever since. He first worked for E. G. Asay, attorney, and was night watchman for a year, until he became a member of the police force in 1872, being promoted first sergeant in 1883. He is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. In April, 1875, he married Miss Mary Jane Carrigg, of New York State. They have four children—James, Bessie, Mamie and Margaret.

LESTER ASAHEL TALCOTT was born in 1828 in Verona, Oneida Co., N. Y., of Jonathan H. and Sophia (Dewey) Talcott. John Talcott, the founder of the family in this country, arrived in Boston September 16, 1632, with the Rev. Mr. Hooker's company, and settled at Newtown, now Cambridge, whence they removed to the number of about one hundred to Connecticut in 1636, and founded Hartford. "The Worshipful" John Talcott was one of the committee of May 1, 1637, who advised that war should be declared against the Pequods, and was for many years a member of the general court, as well as one of the chief magistrates of the

colony. Lester Asahel is in the sixth generation from John Talcott, through Samuel, Nathaniel, Joseph, Jonathan, and Jonathan H. His father and grandfather removed from Connecticut to Rome, N. Y., in 1803; and the father, with his immediate family, to Kenosha, Wis., in 1837. On his mother's side, also, Mr. Talcott is of early New England stock, and his grandfather Dewey was a native of New Hampshire. After some brief preliminary ventures in Kenosha and Milwaukee, L. A. Talcott began business in Chicago in 1851, where he has since continued in the same line, foreign and domestic fruit and fancy groceries, without other change than growth in volume, corresponding to that of the city. He has been a Mason since 1865, being a member of Garden City Lodge, of Lafayette Chapter and Apollo Commandery, and is a Republican in politics. He has resided in Hyde Park since 1872. His only son, Charles Lester, was born in Chicago in 1852; and Julia Alice, the daughter of Charles Lester, was born in Chicago in 1879.

BARTOW ADOLPHUS ULRICH was born in 1840 at Glenham, near Fishkill, N. Y., being the youngest of four sons, and eight children, of Augustus Louis and Henrietta (Von Riesen-kampff) Ulrich. The father, born in Jena, Saxe-Weimar, Germany, in 1786, was a son of Private Counselor and Professor John Augustus Henry Ulrich, of that city, and the grandson of Magister Frederick Nicholas Ulrich, director of the Prince's college in Jena. A. L. Ulrich, who had been for some years a successful merchant of St. Petersburg, came to the United States in 1817, with his wife, and established at Glenham, near Fishkill Landing, on the Hudson, a cloth factory, in which John Jacob Astor, Peter H. Schenck and himself were the principal stockholders. There he died in 1841. His widow, now living with one of her children in Illinois, and the mother of B. A. Ulrich, is a daughter of Counselor Justus John Von Riesen-kampff, collector of the port of Revel, in Russia, where she was born in 1797. Having previously studied for two years in the University of Heidelberg, in Germany, B. A. Ulrich graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan in 1864. The same year he married Helen Amelia, a daughter of William S. Russell, of Livingston County, near Ann Arbor, Mich.; located in Chicago, and took up his residence in Hyde Park. He was admitted to the Bar of Illinois, and practiced five years, but since 1869 has turned his attention chiefly to real estate interests and investments. In 1883 he located the town of Cheltenham Beach, on the lake shore, about two miles south of the South Park, on the South Chicago Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad. Mr. Ulrich has been for many years a contributor to the Press on literary and political topics. Of the latter class the most conspicuous were his campaign documents in 1864 and 1880, which received the indorsement, respectively, of Governors Yates and Cullom. With their eldest child, Victoria, born in 1866, Mr. and Mrs. Ulrich are members of the Presbyterian Church. Their other living children were born as follows: Russell, in 1868; Augustus Louis, in 1870; B. A., Jr., in 1872; Helen Russell, in 1874; and Gertrude, in 1876. Mr. Ulrich has now only one surviving brother, Edward Von Reisenkampff Ulrich, a well-known grain merchant of Springfield, Ill., born October 10, 1829, at Glenham, N. Y. He has two sisters living in Carthage, Ill., Mrs. Ezra Wendel, and Mrs. David Muck, wife of an attorney. Mrs. B. A. Ulrich has two brothers, Frank G. Russell, an attorney in Detroit, and W. H. H. Russell, an attorney in New York; one sister, Mrs. M. Brooks, Grand Rapids, Mich. Her father was from Worcester, Mass., her mother from Bennington, Vt.; her maiden name, Jane A. Knox. Her parents located in Michigan at an early day; were independent farmers; owned a large farm; were well known and respected citizens, and educated their children. DeWitt Clinton, their second son, died in the service of his country in 1863.

Our birthright, Liberty;  
Our only sovereign, God.

S. D. VEAZEY, retired, was born in New Hampton, N. H., October 18, 1829. At the age of fifteen he commenced railroad-ing, which he continued during the war, at the outbreak of which he was employed on the Cincinnati & Marietta Railroad, and ran troops to different points along that road and South, with but one man to assist him in the management of the train. At the close of the war he located in Chicago, where he began the wholesale and retail commission business. Being burnt out in the fire of 1871, he turned his attention to building, which he followed until 1881, when he retired from all active business. His wife was a Miss Mary Davis, born and raised in Hiram, Ohio, the home of the late President Garfield, and was a schoolmate of both Garfield and his wife. They have one son holding a responsible position with the Western Indiana Railroad Company.

JOHN H. VOLK, monumental artist and designer, Chicago, is a native of the State of New York, though most of his early life was spent in Massachusetts, where, in his father's studio, he received his first instruction in sculpture and monumental art. In 1865

he became connected with the Chicago Marble Granite Manufacturing Company, having the management of the monumental department of it. He established himself in business immediately after the eventful fire of 1871, and has become the acknowledged head of monumental art in this country. In nearly all the prominent cemeteries his work may be seen, and whether in elaborate or plain form, a marked difference in style and proportion, as well as finish, from surrounding work, may be seen in his favor. Mr. Volk has been located in his present place of business, corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets, about eight years. In 1874 he married Miss Hartie E. Town, of Elgin, Ill., their union being blessed by four children.

JAMES WADSWORTH was born in 1828 in New Hartford, Conn., son of Daniel and Martha (Williams Moore) Wadsworth, and is descended in the seventh generation from William Wadsworth, who arrived at Boston, in the "Lion," in 1632; and on his mother's side descended direct from Roger Williams, founder of Rhode Island, and General Seth Pomeroy, of Revolutionary fame. Mr. Wadsworth received an academic education in Mexico N. Y., whither his parents removed in 1831. In 1845 they came to Chicago where the father died of cholera in 1851. In 1853, James, who had been a clerk since 1843, engaged in the wholesale grocery trade with George W. Flanders, firm of Flanders & Wadsworth. He sold out in February, 1857, having a handsome competency. He engaged in banking in May of that year, and suffered severely by the panic in September and October. He dealt largely and successfully in cotton in the Southern States in 1862 and 1863; invested largely in Hyde Park property in 1867, 1868 and 1869, and made large profits; engaged in the hide trade in the summer of 1866, which he continued until 1873. His productive property was all destroyed in the great fire of 1871, as also his store and stock of hides. In 1873 he withdrew from all active pursuits but the care of his property, which was both extensive and productive. In December, 1856, he married Emily Wadsworth Whittlesey, of Farmington, Conn., also a descendant on the mother's side of the Wadsworths of Connecticut. They have had six children—Robert Strong, 1857; Grace Lucretia, 1859; Ellen Ruth, 1865; an infant; James Robert, 1863, and Alice Emily, 1870, of whom only the two last survive. They are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Hyde Park, where they have resided since 1859. Mr. Wadsworth was made one of the first Trustees at the incorporation of the village in 1861. He carries on an extensive dairy and breeding farm in Cook County, and is a broker in real estate and loans on the same.

JACOB WAKERLI was born in Switzerland May 29, 1840, and after leaving school was employed in a rug factory. He came to Chicago in August, 1863, and early in 1864 enlisted in the 9th Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and served one year, after which he went to St. Joseph, Mo., where he was employed in a butchering establishment. Returning to Chicago in 1867, he subsequently opened a meat market, and in April, 1872, moved to Hyde Park. He is the oldest in the business in this locality, and has a large trade. Mr. Wakerli is a charter member of the I. O. O. F., Hyde Park Lodge, No. 722.

GEORGE WILLARD was born April 15, 1839, in the village of Natural Bridge, Jefferson Co., N. Y., of Johnson and Margaret (Becker) Willard; the father, a native of Worcester, Mass., having removed to Jefferson County in 1805. He was descended in the fifth generation from Simon Willard, who emigrated from Hoozmondon, Kent Co., England, to Boston, Mass., in 1634, aged twenty-nine years. Benjamin, a son of Simon, was for many years a resident of Worcester, Mass., and died there in 1732. Joseph, a son of Benjamin, was for fifty years a resident of Grafton, Mass., and died there in 1774. Isaac, a son of Joseph, was for many years a resident of Worcester, Mass., and died there in 1806; he was the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch. George came West in 1858, and settled permanently in Chicago in 1861. In 1863 he began the study of law under Sanford B. Perry, and in 1864 became a law clerk with Blodgett & Winston. In that year he served three months in the 132d Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He graduated from what is now known as the Union College of Law in 1865, and was admitted to the Bar the same year. He remained with the firm until 1870, when he was appointed local attorney of the Chicago & North-Western Railway Company, and assistant solicitor of the Pennsylvania company in 1873; he held both positions until 1875, and the latter, with slight interruptions, until 1881. Since 1881 he has been of the firm of Willard & Driggs, solicitors at Chicago for the Pennsylvania company and several other railway corporations. Mr. Willard was secretary and treasurer of the Western Railway Association from 1870 to 1875, and Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court from 1872 to 1878. He was married November 6, 1865, to Fannie J., a daughter of William and Margaret (Wiggins) Rodden, of Burlington, Vt., by whom he has had four children—George Rodden, William Blodgett, Bessie and Grace. He has made his residence in Hyde Park

since 1868, and was twice elected Treasurer of the village. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a Republican in politics.

HENRY WILLIAM WOLSELEY was born November 3, 1849, in Liverpool, England, son of Rev. Robert W. Wolseley, a clergyman of the Church of England, and cousin of the now celebrated General Lord Wolseley, of Egyptian fame. The maiden name of his mother was Georgina Nixon, of County Carlow, Ireland. In 1863 young Wolseley left St. Peter's College, York, where he was prosecuting his studies, and went to sea; prompted by a cherished inclination for a sea-faring life and for his health. He entered the merchant marine, in that branch known as tea-ships of that day, where he rose to the position of mate, and served seven years. In 1871 he came to America, settling in Chicago, where he began the study of law in 1872 in the office of Norman C. Perkins. He was admitted to the Bar of Illinois in June, 1874; and went immediately into the practice of his profession. January 15, 1880, Mr. Wolseley was married to Ella C. Williams, of Lincoln, Neb., by whom he has one daughter—Alice. Mr. and Mrs. Wolseley are members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of Hyde Park, where they have resided since 1880; and Mr. Wolseley is a vestryman of that Church. He has been a Mason since 1874; being Past Master of Covenant Lodge, No. 526; and a Knight Templar since 1876.

### SOUTH PARK.

South Park is hardly a separate village or hamlet; its individuality is completely absorbed by that of Hyde Park—the station alone perpetuating the cognomen. This, however, is but a recent name for the station. On December 12, 1863, Charles Augustus Norton came to the vicinage of South Park. There then was a stopping-place for trains, and such stopping-place was dignified by the name of Woodpile; there the locomotive gathered ligneous food. The name was changed shortly afterward to Woodville, and then, by consent of Mr. Norton, to South Park. The first depot there was an old log building, and the *ultima thule* in those days was deemed to be the vicinity of South Park. It was one vast swamp. Closely contiguous to the quasi depot was an old tree that was used by the soldiers camped near there in war times as a post-office. Mr. Norton was born in Charlestown, Ohio—the town being named after his grandfather—in 1826, and was a graduate of the law school of Cambridge, Mass., also from the school of the Western Reserve, Ohio. He came to Chicago in 1854, and went into the real estate business; resuming the practice of law in 1858 with James M. Hill, of Oakland, and subsequently with Paul Cornell. He married, on September 30, 1858, Miss Lucy Bond, a grand-niece of Judge Reeves, of Litchfield, Conn., the gentleman who first kept law school in America. Mrs. Norton states that the earliest residents of the vicinity of South Park were the Fassetts, Roots, Downs and Wrights. The only distinctive feature of South Park is its name, associating it with the vast system of parks described elsewhere, and the magnificent depot, costing \$30,000, erected by the Illinois Central Railroad. Mr. Norton died on February 12, 1872.

THE SOUTH PARK HOTEL was built about 1874 by a Mr. Hoyt, and after a varied course of existence as a hotel, was destroyed by fire October 25, 1883. A description of the destruction is thus given in the Chicago Times of the 26th of October:

At an early hour yesterday morning the South Park Hotel, situated at the northwest corner of Fifty-first Street and Cottage Grove Avenue, in the town of Hyde Park, was burned to the ground. At 4:15 o'clock a colored cook named Williams, employed in the hotel, was aroused from his sleep by the strong smell of smoke, and on arising discovered fire in the rear part of the building in a room usually occupied by Mrs.

Chandler, the wife of the proprietor, Tom Chandler, of pugilistic notoriety. He at once aroused Chandler and then the other inmates, seven or eight in number. The building being built of wood, and well seasoned, was in a few minutes a mass of flames, the inmates having time only to gather up a few articles and escape with their lives. A strong southeast wind, accompanied by blinding rain, was blowing at the time. Two streams, with a water pressure of over one hundred pounds, were at once directed toward the burning building, one from the east and the other from the opposite direction. It was soon seen, however, that the attempt to save the building was useless, and an effort was then made to save some of the contents. Two pianos and a small amount of furniture were taken out and placed in an adjoining lot. In the meantime a large crowd, principally composed of stock-yards toughs, had gathered. Fire Marshal Crapo, of Hyde Park, seeing that his force of two men was unable to handle the stream, so great was the pressure, called for assistance from the crowd, but no response followed. A large number of hangers-on had gained admittance to the house and to the store-room and proceeded to make free use of the cigars and liquors therein. The scene was one of intense confusion on all sides, and can better be imagined than described. The building was in an hour a mass of ruins. Tom Chandler, the proprietor, stated that his loss was in the neighborhood of \$18,000. The building was a two-story and attic frame structure, about one hundred and twenty-five by fifty feet, and was built in 1873. It was owned by Charles F. Miller, of Milwaukee. One of the Hyde Park firemen, named Adams, had his hands badly scorched by the flames, and Crapo himself had his neck blistered. The firemen remained at their posts, playing on the smouldering ruins, until ten o'clock.

A project is in agitation whereby a large plot of residence property near the station will be subdivided, a large number of first-class houses, with all modern improvements, erected thereupon, and this residence property thrown upon the market for sale and lease. Judicious speculation will find ample opportunity for its exhibit in this enterprise, as the locality is a favorite one for residences.

### SOUTH PARK BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JAMES FRANKLIN ALDRICH was born in 1853 in Two Rivers, Wis., of William and Anna Mary (Howard) Aldrich. The father is the well-known ex-member of Congress from the First Illinois district, who served from 1876 to 1882, and is of early New England ancestry. The mother is descended from John Howard, the English philanthropist (1726-90). They removed to Chicago in 1861, where young Aldrich received an academic education. He afterwards entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, of Troy, N. Y., where he graduated in 1877 as a civil engineer. Returning home, he went into oil manufacturing at Grand Crossing, in the Chicago Linsseed Oil Company, of which he was the secretary and general manager for over four years. Since then he has been in the commission grain business, on the Board of Trade, being now the senior member of the firm of Aldrich, Norton & Co. He is a member of the Western Society of Engineers and of the Union League Club, and is a Republican in politics. November 13, 1878, Mr. Aldrich was married to Lulu M., a daughter of General T. T. Sherman, and grand-daughter of Francis C. Sherman, three times Mayor of Chicago, and builder of the Sherman House. They are the parents of three children; are members of the Episcopal Church, and have resided in Hyde Park since the fall of 1881.

JOHN IRA BENNETT was born November 27, 1831, in Otsego County, N. Y., of Joseph and Lydia (Birdsall) Bennett, who were members of the Society of Friends. In 1843 the family settled in Knox County, Ill., but in 1846 returned and took up their residence in Delaware County. In 1849 J. I. Bennett became a pupil of Charlotte Academy where, in 1850, he became a teacher as well as student. In 1851 he entered Union College, and graduated in 1854. From August, 1854, to June, 1857, he was principal



of Liberty Academy, at Springfield, Tenn. Meanwhile he had studied law and was admitted to the Bar of Tennessee in June, 1857. A month later he was admitted in Illinois, and began the practice of his profession at Galva, McHenry County. During the Rebellion, being disabled by sickness for service in the field, he rendered all the aid in his power to the Union cause—as a member of the Governor's staff, by promoting enlistments, and otherwise. He was presidential elector on the Republican ticket in 1864. In 1865 he was admitted to practice in United States courts. For two years he owned the Galva Union, and was a member of the Board of Education. He was interested in coal mines besides attending to his profession, and was the unsuccessful competitor of Judge Pleasants for the Bench of that circuit. In June, 1872, he removed to Chicago, taking up his residence in Hyde Park, where he was elected a Village Trustee, and chosen President in 1878 and 1879. In the latter year he was appointed a master in chancery of the United States courts in northern Illinois, which office he still holds. In 1855, at Henderson, Ky., Mr. Bennett was married to Miss Maria E. Reynolds, a native of Delaware County, N. Y.; they are the parents of seven children—Fannie, born in 1856, now Mrs. W. C. Nelson, of Hyde Park; Frank Ira, born in 1858 and admitted to the Bar in 1880; Fred Fuller, in 1860; Alden Lewis, in 1865; George, in 1867; John in 1870, and Will in 1873.

JAMES CLINTON CALHOUN was born in May, 1824, in West Charlton, Saratoga Co., N. Y., son of James and Marion (Boyd) Calhoun. The father was a manufacturer of woolen goods for many years—also a farmer, and died in Belvoir, Kan., after three years' residence, in 1879, aged ninety-two. Both Boyds and Calhouns are of Scotch origin. Young Calhoun received most of his early education near Utica, N. Y., and in Randolph, N. Y., whither his parents had removed while he was yet a child. A clerk and accountant in several stores from 1839 to 1850, he formed in the latter year a connection with the Atlantic & Great Western Railway, which lasted seventeen years, in almost every capacity except that of president. From 1868 to 1870 he was in the employ of the Erie Railway Company as auditor; from 1870 to 1874 secretary and treasurer of the Glenwood Coal Company—a Jay Gould corporation; from 1874 to 1876 secretary and treasurer of the Knickerbocker Coal Company, and since 1877 treasurer of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway Company. In 1846 he married Mary I. Hulslander, of New York City, who died in 1864. In 1868 he married Martha L. Baker, of Cincinnati, Ohio. He joined the Masonic Order in 1865, becoming a Royal Arch Mason in 1866; and in politics, is a Republican.

JOHN WILLIAM DRANT was born in 1853, in Hull, England, being the fourth son of George and Margaret (Hodgson) Drant. The family came to the United States, and settled in Chicago in 1865. In 1868 young Drant began to learn the business of an engraver with Harly, the well-known New York artist in that line. In 1873 he returned to Chicago, going into business on his own account, and in 1877 formed a partnership with Walter F. Hawtin, under the style of Drant & Hawtin, which still continues. The firm has had a steady growth in the volume of business done from year to year, in keeping with the unprecedented development of the city. In 1879 Mr. Drant married K. L., a daughter of Colonel H. Pease, of Chicago. They have one child, Chester, born in 1881. In 1883 Mr. Drant bought some ground in Hyde Park, near South Park Station, as the site of a permanent home.

HENRY VARNUM FREEMAN, lawyer, was born in Bridgeton, N. J., December 20, 1842, of Massachusetts parentage. The family moved to Illinois in 1856, and the father, Henry, was superintendent of schools at Rockford from 1860 to 1881. The mother's maiden name was Mary B. Bangs, of Brewster, Mass. Through both parents Mr. Freeman is descended from the early settlers of Massachusetts; his grandfather, Solomon, was a member of the Massachusetts Senate from Barnstable County for twenty years, succeeding his father, Solomon who had served twenty-two years, and had previously been a Judge for many years. The original immigrant was Edmund Freeman, who settled in the Plymouth Colony in 1635. Henry V. was prepared for college at Beloit, Wis., but went into the army in August, 1862, and served to the end of the war, arriving home July 3, 1865. He enlisted as a private, but was soon made Orderly Sergeant, and on August 24, 1863, was promoted to a captaincy, serving in the Army of the Cumberland. At the opening of the fall term in 1865, he entered Yale College, where he graduated in 1869. He spent some time in the law offices of Rich & Noble, and of King, Scott & Payson, of Chicago, where he was admitted to the Bar in 1870 and entered on the practice of his profession. Immediately after the fire he was one year principal of the high school of Charleston, Coles Co., Ill. On his return in 1872, he went to reside in Hyde Park, and resumed the practice of law in the courts of Chicago. He was married October 16, 1873, to Miss Mary L., a daughter of Rev. William S. Curtis, a Presbyterian clergyman, formerly a professor at Ann

Arbor, and at Hamilton College, and president of Knox College, at Galesburg, Ill. From 1876 to 1879 Mr. Freeman was associated with Mr. Hanney in the practice of law, but since then has been alone. In 1877 he was chosen attorney of the village of Hyde Park. Like their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman are members of the Presbyterian Church; they have three children—Mabel D., born November 21, 1874; Mary Ethel, November 11, 1876; Helen, October 8, 1882.

NICHOLAS HUNT was born in 1848, in Ireland, and immigrated to the United States in 1861, settling in East Troy, N. Y., with his brother John, who is now Supervisor of the Tenth Ward. In 1869 young Hunt came to Chicago, and obtained employment from the South Park Commissioners. September 15, 1871, he was enrolled as a patrolman of the town of Hyde Park. In 1881 he was promoted to the position of captain of police for the whole village, which he still holds. In 1874 Mr. Hunt was married to Miss Johanna Crummins, a native of Dunkirk, N. Y., but a resident of Chicago since 1870; they are the parents of three children—Michael, in 1874; Annie, in 1876, and Nellie, in 1878.

WILLIAM ALLEN OLMSTED was born May 29, 1843, in Leyden, Lewis Co., N. Y., son of Dr. William J. and Susan Sophia (Colburn) Olmsted. Having received an academic education at the Oneida Conference Seminary in Cazenovia, Mr. Olmsted came West in 1864, settling first at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he taught school for four years. He then came to Chicago to fill the position of corresponding clerk for A. H. Andrews, with whom he remained one year, when he again took the superintendency of the high school of Cedar Rapids for two years. In 1872 he returned to Chicago as superintendent of the National School Furniture Company, with whom he remained until the close of 1877. With the opening of 1878 he went into business on his own account, as manufacturer and importer of school supplies; handling among other goods the superior maps of W. & A. K. Johnston, of Edinburgh. In 1876 Mr. Olmsted married Miss Helen Maria, a daughter of E. B. Holden, of Turin, N. Y., by whom he has one child—Mia Helen, born September 13, 1880. He has resided in Hyde Park since 1874, is a member of the Presbyterian Church, a Republican in politics, and a strenuous advocate of high license.

FREDERICK K. ROOT was born in Chicago in 1859, oldest living child of Hon. James P. and Anna (Machin) Root. After graduating from the high school at Hyde Park he took a partial course at the Chicago University. In 1878 he was appointed Deputy Clerk of the Cook County Court, and held the position five years. In January, 1883, he was elected assistant secretary of the State Senate, serving one session. On his return from Springfield he was appointed in May, 1883, superintendent of the special-assessment department of Hyde Park, created that spring by the Board of Trustees, which position he still holds. In 1881 Mr. Root married Maggie E., a daughter of Henry McCracken, formerly a hotel-keeper in Hamilton, Canada, but then residing in Chicago, where he died in 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Root are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Hyde Park, where they reside, and where their first child, Frederick James, was born in 1882. In politics, Mr. Root follows in the footsteps of his father, and is a strenuous Republican.

JAMES P. ROOT was born July 22, 1830, in Madison County, N. Y., whence his parents removed to Lockport, Ill., in 1837, and returned to New York in 1840. Having received an academic education at Oneida and Seneca Falls, N. Y., he became a teacher before he was nineteen. October 3, 1853, he was admitted to the Bar at Syracuse, after having studied law under some of the more prominent lawyers of central New York. In 1854 he came to Chicago and entered the law office of Judd & Frink, to obtain the necessary familiarity with the statutes and methods of procedure in Illinois. In 1855 he opened an office on his own account; and in 1858 formed the firm of Root & Walker—the latter afterward was Governor of Virginia. In 1863 he was chosen president of the Law Institute. Originally a Free-Soil Whig, he early gave his adhesion to the Republican party, and was a delegate to its first Republican convention in Chicago. In 1864 he was secretary of the State Central Committee. In 1869 he was clerk of the Lower House, in the State Legislature, and in 1870 was elected a member of that body, to represent Cook County; he was chosen speaker pro tem., and during the session introduced the existing general law of incorporation for other than municipal purposes. In 1872 he was appointed attorney of Cook County. He was president of the Republican State Convention for three years. In 1875 he was associate city counsel before the Circuit and Supreme courts in the Colvin cases; and in 1875-76 he gave a course of lectures before the Union College of Law. In 1876 he was a member of the Republican National Convention, and chairman of the western branch thereof; and it was largely owing to his efforts that the convention of 1880 was held in Chicago. In the great contest about seating President Hayes, he was one of the counsel for his party before the Electoral Commission; but since then has taken no active part in politics.

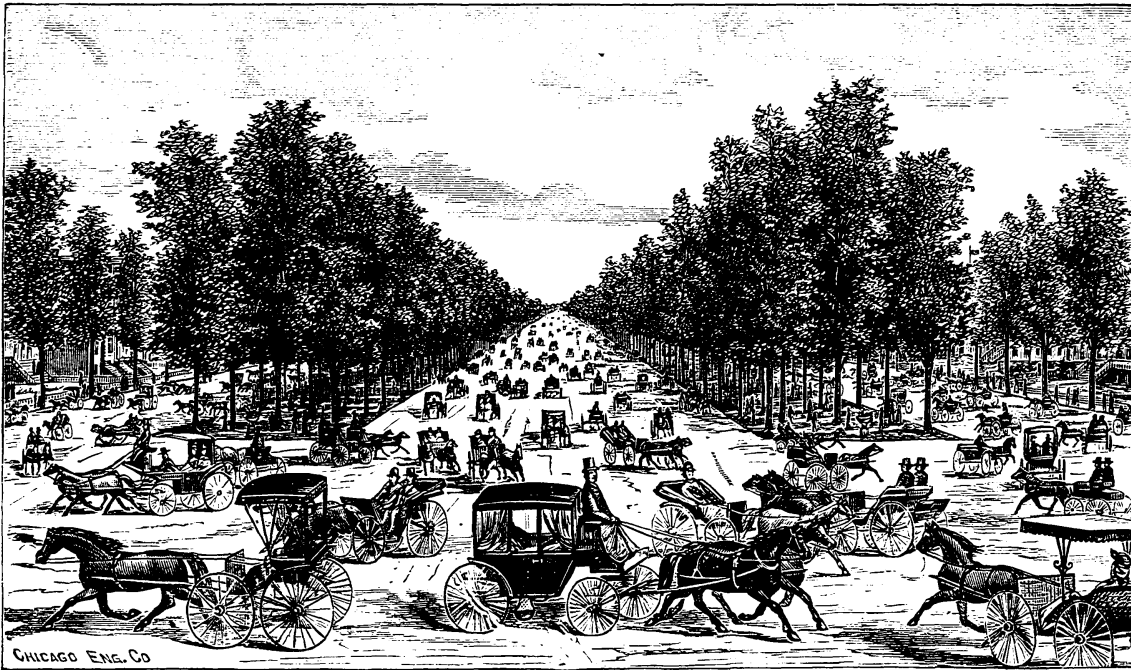
From 1877 to 1881 he was a member of the State Board of Equalization by appointment, and since 1881 by election. October 2, 1856, he was married to Anna, a daughter of Rev. Charles Machin, of Verona, Oneida Co., N. Y. They are the parents of five children and have one grand-child. They removed to Hyde Park in 1861, where Mr. Root filled the position of school director in 1862, 1863 and 1864, and achieved some reputation among his townsmen as a prudent officer.

EDWARD RYAN WOODLE was born March 8, 1853, in Janesville, Wis., son of Isaac and Cornelia (Sheldon) Woodle; the father was a lawyer, and was interested in securing the charter of the Chicago & Rock River Valley Railroad; now a part of the Chicago & North-Western. He died in Janesville April 3, 1861. The mother was the second daughter of General William B. Sheldon, originally of Delhi, Crawford Co., N. Y., and later of Milwaukee and Janesville; she died in May, 1867. Young Woodle studied at Racine College, graduating in the class of 1873, and has since received the degree of A. M. from his alma mater; he then studied law under Samuel Randles, of Waukesha, and afterward entered the Law School of Madison University; whence he graduated in 1875 with the degree of LL. B., and was admitted to the Bar of Wisconsin. In 1876 he came to Chicago, entering the law office of Isham & Lincoln, and in 1877 was admitted to the Bar of Illinois. In April, 1878, he entered the service of the law department of the Illinois Central Railroad Company; a position he still holds. Mr. Woodle is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Hyde Park, where he has resided since 1877.

### SOUTH PARK SYSTEM.

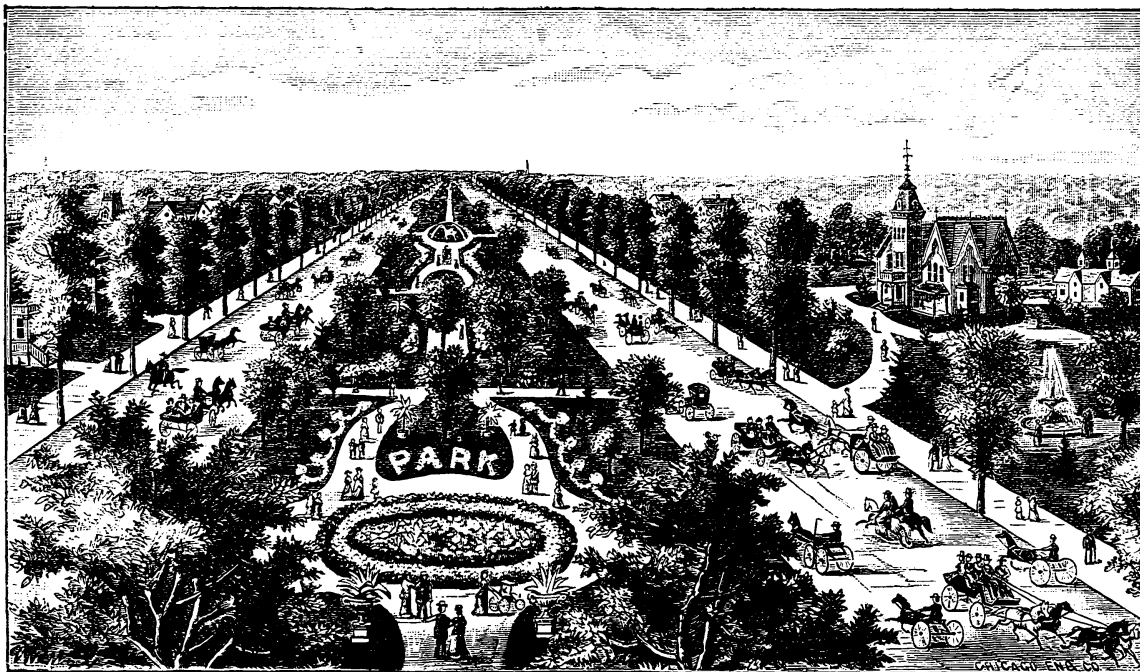
Everything that has made a permanent and extensive mark in the histories of nations will be found capable of being traced to a germinative idea in the brain of one individual. Confraternities may carry on and amplify the work succeeding to the thought; the thought was in the brain of one man. Galvani and the frog-legs; Watt and the tea-kettle; Franklin and the kite; Daguerre and the nitrate of silver, all were embryonic gems of thought, whose expansion, by the brains and actions of others, has been illimitable. And the atom, around which other atomic ideas segregated, until the vast park system of Chicago became a belt of verdure, whose every leaf voiced the thanks of the half a million of Chicago's workers? the little park upon the lake shore created by Paul Cornell, in 1857, near the foot of what is now Fifty-third street. The idea engendered thereby simply was to enhance the value of the real estate in Hyde Park by attractive environment; and what was feasible and successful in a restricted locality, would probably be advantageous if applied to much larger sections; if, in its application, the design was commensurate with the area to which it was to be an ornament. In 1866, the idea of such adaptation to the region where the South Parks now are began to be discussed; and the following gentlemen became subjects of the attractive cohesion of similarity of thought, and commenced making definite efforts to locate the South Parks. These gentlemen were Paul Cornell, George M. Kimbark, Chauncey T. Bowen, George R. Clarke, Obadiah Jackson, Jonathan Young Scammon and J. Irving Pearce. These gentlemen sent letters of inquiry to various places where public parks are maintained, asking for descriptions of the systems whereby they are originated, supported, etc., and from such descriptions they eliminated such features as seemed undesirable, and incorporated the remainder, with such amendments as were necessary, in a bill for the action of the Legislature, with which Paul Cornell went to Springfield, and there remained during the winter of 1867, advocating the measure. This bill provided for the appointment of five commissioners, whom the Governor should appoint; the amount of bonds to be issued were not to exceed \$1,000,000, and the amount of tax to be levied in any

one year was not to be more than \$200,000. No specific property was designated as the intended location for the parks, part of the duty of the commissioners being to select the sites for improvement; but the prevalent idea was that Egandale, which had already been made a public pleasure-ground by Dr. William Bradshaw Egan, lying between Forty-seventh and Fifty-fifth streets, and east of Cottage Grove Avenue, would be selected; the bill providing that the prospective park was not to be farther north than Thirty-fifth Street, nor farther south than Sixty-third Street, and was to also be between Michigan Avenue and Lake Michigan. The bill was signed and submitted to the people at the spring town election of Hyde Park, as a special vote. The voters, through misunderstanding the sentiment of the people, and possibly chicane, voted their ballots both affirmatively and negatively as to the park question; and the act was killed by a majority of one hundred and sixty-nine votes. This, however, only acted as an incentive to another effort, and accordingly a bill was compiled wherein the location of the parks was defined. The situation of them was decided by a committee of citizens, comprising Jonathan Young Scammon, George C. Walker, George R. Clarke, J. Irving Pearce, Joseph M. Dake, Henry H. Honore, Chauncey T. Bowen, A. Emigh, P. R. Westfall, Schuyler S. Benjamin, John Fitch and John D. Jennings. The bill was given to Mr. Bowen to take to Springfield; and by the Legislature it was passed, by a vote of fifty-eight to two in the House, and by a vote of twenty-three to one in the Senate. The act was approved February 24, 1869; the eighteenth section of such act providing that an election should be held in the towns of South Chicago, Hyde Park and Lake, on the fourth Tuesday in March next after the passage of the act, to ratify or annul said act; the act without such ratification by the popular vote being null and void. Such election was held, and resulted: For the parks and boulevards, 9,662; against the parks and boulevards, 6,935; majority, making the act a law, 3,737. The land set apart by the act for the parks and boulevards was described as follows: "Commencing at the southwest corner of Fifty-first Street and Cottage Grove Avenue, running thence south along the west side of Cottage Grove Avenue to the south line of Fifty-ninth Street; thence east along the south line of Fifty-ninth Street to the east line of Hyde Park Avenue; thence north on Hyde Park Avenue to Fifty-sixth Street; thence east along the south line of Fifty-sixth Street to Lake Michigan; thence southerly along the shore of the lake to a point due east of the center of Section twenty-four 24, in Township thirty-eight 38 north, Range fourteen 14; thence west through the center of said Section twenty-four 24 to Hyde Park Avenue; thence north on the east line of Hyde Park Avenue to the north line of Sixtieth Street, so called; thence west on the north line of Sixtieth Street, so called, to Kankakee Avenue; thence north on the east line of Kankakee Avenue to Fifty-first Street; thence east to a point to the place of beginning. Also, a piece of land commencing at the southeast [amended to northeast by act of April 16, 1869] corner of Kankakee Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, running thence west a strip two hundred feet wide adjoining the north line of Fifty-fifth Street, along said Fifty-fifth Street to the line between Ranges thirteen 13 and fourteen 14 east; thence north, east of and adjoining said line, a strip two hundred feet wide, to the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Also, a parcel of land beginning at the southwest corner of Douglas Place and Kankakee Avenue, running thence south a strip of



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GRAND BOULEVARD.



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DREXEL BOULEVARD.

land one hundred and thirty-two feet wide, along the west side of said Kankakee Avenue, to a point one hundred and fifty feet south of the south line of Fifty-first Street. Also, a strip of land commencing at the intersection of Cottage Grove Avenue and Fifty-first Street, running thence east one hundred feet in width on each side of the center line of Fifty-first Street, to a point one hundred feet east of the center line of Drexel Avenue. Also, a strip of land extending north from the intersection of Fifty-first Street with Drexel Avenue, one hundred feet in width on each side of the center line of said avenue to the north line of Forty-third Street; thence northerly, a strip of land two hundred feet in width, till it meets or intersects with Elm Street in Cleaverville; thence northerly along said Elm Street, two hundred feet in width, west from the east line of said street to its intersection with Oakwood Avenue." The first Board of Commissioners appointed were: John M. Wilson, Paul Cornell who has remained continuously in office as such commissioner, Leverett B. Sidway, George W. Gage and Chauncey T. Bowen. At the first meeting of the board the following gentlemen were chosen officers: John M. Wilson, president; Paul Cornell, secretary; George B. Smith, treasurer; and George Washington Waite, chief engineer. Naturally, the next question discussed by the board was the best method of hypothecating the \$2,000,000 of bonds they were authorized, by the act, to issue; and which were to bear not to exceed seven *per centum* per annum. The bonds were disposed of at prices averaging eight *per centum* discount, and with the money thus realized the commissioners proceeded to procure the real estate designated. An appraisal of the eleven hundred acres by five prominent real estate dealers, during the winter of 1869-70, was \$1,700,000. The Circuit Court appointed, as commissioners to estimate the augmentation of value to property by the park improvements, Benjamin F. Haddock, W. L. Greenleaf and George Washington Waite. Their estimate was that the land would be benefited fifteen millions of dollars; a pretty good result from an investment of \$1,700,000. Then the commissioners proceeded to purchase the land; and the prices paid then, and the value of land in the immediate vicinity, will manifest how chary Messrs. Waite, Haddock and Greenleaf were of over-estimating the augmented value. The principal part of the land was purchased in 1869 and 1870.

The following table will exhibit the prices paid by the commissioners for the acre property; in some cases the price was only decided after protracted litigation; but in the main, the lots were sold at a fair price by the proprietors, without recourse to appeals.

MIDWAY PLAISAUNCE.

From whom Purchased.	Property.	Amount Paid.
Clark and Martin.....	40 acres.	\$ 30,000 00
Heirs of Jackson, et al..	20 acres.	32,400 00
Emigh and Kilmer. . . .	20 acres.	76,000 00

WASHINGTON PARK.

From whom Purchased.	Property.	Amount Paid.
— Gibson.....	North 15 acres.	\$ 41,079 16
— Hoffman.....	15 acres so. and adjoining.	37,500 00
James Marks.....	12 acres.	42,000 00
William Turner.....	3 acres.	10,500 00
John D. Jennings.....	7½ acres.	18,975 00
Mrs. Charles W. Cook,*	26 acres.	171,569 66
— Smith.....	22½ acres.	45,000 00
Mrs. Bailey.....	19.83 acres.	90,000 00
Theo. Schintz /		
Bruno Gansel /.....	5 acres.	15,565 00
John G. Shortall.....	10 acres.	16,000 00
Heirs of Dr. W. B. Egan	10 acres.	15,000 00
L. D. Boone.....	10 acres.	40,000 00
Heirs of J. A. Bross, et al.	10 acres.	20,000 00
C. B. Farewell, et al....	10 acres.	16,686 72
George C. Walker.....	20 acres.	37,000 00
Martin Andrews, et al...	40 acres.	59,287 51
Charles Busby.....	40 acres.	48,000 00
— Bartow.....	10 acres.	18,113 33
— Hamill.....	10 acres.	16,000 00
— Sheldon.....	10 acres.	16,000 00
— Jacobs.....	10 acres.	15,000 00
W. McKindley.....	10 acres.	16,500 00
Several owners.....	10 acres.	16,000 00
Dr. Starr.....	20 acres.	24,000 00

SOUTH PARK.

From whom Purchased.	Property.	Amount Paid.
Charles Anderson, et al..	North 50 acres.	\$ 96,500 00
	10 acs. so. and adjoining.	(Litigation.)
Bliss and Sharp.....	10 acres.	12,000 00
William P. Grav.....	10 acres.	20,000 00
Morton and Clement....	13 acres.	21,459 00
Heirs C. R. Starkweather.	5 acres.	6,300 00
J. D. Platt . . . . .	10 acres.	20,000 00
Phillips or Dunlevy tract†	Frl. south ½ section 13 ex.	(Litigation.)
	5 acres.	
C. C. Abbott.....	10 acres.	20,000 00
Mrs. S. D. Kimbark....	20 acres.	28,750 00
Levi Blackwell.....	10 acres.	15,000 00
Judge Dunlevy.....	100 acres.	125,000 00
Geo. M. Hambright....	15 acres.	10,000 00
Mrs. S. D. Kimbark....	5 acres.	5,000 00
— Colehour‡.....	80 acres.	145,000 00
	10 acres (Hoyt subdivision.)	25,000 00
H. O. Stone.....	30 acres.	24,000 00

\* This plot was offered to the commissioners at private sale for \$110,000, at the time litigation was commenced; but the commissioners, after consulting with such authorities upon value of land as James H. Rees, A. J. Averill, and others of like acumen, all of whom considered the price excessively high, proceeded with the litigation for condemnation, and, after three trials, were compelled to pay the sum named and the costs of the litigation.

† In 1871, the two hundred and eleven acres composing the Phillips, now Dunlevy, tract could have been condemned at a valuation of about \$350,000; but, by advice of counsel, an agreement was made with Mr. Phillips to purchase the land for \$800 per acre, but the title proved defective, and the land is still in litigation. In 1880, this same property, of over two hundred acres, was proffered to the commissioners for about \$2,000 an acre; and interest added from 1872, which would augment the price to about \$3,000 an acre; and the majority of the old commissioners were in favor of carrying out said agreement; but the change that took place in the board at this time prevented the fruition of the agreement, and the litigation was proceeded with; and on one hundred and eleven acres a judgment was rendered for \$350,000 and accrued interest, making about \$626,000.

‡ In this case the commissioners were offered the tract for \$1,200 an acre. After severe litigation, two trials and the payment of a large amount of costs, the sum named was compulsorily exacted from the commissioners by judgment of court.

**AUGMENTED VALUES.**—The twelve acres sold by James Marks, and the three acres sold by William Turner, were patented to C. W. Cook in 1839. In 1865, John R. Case, *et al.*, conveyed the fifteen acres to H. S. Monroe, *et al.*, consideration \$4,875; in 1866 H. S. Monroe, *et al.*, transferred the property to H. O. Stone for \$7,500, and this grantee in turn conveyed to James Marks, in 1867, for \$10,500. In 1870, Messrs. Marks and Turner sold it for \$52,500. In 1835, Charles W. Cook paid \$200 for the whole southeast quarter wherein the twenty-six acres sold by Mrs. Cook are located, and in the same year sold one-half of the quarter section for \$100 to George W. Merrill. In 1868, Mrs. Cook paid Thomas Foster, *et al.*, \$17,500 for seven and one-half acres in the same tract. The north fifty acres in South Park were entered—with eighty-three more acres—in 1835, by J. Smith, for \$187.08. In 1837, the fifty acres was sold to Norman Rew. for \$1,000. In 1854, Mary L. Watson conveyed to John R. Pollard, *et al.*, consideration, \$4,250; in 1857, Henry H. Penniman sold the plot to Samuel Penniman for \$15,000. In 1868, J. D. Platt paid \$10,000 for ten acres; in 1870, the commissioners paid \$1,930 an acre.

Relative to the disproportionate amounts paid for the various tracts, it may be authoritatively stated that, at the time the first Park Act was passed, property in the district bounded by Forty-seventh and Fifty-first streets and Cottage Grove and Vincennes avenues, was selling for from \$200 to \$300 per acre, and property south of Fifty-first, and north of Sixty-third streets, for from \$100 to \$150 an acre. Therefore it is no illusory idea to consider, that the one thousand acres of ground could have been purchased for park purposes, in their present locality, at an average of \$500 per acre at that time. But the defeat of the first park bill, and the period that elapsed prior to the second bill passing, thoroughly informed the people of the prospective demand for their real estate for park purposes; and from 1867 to 1872-73, the amounts asked were simply enormous. Not alone were the exaggerated ideas of property value caused by the park necessities, but likewise by a disproportionate conception of the augmentation of prices caused by the location of the parks. In many cases, in real estate transactions, four and five times as much as the property was actually worth was asked. The actual increase in value, however, has been enormous, as property in the vicinity of the parks that, in 1867, had been averaged at \$500 per acre, now is worth from five to twenty thousand dollars per acre, according to location; some choice tracts adjoining the park being salable at much higher prices than the last quoted. But, had the first bill passed by the vote of the people, and the property been bought ere the park demand had excited individual cupidity, there is no doubt that the land would have cost less than three quarters of a million, whereas now the purchase price, with interest, costs of litigation, etc., will bring the amount to the vicinage of \$6,000,000.

The present park commissioners are Barnard Callahan, John B. Sherman, Louis Wahl, John R. Walsh and Martin J. Russell. Paul Cornell, the commissioner who was on the board from its establishment, went out by reason of a decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois. Under the act of 1881, Mr. Cornell was appointed commissioner for the third time, but the court decreed the act void and Louis Wahl was appointed in his place.

A statistical statement of the amount of land con-

verted into parks, etc., will be found in the following table of the South Parks and Boulevards:

	Total Area, Acres.	Total Length, Miles.	Improved Area, Acres.	Improved Drives, Miles.
Jackson Park .....	586	....	84	1.50
Washington Park.....	371	....	371	5.79
Gage Park.....	20	....	....	....
Midway Plaisance.....	80	....	....	1.10
Grand Boulevard, 198 feet wide.....	2.00	....	....	3.35
Drexel Boulevard, 200 feet wide.....	1.48	....	....	3.05
Oakwood Boulevard, 100 feet wide.....	.50	....	....	.50
Michigan Avenue Boulevard.....	3.23	....	....	3.23
Thirty-fifth Street Boulevard.....	.32	....	....	.32
Pavilion Boulevard, 200 feet wide.....	3.50	....	....	3.75
Western Avenue Boulevard, 200 feet wide.....	2.81	....	....	.79
Fifty-seventh Street, 100 feet wide.....	.03	....	....	.03
Total area of Parks.....	1057	....	....	....
Total Length of Boulevards.....	....	13.87	....	....
Area of Parks Improved.....	....	....	455	....
Total Length of Improved Drives.....	....	....	....	23.41

The following exhibit gives a general financial statement of the South Park commissioners up to December 1, 1883:\*

ASSETS.			
Land purchased .....			\$3,208,057 05
Expenses of assessment (cost of).....			90,980 97
Improvement and maintenance....	\$3,222 522 30		
Michigan Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street.....	162,065 26		3,384,587 56
Discount on bonds.....	177,768 50		
Premium and expenses on bonds, exchange and negotiation.....	7,526 60		185,295 10
Interest account bonds.....			1,524,633 85
Tax certificates in possession of Commission, face value.....			74,082 60
American Exchange Bank, in dispute arising from Bowen defalcation.....			50,516 24
C. T. Bowen defalcation.....			48,392 04
Cash on hand.....	218,295 39		
Less amount reserved for sinking fund of 1883 and balance of 1882	58,000 00		160,295 39
			726,840 80
LIABILITIES.			
	2d Series.	2d Series "A."	2d Series "B."
Bonds sold.....	\$451,000 00	\$500,000 00	\$60,000 00
Bonds retired.....	248,000 00	100,000 00	12,000 00
	\$203,000 00	\$400,000 00	\$48,000 00—\$
Park tax collected.....			651,000 00
Special assessment collected.....			3,625,340 97
Sundry sources collected.....			4,225,782 07
Interest accrued on bonds.....			80,825 20
Interest accrued on land account...			3,065 42
Penalties, costs and expenses on special assessment certificates, including interest, cost of collection and purchase.....			15,286 67
Interest on deposits.....			98,717 80
Bills payable (deferred land payment).			24,687 52
J. Irving Pearce, due him as Treasurer.....			1,000 00
			1,135 15
			\$8,726,840 80

NOTE.—The amount collected to date on the special assessment, viz., \$4,225,782.07, is chargeable with the following items: All expenses of assessment, all bonds given for land and interest

\* From Report of South Park commissioners to the County Commissioners of Cook County, from December 1, 1882, until December 1, 1883.

paid on same, all discounts, premiums, and interest on bonds, all penalties, costs and expenses, and the difference of interest between the time of purchase of the park lands and the payment of the final installment of the South Park assessment, bringing the whole account on a final settlement greatly in arrears to land account.

THE WASHINGTON PARK CLUB are the proprietors of the Washington Driving Park, comprising eighty acres of land, just south of South Park, and located between Sixty-first and Sixty-third streets, and Cottage Grove Avenue and Grand Boulevard. The history of this club is thus given by the Chicago Inter-Ocean:

"The first thought of this club originated in the brain of Albert S. Gage, Esq., who has never faltered for a moment in his efforts to make the club a grand success. Through his instrumentality a stock company was formed with the capital stock of \$150,000. With this start the club has to-day one of the finest courses in the country, if not in the world. Upon their lot has been erected a club house which cost upward of \$50,000, and which far surpasses anything of its character in the world. There is nothing in America that can compare with the Washington Park Club. When the gates are opened Chicago will see the handsomest club house in the United States. In the laying out of the ground the club has had the good fortune to have the combined talents of S. S. Beman, the architect of Pullman, and N. F. Barrett, the well-known landscape gardener. These gentlemen have worked together with a view of making the buildings and landscape harmonize, and the entire plat as picturesque as possible. There will be ample drives for the club members, and a perfect track for public meetings and members' speed trials. The grand stand will be the finest in the world, being five hundred feet long, two stories high, fitted with refreshment rooms, parlors and reception rooms, the whole costing upward of \$40,000, and capable of seating ten thousand people. Stables are now completed to accommodate two hundred and eighty horses, and as many more will be erected in the spring. The clubhouse, which will occupy a position twelve feet above the track, with a lawn sloping from it, will be completed by May 1. It will be one hundred and thirty-six feet long by ninety-seven wide, and two stories, basement and attic in height. In the basement will be the kitchen, storerooms, heating apparatus, cellar, etc., and the attic will contain the servant and lumber rooms. On the main floor will be a spacious entrance hall, club office, café (with serving and wine rooms off), billiard-room, a ladies' waiting-room, a parlor for the directors, a lavatory, and five private dining-rooms. Extending around the entire building on this floor is a veranda sixteen feet wide, which will be provided with chairs and other conveniences for witnessing the races. The second floor contains a grand dining-hall, seven private dining-rooms, wine and serving-rooms, a grand hall, ladies' parlor, ladies' toilet and private-room and cloak-room. A covered balcony sixteen feet wide also runs around the entire building of this story. All of the rooms and halls have fire-places specially designed for each by Mr. Beman. Upon the third floor are also some sleeping-rooms and bath-rooms, and upon the roof of the building are two open observatories, from which every part of the park and surrounding country can be seen. The grand dining-hall referred to will have an elaborate timbered ceiling, and all of the private dining-rooms will have sliding doors, so, if desired, they may be thrown together. The main entrance halls and staircases will be finished in white ash, and the rest of the structure will be treated in white pine. The main staircase will be an elaborate affair, and will be a very

attractive feature of the large hall. The families of members are expected to visit the club, consequently the necessity of the strict scrutiny spoken of previously. At the present moment there are three hundred members admitted to this club. The initiation fee is \$150, and the applications for membership are quite numerous. Before the gates open it is expected that there will be five hundred members. There is not a name on the rolls but what has passed the most rigid scrutiny, and a membership in the Jockey Club is virtually a guarantee of the owner's standing in society. The club have opened stakes for the various ages of thoroughbreds, and will give their inaugural meeting beginning June 28, closing July 12. Racing on alternate days. In the young classes the stakes closed October 15, with three hundred and seventy-five nominations. The entries for the general meeting close January 15, at which time fully as many more entries will probably be made. This new club will offer an opportunity to those who enjoy the better qualities of the turf sports. The thousands who have each summer gone to Saratoga and other Eastern resorts to enjoy racing will now make this city the terminus of their summer tours. The residents of Chicago who have long desired an objective point for their drives will find in this club the fulfillment of these desires. It will elevate the taste and benefit the turf. Fine turnouts will be numerous, and the sport will be dignified. Mr. J. J. E. Dewater, the late secretary, did much to further the success of the club, he being a member of the American Jockey Club of New York."

At the annual meeting of the Washington Park Club the following officers were elected: Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan, president; N. K. Fairbank, first vice-president; Samuel W. Allerton, second vice-president; John W. Doane, third vice-president; Albert S. Gage, fourth vice-president; John R. Walsh, treasurer; John E. Brewster, secretary. Executive Committee—The president, vice-presidents and the treasurer, ex-officio; H. J. Macfarland, John Dupee, Jr., George H. Rozet, James Van Inwagen, Martin A. Ryerson, Morton B. Hull and John E. Brewster. Building Committee—Morton B. Hull, Albert S. Gage, Martin A. Ryerson, Charles A. Schwartz, S. H. Sweet. Racing Stewards—Albert S. Gage, George H. Rozet, H. J. Macfarland, John Dupee, Jr., John E. Brewster. Furnishing Committee—H. J. Macfarland, John Dupee, Jr., C. D. Hamill. House Committee—Charles Schwartz, Albert S. Gage, James Van Inwagen.

The club was organized February 8, 1883, and now owns property valued at \$300,000.

OAK WOODS CEMETERY.—On the 12th of February, 1853, an act of incorporation was legalized, whereby Joseph B. Wells, William B. Herrick, John Evans, Norman B. Judd, William B. Egan, Ebenezer Peck, J. Young Scammon, R. K. Swift and Charles N. McKubbin were crystallized into "The Oak Woods Cemetery Association." The purport of such corporation and the powers granted by the act can be readily inferred from the caption; the land that they now own as a necropolis is situated between Sixty-seventh and Seventy-first streets and Cottage Grove Avenue and the right of way of the Illinois Central Railroad. The great event that has occurred at the cemetery was the unveiling of the monument to the memory of the soldiers deceased in the War of the Rebellion; on Decoration Day, May 30, 1875. The ceremonies were under the auspices and direction of the ladies of the Soldiers' Home, and Whittier and Hilliard Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic. Four companies of the First

Regiment I. N. G. participated in the procession, which was headed by Nevans and Dean's band; in this procession appeared a wagon, drawn by eight white horses, containing the customary thirty-eight young ladies dressed in white, emblematic of the States of the Union. On approaching the cemetery, the "Dead March in Saul" was played, and the military marched with arms reversed. Arriving at the monument the services were commenced pursuant to the ritual of the Grand Army of the Republic; the pupils of Englewood school sang two songs under the leadership of Miss Mack and Mr. Murray, prayer was offered by Rev. Johnson, of Hyde Park, and Rev. Donnelly, of Englewood, read a scripture passage and the assemblage sang "America." The consuetudinal original poem was read by Mr. Samuel West, of Hyde Park, and (the minds of the auditors being in a mournful mood attuned to this portion of the ceremony) the monument was unveiled. It is a handsome work of art, representing a soldier, dressed in fatigue uniform, standing at "parade-rest," upon a pedestal of white marble, and a base of granite. After the unveiling, T. B. Bryan made a speech, the band played, Bishop Charles E. Cheney and H. S. Vail spoke; the doxology was sung and the benediction pronounced, after which the audience dispersed to lay the customary floral offerings upon the graves of the quiet sleepers. The present cemetery is neatly laid out and contains many handsome mausolea of departed citizens. The officers of the corporation are Marcus A. Farwell, president; George M. Bogue, secretary; W. C. D. Grannis, treasurer, and William Dennison, superintendent.

#### GRAND CROSSING.

In 1854, two railroad trains collided at the crossing of the Illinois Central and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroads, on what is now Seventy-fifth street. One result of that accident was a decree from the railroad companies that all trains should stop before reaching the crossing of the roads; and this suggested to Paul Cornell that the adjacent country would be a convenient site for a village, and on November 10, 1855, he bought a section of land there and gradually added thereto, merely paying taxes on the property and keeping improvements away—so as not to enhance the property valuation, and consequently the taxes levied thereupon—until 1871. Nine hundred and sixty acres in Sections 26 and 35, Township 38 north, Range 14 east, were platted and subdivided as

#### CORNELL,

the final plat being filed on February 16, 1872; the original plat of the village ascended, with a quantity of other possessions of Mr. Cornell, in the smoke of the great fire. Cornell is four and a half miles south of the city limits, and is especially eligible for manufacturing sites; the large number of railroads centering there, over which three hundred trains run daily, render the receipt of raw material and the shipment of the manufactured article a facile process. The town has a hotel—the Grand Crossing Hotel built in 1871, by Mr. Cornell—and furnishes educational facilities at two schools. The first school, called the Cornell school, was built, in 1873, on land given by Mr. Cornell, but the extension of village boundaries and the replction of the Cornell school necessitated the erection of another, and the Madison-avenue school was built in 1883.\* The first manufacturing establishment was erected by Mr. Cornell, in

\* For particulars of these schools, see "Schools" in article on Hyde Park.

1870-71, and was the Cornell Watch Factory. This building was erected at a cost of \$70,000, and the watch-making was successfully carried on until 1875, when the machinery, etc., was transferred to California, and in December, 1875, the Wilson Sewing Machine Company occupied the building and remained therein until 1882, when the plant was removed to Wallingford, Ct., the administration of the Wilson Sewing Machine Company having changed. In 1860, or 1861, Paul Cornell purchased the territory around, and comprising, the settlement of

#### BROOKLINE,

and Charles A. Norton and Paul Cornell subdivided it. This hamlet lies west of Cottage Grove Avenue and north of Seventy-fifth street, and was one of the early settlements of the village of Hyde Park. They had a little school there in 1868; and the death of Mr. Field, Sr., during the same year, is supposed to have been the demise of the first white man in all that section of country. The earliest settlers were John, Peter and James Storms; John and Orville Field; Peter Cudmore, then connected with the Prairie Farmer, and the Nichols family. Prior to the erection of the Cornell Watch Factory the section which was subdivided and legally named Cornell, but subsequently renamed Grand Crossing by Mr. Cornell, because there was another post-office in the State called "Cornell," was one vast expanse of water meadows. The early history of Cornell may be epitomized as—a small depot, a railroad crossing and a telegraph office. W. H. Albright was the agent of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, until April 1, 1866, when the present agent, R. P. Dunne, was appointed, and he, literally, was the first settler at Cornell. The first store-keeper was Joseph Lawton, who kept a general stock of goods on Seventy-sixth Street near Egandale Avenue, and he was the first person resident of the town of Cornell, arriving there April 11, 1872. Those who built the first dwelling-houses in Cornell were Joseph Lawton, John Burke, Paul Cornell and Adam Neeb, in 1872. The first Postmaster was R. P. Dunne, appointed April 1, 1872; the present Postmaster, Joseph Lawton, succeeded him July 1, 1872. In April, 1872, the name of the village was changed from Cornell to Grand Crossing, by Mr. Cornell, to avoid the confusion created by the identity of names of this Cornell and another in Livingston County; and the applicability of the new name has so forcibly commended itself that it was adopted by the railroad authorities and gradually by the inhabitants.

The first religious services held were by Rev. W. H. Holmes in the railroad station on October 27, 1872; he and Henry C. Northrop commenced religious work in that month, and on January 3, 1873, an organization was made with a congregation of nine members and three probationers. July 13, 1873, the church edifice was dedicated, the land upon which it was erected having been donated by Mr. Cornell, who also gave \$1,200 toward the building fund. The money with which the church was built was solicited principally by Miss Nina G. Lunt. In the summer of 1883 an addition twenty feet by twenty-four feet was built to the church. The Sunday-school at organization had thirteen scholars; it now has three hundred and seventeen; the number of members now is one hundred and twenty-eight. The church property is worth \$5,500. The following have been the pastors of the church: Supplies; at organization, W. H. Holmes; October, 1874-75, J. W. Duncan; October, 1875-76, D. M. Tompkins; October, 1876-79, J. W. Richards, pastor; October,

1879, E. S. Parks became pastor, and in February, 1880, was elected president of Simpson Centenary College, Indianola, Iowa, and the church was supplied by E. Trevor, S. Cord, R. Shorts and T. M. Hartley until October, 1881, when B. F. Hardin became pastor. February, 1882, J. R. Welborn supplied, continuing until October, 1882, when the present pastor, W. H. Holmes, assumed charge.

*The Catholic Congregation* at Grand Crossing numbers about three hundred, with an attendance at the Sunday-school of some eighty scholars. Their spiritual needs are supplied by a priest who visits the village and says mass at Social Hall, but this method will shortly be abrogated, as steps are now being taken to erect a church edifice befitting the size of the congregation.

There are several secular societies which meet in the village. *Amo Lodge, Knights of Honor*, No. 1,826, was instituted October 14, 1879, with fourteen charter members. The first officers elected were: A. J. Davis, dictator; C. H. Pattison, vice dictator; R. D. Kirby, assistant dictator; H. L. Pease, reporter; M. M. Barnes, financial reporter; J. W. Tinsley, treasurer; J. W. Halliday, chaplain; William McDowell, guide; A. E. Hunt, guardian, and John Dutnall, sentinel. The present membership is sixty-one, and the officers are: G. H. Chapman, dictator; W. L. Gray, vice dictator; J. S. Scovel, assistant dictator; Hiram L. Pease,\* reporter; Julius Müller, financial reporter; A. C. Kantzler, treasurer; William Gill, chaplain; E. Burns, guide; A. J. Davis, guardian; William Everett, sentinel; H. L. Pease, medical examiner; J. C. Scovel, G. G. Thomson, H. L. Pease, trustees; E. C. Scovel, sitting past dictator. There have been but two deaths in the lodge in four years, with an average of thirty-six members.

*Court Star of Hope*, No. 6,847, A. O. F., was instituted in 1880. The last list of officers given in the directory was W. Van Vorst, P. C. R.; A. Ward, C. R.; E. Fletcher, S. C. R.; H. S. Kern, secretary; H. L. Pease, treasurer; W. Graham, S. W.; J. Groom, J. W.; L. H. Knapp, S. B.; R. Edmunds, J. B.

*The Athletes* of Grand Crossing likewise have a Turn Verein, which was organized February 21, 1878, with a membership of about forty; the officers elected the same day were: First sprecher (president), Julius Müller; second sprecher (vice-president), H. Hackenbroch; William Seidler, secretary; H. Kettler, treasurer; Joseph Koenig, first turnwart; Fred Werdele, second turnwart, and John Wodrich, steward. The society at present has a membership of thirty-six persons, and has a complete paraphernalia of gymnastic apparatus. It also has two lots on the corner of Seventy-fifth Street and Dobson Avenue, where it intends erecting a Turn-Halle when the requisite funds shall have been subscribed. Its officers at present are: George Kuhr, president; G. Landolf, vice-president; E. Seitz, secretary, from whom these particulars were obtained; J. Wodrich, cashier; G. Hackenbroch, treasurer; Ferd Hansen, first turnwart; Joseph Roedel, second turnwart, and H. Hackenbroch, steward.

There is also a West Side Draining Association that contemplates draining the locality by pumping off the surface water. Its officers are; Joseph Lawton, president; F. Patzack, vice-president; Hugo Boos, treasurer, and H. C. Robinson, secretary.

THE MANUFACTURES OF GRAND CROSSING.—The Wilson Foundry, Williamson & Barker, proprietors, was established in 1876, at an outlay for buildings and machinery of \$16,000; the number of men employed at the outset was nineteen, the augmentation of the busi-

ness since increased the number to fifty-two. The amount paid out last year for freight received by the foundry was \$4,320; the value of manufactured goods \$55,000.

The Chicago Linseed Oil mill was erected in 1879 by William Kay, William Aldrich, J. F. Aldrich, H. T. Yaryan and P. C. Hanford. The last named gentleman bought out the interests of the other partners in 1883, and now controls the manufactory alone. The capacity of the mill is stated at one thousand bushels of seed and fifty barrels of oil per diem, the latter being produced by what is known as the naphtha process of extraction. The average number of employes is fourteen.

Chapman, Green & Company's chemical works were established in 1876, having been removed from Hudson, Mich., in that year, where they had been in successful operation since 1865. The value of the annual product of the works is estimated at \$150,000; an increase in their trade of over \$130,000 in seven years. The estimated cost of buildings and chemical apparatus is \$4,000. The members of the firm are: Dennison, W. Chapman, George W. Green, C. A. Baker and Alonzo Cook. They employ from twenty-five to thirty-five workmen.

The sewing-machine furniture factory of F. Patzack, Hugo Boos and J. Routhcke was established in 1868 by Patzack & Schultz. This firm dissolved in 1876, and F. Patzack removed to Grand Crossing and erected a cabinet-making shop one hundred and twenty-five feet by forty feet, three stories high; a finishing, packing and shipping shop one hundred feet by thirty feet, three stories high; both of brick; a drying kiln, seventy-five feet by twenty feet, and a store-house for veneers, seventy-five feet by twenty-five feet. The capital invested will aggregate \$100,000, and the value of the thirty thousand pieces manufactured per annum will amount to about \$80,000. The firm employ one hundred and ten hands during the busy season.

The Chicago Tack Company, Orrin L. Bassett, proprietor, established their works on September 1, 1876, at an outlay of \$12,000, and the number of men employed the first year was ten, and the value of the manufactures \$40,000. In the present year thirty-three hands were employed, and the sales aggregated \$160,000. The charges paid to railroad companies for freights to their factory last year amounted to about \$5,000. The supply of iron used is obtained principally from Sweden.

The Lyman Barbed Wire Manufacturing Company was established in April, 1879, by F. T. Sherman, E. J. Marsh, E. N. Sherman and E. S. Marsh, the members forming an incorporated company with a capital of \$10,000. The building was leased from William Aldrich, and was successively used as a linseed oil mill, a furniture factory, and in October, 1880, as a barbed-wire factory, when \$20,000 worth of machinery was placed in the building. The patent under which this firm manufacture was obtained by Ross Lyman, of Des Moines, Iowa, and purchased from him in 1879. The number of men employed in 1880 was twenty; in 1883, seventy-five. The product for the year ending October, 1881, was valued at \$250,000; for the same period of 1883 it aggregated \$600,000. The company receive and ship about ten thousand tons of wire annually, and pay \$40,000 per annum freight charges. The Dominion Barbed Wire factory, at Montreal, Canada, was established by Marsh & Sherman in 1880, and sold to Cooper, Fairman & Company January 1, 1883. November, 1883, the works were shut down, but their opening

\* From whom these details were procured.



was anticipated for an early date with new and improved machinery.

The Mason & Davis foundry was built in 1881, and furnishes employment to about one hundred men. It manufactures a large variety of small castings, as well as those required for large heating and cooking stoves.

The Chicago Rubber Clothing Company established their factory at Grand Crossing in July, 1882, at an expenditure of \$10,000, and the works placed in charge of J. S. Redington. Thirty mechanics are employed, and the annual product of the factory estimated at one million yards of rubber cloth, worth \$180,000. The total sales of rubber cloth and clothing for the year terminating July, 1883, amounted to about \$300,000.

The Chicago Lock Company, organized under the laws of the State in July, 1882, established their factory at Grand Crossing in August of the same year. The machinery, patterns, building, etc., cost about \$15,000. The works are at present inoperative, but the management expect to open them shortly, and furnish employment to forty men. The officers of the company are: H. D. Huff, president; S. S. Calkins, treasurer, and James T. Ganson, secretary.

The Grand Crossing Tack Company was incorporated August 29, 1883, with a capital of \$10,000. The stock company comprises Arthur J. Bassett, Edward W. Hutchinson and Theophila E. Bassett. The factory employs twenty-two hands, and although they have been running but about three months, they have already secured a large and increasing trade.

*Wilson Hose Company, No. 4.*—On June 18, 1876, Wilson Hose Company, No. 4, was organized with the following members: J. Ditt, captain; W. C. Cogswell, lieutenant; J. C. Mulcahey, first assistant lieutenant; W. H. Raynor, president; D. B. Kirby, vice-president; Martin King, treasurer; Henry Ellsworth, secretary; James Damey, steward; Sylvester Bracken, Thomas Raynor, John Bracken, Robert Shirley, Joseph Mulcahey, George Troller, R. A. Seites and William E. Gill, privates. The name of this company has since been changed to Grand Crossing Hose Company, No. 4; their apparatus originally consisted of one hand hook and ladder truck and one hand hose cart. Their present engine house is situated at the corner of Dobson and Seventy-Fifth streets, and cost \$2,500; and the company now has a double horse hook and ladder truck and one two-wheeled hand hose cart, with one thousand feet of rubber hose; and an auxiliary company of No. 4 has a hand hose cart and five hundred feet of rubber hose. The present members of the company are: A. Hackenbrock, captain; R. F. Boos, lieutenant; F. Hansen, first assistant; G. Hackenbrock, president; M. Wolf, vice-president; J. Mullen, treasurer; O. Hansen, cashier; Joseph Roedel, secretary; T. Schlinsky, steward; J. Wodrich, O. A. Seidler, T. Belton, William Ellfelt, Emil Seitz and H. Hackenbrock, privates.

#### GRAND CROSSING BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

A. J. BASSETT, president and treasurer of the Grand Crossing Tack Company, was born in Taunton, Mass., in 1852, and was educated in his native town. In 1872 he settled in Chicago as agent for the Taunton Tack Company, and remained in their employ until 1876, when he became connected with the Chicago Tack Company as commercial manager. This he continued until 1883, when the Grand Crossing Tack Company was organized, of which he is a co-partner.

ORRIN L. BASSETT, proprietor of the Chicago Tack Company, was born in Taunton, Mass., April 16, 1824. After leaving school he worked on the home farm, also learning the trade of

wheelwright under his father. He afterward learned the trade of carpenter and pattern-maker, which he followed until the year 1848. He then went to California and engaged in mining. Returning to Massachusetts after an absence of about two years, he was employed in George P. Foster & Co's gun manufactory as a pattern-maker. He was next employed by General Burnside as assistant superintendent in the wood department in a gun manufactory at Rhode Island. In 1858 he accepted a position in the Taunton Tack Factory, in Taunton, of which he was an owner and director, running and building machines. At the end of the second year he had constructed and built on a new plan a leather, carpet and a tack machine, the same pattern of tack machine that is used to-day by the Chicago Tack Company, and from which nearly every tack machine built since has copied. With the exception of eleven months (from 1863 to 1864) during which he served in the war in the 3d Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, Company K. He remained with the Taunton Tack Company eighteen years. In 1877 he removed to Cook County and established the Chicago Tack Company at Grand Crossing.

J. C. BLEWETT, superintendent of the Western Steel Company, was born in Buffalo, New York, in 1841. He was educated in his native city. At the age of nineteen he engaged in sailing on the lakes in the summer. In the winter he was employed in machine shops, being what is called a "natural mechanic." In 1870 he removed to Chicago, where he engaged in lake service, having charge of steam dredge and fleet. In 1873 he built the "Bret Harte," an excursion steamer, and commanded her until 1880, when he sold out, and the following year took present position. Mr. Blewett is a member of the A. O. U. W. of Chicago; being a Select Knight of the Order.

JOHN BORLING, of the firm of Gustafson & Borling, contractors and builders, was born in Ostergotland, Sweden, June 30, 1845. After leaving school he was engaged in manufacturing establishments in various positions until 1867, when he came to the United States. He first located on Long Island for a few months, then removed to Pennsylvania; from there he removed to Chicago. Shortly afterward he came to Hyde Park, where he followed the trade of carpenter some four years. Thence he removed to Grand Crossing and followed the same business until the present firm was organized. He was married in Hyde Park in 1872 to Miss Emma Skag, a native of Sweden. They have two children—John Victor and Augusta Elvira. Mr. Borling is a member of the K. of H. of Grand Crossing.

G. H. CHAPMAN, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Tallmadge, Summit Co., Ohio, November 10, 1850. He was educated in the schools and academy of his native town. In 1871 he settled in Hudson, Mich., where he commenced studying medicine under his father, a practicing physician. The following year he entered the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor. At the close of the course he removed to Chicago and studied under Dr. A. Reeves Jackson, at the same time attending lectures at Rush Medical College. He graduated February, 1874, then returned to Hudson and engaged in practice with his father. In 1877 he settled in Grand Crossing in the practice of his profession. Dr. Chapman is a member of the American Medical Association and of the K. of H.

WILLIAM DENNISON, superintendent of Oak Woods Cemetery, was appointed to his present position March, 1882. He was born in South Shield, Durham County, England, and received his education in his native county. He was brought up at gardening and followed the same business in England until 1866, when he came to the United States and settled in Chicago, where for some years he followed the business of contracting stone fronts for business blocks and private houses. At first as an employe, afterward in business for himself. He subsequently engaged in general occupations until appointed to his present position.

R. P. DUNN, agent I. C., P., Ft. W. & C., L. S. and M. C. railways, also agent for American and United States Express, was appointed to this station in 1865, and has retained it uninterruptedly since. He was born in Circleville, Pickaway Co., Ohio, September 2, 1842. His parents moved to London, Madison County, when he was an infant. He was educated in London. After leaving school he learnt telegraphy at Peoria, Ill. In 1859 he engaged in clerking in a hardware store in Henry, Ill., remaining about three years, the last year being in charge of the business. He then removed to Plymouth, Ind., when he began his railroad life as operator in the office of the P. & Ft. W. R. R. In 1863 he went to Chicago as telegraph and ticket agent of the P. & Ft. W. R. R., a position he retained until appointed to Grand Crossing. He was married in Henry County, Ill., February 2, 1863, to Miss Mary H. Collins. They have had eight children, of which three survive—Mary F., George H., Walter L., Rufus P., Francis H. and Robert B. Mr. Dunn is a member of the K. of H. of Grand Crossing.

MRS. A. J. FRENCH, M. D., physician and surgeon, is a native of Oneida County, New York, the family afterward moving to St. Lawrence County and from there to Milwaukee, Wis., finally settling in Chicago in 1872. In 1878, Mrs. French entered the Hahnemann Medical College in Chicago, graduating in 1880, and the same spring commenced practice in Grand Crossing.

CALEB GRAY, assistant foreman in the nickel plate car repairing shops at Stony Island, was born in Chester County, Penn., September 12, 1831. He was raised and educated at Allegheny City, Penn., where he began work in the car repairing shops of the Pitts-burgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad in 1852, when that railroad was first projected, and remained in their employ until 1878. During his employment with the above company he was promoted to foreman. In 1878 he removed to the Pitts-burgh Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at Connelville, Fayette Co., Penn., where he had charge of their shops until 1881. Thence he removed to Lafayette, Ind., where he was car inspector for the latter railroad a year, after which he went to Conneaut, Ohio, and took charge of the same company's shops until he came to his present place in January, 1884. He is a member of the Royal Arch Masons, and Eureka Chapter, Fidelity Lodge, No. 415, I. O. O. F. May 24, 1855, he married Miss Julia A. McClelland, of Ohio Township, Allegheny Co., Penn. They have four sons—Charles, Frank, Lewis and Harry.

GUSTAFSON & BORLING, contractors and builders. This firm was organized in 1876, and has remained in active operation since. They do a large and increasing business, doing all the principal work in this vicinity. Among their prominent contracts may be enumerated one of thirty cottages, built in ninety days, for Mr. Jacobs, of Chicago, the Chicago Linseed Oil works and four blocks of cottages, the Winnepeg Block at South Chicago and Hyde Park School. Fred Gustafson, of above firm, was born in Wearnersbury, Sweden, December 28, 1846. After leaving school he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade at the age of fifteen, and followed this, with the exception of a short time he was engaged in a manufacturing establishment, until 1867, when he came to the United States and located in Chicago. He afterward followed his trade in Hyde Park until 1871, when he settled in Grand Crossing. He was married in Valparaiso, Ind., to Miss Clara Anderson, a native of Sweden. They have three children—Frank, Matilda and Ludwig. Mr. Gustafson is a member of the A. F. & A. M.

EDWARD P. HANSEN, attorney at law, came to Cook County in 1848, his father, Henry Hansen, locating on a farm near Blue Island. The subject of this sketch was brought up on the farm, and at the age of eighteen he entered a printing office in Chicago, at the same time reading law in his leisure hours. In 1861 he enlisted in the 39th Illinois Volunteer Infantry; and the following year was transferred to the 7th Independent Battery, attached to the Army of the Potomac. He took part in the campaigns in the Peninsula and in West Virginia. In 1864, on account of disability caused by wounds, he was discharged, and returned home, when he engaged in farming. In 1871 he engaged in mercantile business in Blue Island, in which he continued until 1876. He then entered the office of Barber & Lightner and began the regular study of the law. He was admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court of Illinois, January 4, 1878, and immediately began practice in Chicago, where he remained until 1880, when he removed to Grand Crossing. Mr. Hanson is a member of Calumet Lodge, No. 760, A. F. & A. M.; and Washington Chapter, No. 43, Royal Arch Mason. He is also a member of the Masonic Mutual Benefit Association.

REV. WILLIAM H. HOLMES, B. D., pastor of Grand Crossing Methodist Episcopal Church, was born in Caledonia County, Vt., March 15, 1844. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native State, and at Eastman College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. August 13, 1862, he enlisted for three years in Company E, 6th Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and was attached to the Old Vermont Brigade, Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac. He took part in the attack on Fredericksburg, December 11-13, 1862; the Chancellorsville campaign; capture of Fredericksburg Heights; battle of Salem Heights; the third battle of Fredericksburg, June, 1863, and the battle of Gettysburg. Afterward, by reason of sickness, he was sent to a hospital and thence to Convalescent Camp, from which he was honorably discharged January 2, 1864. He returned home, and shortly after, on account of poor health, removed to New York State and served for some time as a coachman and gardener. As soon as his health would admit he entered Eastman College, from which he graduated in 1867, and immediately engaged as a teacher in Jonesville Academy, Saratoga Co., N. Y. Two years later he accepted a position in Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, Livingstone Co., N. Y., where he taught three years, but having decided to enter the university, resigned June, 1872, and removed West to enter Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston, Cook Co., Ill. During

his studies he preached regularly. He assisted in starting the work at Grand Crossing, serving for a time at his own charge. He also served the Church at Palatine, a second year at Grand Crossing, and one year at Arlington Heights. In May, 1875, he graduated from the institute, and one year later received from his *alma mater* the degree of B. D. In October, 1875, he joined the Rock River Conference was ordained, and appointed to La-Grange, Cook County, and two years later to Fulton-street Church, Chicago. On account of loss of voice he was obliged to leave the lake front, and in 1879 was appointed to Turner Junction, Du Page Co., Ill., where he served three years, and was then appointed to a third term of service at Grand Crossing. He has had successful revivals in every charge, and has left in each instance a church stronger in all respects than when he assumed its pastorate. Mr. Holmes was married at Lima, N. Y., June, 1875, to Miss Melanie Goddard, a graduate of Ingham University, Le Roy, N. Y., and previous to her marriage was principal of the Art Department in the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, and for some time teacher in Genesee State Normal School, and Ingham University. They have two children—Ralph William, born October 1, 1876, and Marion, born November 10, 1878.

E. W. HUTCHINSON, secretary and superintendent of the Grand Crossing Tack Company, was born in Abington (now known as Rockland), Mass., November 18, 1853, and was educated in his native town. At the age of fifteen he went into the tack factory of D. B. Gurney, at South Abington, Mass., with whom he remained until 1876, when he removed to Cook County, and became connected with the Chicago Tack Company. In 1883 he entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, A. J. Bassett, and formed the present company. Mr. Hutchinson is a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity.

A. C. KANTZLER, dealer in groceries and meats. The business was established in 1878 by Kantzler & Kuhr. Mr. Kantzler has been alone since October, 1883. He occupies a handsome brick building, the store-room being 22x65 feet in area, with a large ice-house in addition. He carries a stock of some \$3,000, and is doing a large and increasing business—in fact, the leading one in town. A. C. Kantzler was born in Saxony, Germany. His parents settled in Blue Island, Cook Co., Ill., in 1856. Finishing his education, he learned the trade of butcher, afterward engaging in business in Blue Island until he removed to Grand Crossing. He was married at Blue Island, September 25, 1870, to Miss Mina Werner. They have three children—Hermann, Edward and August. Mr. Kantzler is a member of the K. of H. of Grand Crossing, and the I. O. O. F. and Turn Verein of Chicago. In 1882 he was delegate to the Republican county convention.

KEMP & THOMPSON, proprietors Grand Crossing Hotel. W. M. Kemp was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., September 6, 1844. He engaged in farming and clerking in hotels until 1864, when he enlisted in the United States navy, serving until the close of the war in the United States steamer "Susquehanna." He then returned to St. Lawrence County and opened a hotel in Potsdam, which he operated about nine years. He then sold out and removed to Philadelphia, during the Centennial being in the employ of the association. In 1878 he went to New York City, where he clerked for a time, and then entered the employ of Mrs. Commodore Vanderbilt, where he had charge of the stables. He continued in this position until 1881, when he resigned and went to Chicago. After running the Grand Crossing Hotel a few months he opened a restaurant in Chicago, which he operated until the present firm was organized. C. E. THOMPSON, of the above firm, was born in Livingston County, N. Y., August 17, 1834. His parents moved to McHenry County, Ill., in 1842, where he engaged in farming as a boy, afterward being in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at Mendota. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the 72d Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, known as the First Board of Trade Regiment, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in 1863; in May, 1864, First Lieutenant, and in November of the same year Captain of Company H. At the close of the war he engaged in the hotel business at Vicksburg, Miss., where he remained about twelve years. He then returned North and engaged in various occupations until the present firm was formed.

JOSEPH LAWTON, Postmaster at Grand Crossing, was first appointed in July, 1872, and has since held the office. He was born in Lancashire, England, January 26, 1833. His parents settled in Southport, Wis., in 1842, afterward removing to Yorkville. The subject of this sketch was educated in Racine County. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, 8th Wisconsin Infantry, known as the "Eagle Regiment," and served until August, 1864, the expiration of his term of enlistment. He then returned to Racine County and engaged in commission business. In 1866 he removed to Chicago and organized the firm of Lawton Brothers & Marr, produce commission merchants, continuing in this until the fall of 1872, when he settled in Grand Crossing, and opened the first store in that place, first dealing in groceries, afterward adding

drugs, etc. The business was established in 1872, and is at present carrying a stock of \$3,000 to \$4,000.

WILLIAM McPHAIL, foreman of the Nickel-Plate Railroad shops on Stony Island Avenue, two miles south of Grand Crossing, took charge in September, 1883, having come to Cook County, Ill., in August of that year. In these shops there are 250 men employed, about eighty of whom are in the machine shop, 59x 219 in area. They repair and rebuild locomotives. Mr. McPhail was born in Scotland in 1825, and was there raised and educated. He served an apprenticeship of seven years as a machinist at Tain, Scotland, after which he followed the trade. In 1848 he came to the United States, settling at Schenectady, N. Y., where he worked at locomotive building for some time. Removing to Fort Wayne, Ind., he was foreman of the Wabash locomotive car shops eighteen years, when he changed to the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad shops, where he was master mechanic eight years. He then spent two years at Slater, Mo., on the Western Division of the Chicago & Alton Railroad as division master mechanic, and thence removed to his present position. He is a member of the Masonic Order of Fort Wayne, Ind.

CHARLES E. MERRILL, dealer in books, stationery, fancy goods, confectionary, etc., is doing a prosperous business and is now preparing to add a circulating library of some five hundred volumes. The business was established in 1879. Mr. Merrill was born in the city of Chicago March 2, 1860. He was educated in that city, and after leaving school engaged in clerking until he established his present business.

MRS. S. A. MILNER, principal Madison-avenue school, is a native of Watertown, N. Y. Her parents settled in Lake County, Ill., where she received a partial education in the public schools, finishing at the Waukegan Academy, under Professor H. M. Twombly. In 1861 she began teaching in Lake County, having charge of county schools eight terms; was then appointed to the primary department of the North School in Waukegan, in which position she remained five years; was then appointed principal of the East Division School, and two years later principal of the North School, a position she resigned on her marriage. After the death of Mr. Milner she taught in the Central School of Waukegan until 1883, when she removed to Cook County.

F. PATZACK & CO., manufacturers of sewing machine furniture, Grand Crossing, Ill.

HIRAM L. PEASE, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Jefferson County, Wis., February 12, 1849. In 1869 he entered Lawrence University at Appleton, Wis., remaining three years. He then engaged in clerking in Milwaukee, Wis. In 1874 he removed to Chicago and entered the Chicago Medical College, from which he graduated March 20, 1877, immediately afterward settling in Grand Crossing in the practice of his profession. Dr. Pease is secretary of the Knights of Honor of Grand Crossing, and member of the Grand Lodge of K. of H. of Illinois, and Chief Ranger of the A. O. F.

CHARLES EPHRAIM REES, Police Magistrate, was born in 1832 in Batavia, Genesee Co., N. Y., of Jacob and Mary (Pelton) Rees. In 1846 he came to Chicago, and worked at his trade of shoe-maker for a short time. Having saved some money he purchased an outfit and followed the business of teaming from about 1849 to 1852. He purchased a farm on Wolf Lake, within what are now the corporate limits of Hyde Park, in 1853. The last piece of this farm he sold in 1883, for village lots in Ainsworth. In 1871 Mr. Rees was appointed a Justice of the Peace for Cook County, in the town of Hyde Park, to replace James Bennett. He was elected his own successor in 1873, but he resigned in 1874, when he became the successful candidate for Police Magistrate of Hyde Park. At the close of his term in 1878, he turned his attention to business pursuits. But in April, 1882, he was again elected Police Magistrate for the full term ending in 1886. In 1859 Mr. Rees was married to Sarah Bowles, who died in 1864, leaving two children. In 1865 he married Bridget D. Kelcher, by whom he has had seven children. Mr. Rees has been a Mason since 1873, and is a Democrat in politics.

H. C. ROBINSON, dealer in drugs, fancy goods, etc. The business was originally established about 1877. Mr. Robinson was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1843. He was educated in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, where his parents removed. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in Company K, 80th Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was commissioned Second Lieutenant of same company in January, 1862; promoted to First Lieutenant in October of the same year; in 1864 commissioned Captain of Company K; while holding this rank, being attached to the staff of General Green B. Raum; in 1865 commissioned Major of the 80th, and the same year promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, which rank he held at the close of the war. He then settled in Martinsburg, W. Va., where he opened a drug store, which he continued to operate until 1879, when failing health compelled him to make a change of climate. He then removed to Chicago, Ill., and shortly afterward bought

his present business. Mr. Robinson is at the head of the Republican organization in the Fourth Precinct of Hyde Park.

WILLIAM C. SCOVEL, M. D., physician and surgeon, and notary public, was born in Columbia County, N. Y., December 6, 1834. He received his education under his father, the principal of the Hudson River Seminary, and afterward engaged in teaching in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. In 1860 he entered the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, graduating in 1863, and immediately afterward began practice at Bloomington, Ill., where he remained until 1872, when he removed to Grand Crossing. He has been a notary public some ten or eleven years.

TINSLEY BROTHERS, dealers in clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, etc. The firm is composed of J. W. and J. R. Tinsley, the latter having charge of their store in South Chicago. The business was established in Grand Crossing in 1876. They carry a stock in both stores of about \$10,000. J. W. Tinsley was born in Booneville, Oneida Co., N. Y., December 11, 1840. He was educated in his native county. After leaving school he was employed in his father's store, afterward engaged in clerking in New York city some two years. He then learned the photographing business in Albany, N. Y., and in 1864 opened a gallery in Chicago until 1871, when he sold out, after this following photography at different points until 1874. Mr. Tinsley is a member of Knights of Honor of Grand Crossing.

JOHN WATSON, proprietor of the Grand Crossing Shooting Park, was born in the city of Edinburgh, Scotland. In 1858 he came to the United States and located in Burlington County, New Jersey, where he engaged in farming. During the war he was attached to the General Hospital at Washington as chief clerk, afterward to the pay and Quartermaster department. At the close of the war he returned home and resumed farming. About 1869-70 he engaged in produce business in Philadelphia, Penn. In 1871 he removed to Grand Crossing, where he has since remained. In addition to his duties in the Shooting Park, he is also extensively engaged in the real estate business, making a specialty of subdivisions in this vicinity.

G. T. WILLIAMSON, proprietor Williamson's foundry, was born in Cleveland, Ohio. He began his business life in 1870 as a clerk in a hardware store, afterward buying out the business, which he continued to operate until 1876, when he removed to Cook County and established the foundry which he at present operates.

H. WULFF, dealer in coal, wood, flour and feed. The business was established in June, 1883. He carries a full stock of hard and soft coals and does the leading business in his line in the town. Mr. Wulff was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, January 10, 1844. After leaving school he learned the machinist trade, which he followed at home until 1870, when he came to the United States and located in Chicago; afterward followed his trade some years in Ohio. Returning to Chicago shortly after this, he moved to Grand Crossing to take charge of the attachment room in Wilson's sewing-machine factory, a position he retained until the establishment closed. He was married at Grand Crossing in September, 1877, to Miss Emilie Housen, of Chicago. They have two children—Henry and Ferdinand. Mr. Wulff is a member of the K. of H. of Grand Crossing.

## CHELTENHAM BEACH.

This is a residence property on the lake shore; first known by the name of White Oak Ridge, then as Westfall's subdivision, and is one of the latest additions to the lists of suburban property. It extends from Seventy-fifth to Seventy-ninth streets, and from the track of the South Chicago division of the Illinois Central Railroad to Lake Michigan; it is nine miles south of Chicago and one and one-half miles north of South Chicago. The South Shore school, located at the corner of Seventy-fifth Street and Railroad Avenue, furnishes scholastic facilities for the children of residents.

## SOUTH CHICAGO.

It has always been a mystery to the student of history why the United States Government decided upon placing a fort at Chicago in lieu of placing it at, or near, the embouchure of the Calumet; the precedent established by La Salle would designate a southerly

location for the post, and a fort at the mouth of the Calumet would certainly be more centrally located, relatively to the Indians over whom it was intended to terrorize, and would have been just as accessible as at Chicago. Explicatory of this matter tradition narrates the following somewhat apocryphal anecdote, as the reason why Fort Dearborn was located upon the bank of the Chicago River: Sometime about 1800, the commanding officer of the troops stationed at Chicagou fell in love with a black-eyed *demoiselle Française* named Le Mai, the daughter of an Indian trader who was in the employment of the American Fur Company, and whose shack, or hut, was situated in the elbow of the river, about where Rush-street bridge now stands. In consequence of the affection borne by this modern Mars for the Venus of Le Mai, Chicagou was reported to be the most eligible and effectual position for a fort, and there, in 1804, Fort Dearborn was placed; rumor further states, upon the exact spot where Le Mai's cabin stood; but whether as a trophy of successful military ardor, or as a monument to the coldness of this Diana, legend fails to disclose. Few people, in traversing the prosaic region around Rush-street bridge, think of this idyllic reminiscence of near a century since; and few people think of the difference that the selection of the Calumet region as the location of the fort, would have made in the histories of the two places. But there are destinies, *gentii loci*, that overrule the affairs of cities as of men; the Eternal City was necessitated to be the abode of the Catholic hierarchy despite the efforts of the pontiffs of Constantinople and Alexandria, and notwithstanding the selection of Avignon by Clement V. in 1309. Chicago was to be the western metropolis in contravention of all the natural advantages of the Calumet region, notwithstanding many potent influences brought to bear upon legislators in favor of the latter place and adverse to the former; and for many years it seemed as though the Calumet region was doomed to be nothing but a hunting and fishing region for the relaxation of the inhabitants of Chicago. How its fortunes waxed and waned; how its inhabitants grew heartsick and weary, waiting for the improvement that came so slowly, and how the achievement that resulted upon the patient working and tenacity of a few, far transcended their wildest imaginings, be it the pleasant task of this history to show.

ASHKUM.—The first proprietor of the land whereon Calumet City was intended to be erected, appears to have been Ashkum, Indian chief of the Pottawatamies and lord of the Callimink Valley, who here held his tribal autocracy. His name meant "more and more." The district donated to him by the Treaty of Tippecanoe was Section 7, south of the Indian boundary line. Ashkum gave the land to Father La Salle and his heirs confirmed the title in Father E. Sorin, of South Bend, Ind., a religious of the convent there, and thence came the present name of the property; the Notre Dame Addition to South Chicago. Section 8, the one contiguous on the east, was likewise donated to a Pottawatomie chief of the Great Father and from him W. G. Ewing derived title.

The next chronological event that is connected with this region is a document concerning the first ferry, and that is taken from the old records of Peoria County, as follows:

"County Commissioners Court of Peoria County, June Term, 1830.

*Ordered.* That William See be allowed to keep a ferry across the Callimink at the head of Lake Michigan, pay a tax of two dollars, and charge the following rates:

Each foot passenger.....	\$.12½
Each man and horse.....	.25
Each wagon or cart drawn by two horses or oxen.....	.75
Each four-horse wagon.....	1.00
Each one-horse carriage or wagon.....	.37½
Passed on 7th day of June, 1830."	

There is no evidence that William See—who was a Methodist clergyman and the first to perform the marriage ceremony in Chicago—ever ran this ferry himself; if he did, he was the first clergyman of Calumet. Mr. Thomas Gaughan states that one Hale was the first ferryman over the Callimink, and that he sold all the property around that region to Lewis Benton for \$8,500. However this may be, the Rev. William See upon August 3, 1830,\* married John Mann to Arkash Sambli, a three-fourths white, one-fourth Indian, girl, and the adopted daughter of Antoine Ouilmette; and Mann is known to have ran the ferry in 1835; he may have done so much earlier than that. He was one of the voters of Chicago in 1830, but at what time he left Chicago and ran the ferry under the license accorded to the Reverend See, it is impossible to determine. He lived on the east side of the Callimink† River about where Ninety-third Street terminates. His business, besides the ferry, was that of primitive Indian trader-ship, bartering whisky for peltries, and became quite well-to-do from his business. But he was of intemperate habits and the remonstrances of Mrs. Arkash Sambli Mann were unavailing to restrain his dipsomania. When the last of the Pottawatamies left the Callimink, about 1838, Mrs. A. S. Mann informed Mann that she must reverse the example of Ruth, as she could not leave her people, so she forsook John. The presumption is that Arkash was not unmindful of the marital claims of Mann, but that all her efforts at reclamation had been so utterly futile that she had no recourse but to abandon him. After he was forsaken by his wife, poor John lost the little restraining influence that she exerted over him, and became a drunken ne'er-do-weel. He left the Callimink and went to Wisconsin; when last heard of there he was keeping a sort of garden at Racine; after which he was lost sight of. Some of the children of John and Arkash Sambli Mann, are buried nearly opposite the southern end of the Ninety-second street bridge, which was the general cemetery of the early settlers, and there—

"Where heaves the turf in many a mouldering heap,  
Each in his narrow cell forever laid,  
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

—Gray.

Many attempts have been made to have the remains exhumed and re-interred in some established cemetery; but the relatives and descendants of the hundred sleepers who there calmly rest, prefer to have them remain there, near the unquiet surges whose song they loved so well in life. Here rest G. M. Jackson, died January 23, 1850, æ, thirty-three years; Patrick Henry, æ, three years; Lory, æ, six months, and William æ, five months, children of G. M. and B. M. Jackson; Sarah Ellen, daughter of A. T. and Matilda Gage, died November 1, 1854; also "Hier ruhet in Gott dem Herrn der Wohlgeborne Andreas Zirngibl, geb. den 30 März, 1797, gest. den 21 August, 1855. Sanft ruhe seine Asche." Other graves are there; unmarked and undisturbed. August Mageritz, who lives on the Point, is a self-constituted sexton and nails up an occasional board or props up a

\* Chicago marriages recorded in Peoria County; see "Lectures on Early Chicago" by John Wentworth, LL.D.; Fergus Historical Series.

† Callimink is the Indian name for Calumet, and the river was so called in early days. Chickamin was the Pottawatomie name, and Ponay the Touwa name; they all signify the same; Pipe-of-peace.

declining post, and has his meditations among the tombs, after the manner of Hervey.

**CALUMET HARBOR CHOSEN.**—In 1833 the United States Government directed that a critical survey should be made of the Calumet and Chicago rivers, to discriminate as to the superiority for marine and commercial purposes. This duty was entrusted to Lieutenant Jefferson Davis, of the United States Engineer Corps, whose name has since been prominently identified with the so-called Confederate States. This officer strongly recommended and urgently advocated the improvement of the Calumet River, and the establishment of the harbor there; not alone because of the superior natural depth and liberal seaboard of the river, but because of Lake Calumet having such ample facilities as a hiding-place and refuge for the American navy. The spirit of prophesy might have been with him, and he have descried the need of a harbor of refuge from the discriminating eyes of reporters and naval inspectors, for the navy. Actually, the idea of those days was to have a place where the navy could be hidden to avoid a general engagement being forced upon it, and from whence it could make sorties on the enemy; something of the naval tactics of the buccaneers of the Caribbean Sea.

LEWIS BENTON about this time determined upon migrating to the Callimink; fondly anticipating that the terminus of the Illinois & Michigan Canal would be near its mouth. Stephen A. Douglas considered Calumet as the most proper outlet for the canal; among other reasons for its construction esteeming that it would afford a water-way for the shipment of grain, and thus avoid so much wagon transportation; and he thought that the Calumet was the natural outlet for such canal. Lewis Benton built a store—the first store in Calumet—on the west bank of the Callimink, and about sixty yards from its mouth at that time. This store was replete with everything that could be needed by a pioneer family; the counterpart of such stores can be seen in any frontier settlement. Closely contiguous to this store he built several houses for his employés, and then quietly sat there to await the arrival of the canal. That it never came is unnecessary to state; the result of its destined terminus at Chicago was to cause the almost complete abandonment of the settlement at the mouth of the Callimink; the settlers going to the line of the canal to endeavor to recover the losses they estimated they had sustained by their settlement. Political influence, more potent than any that Benton could wield, decided for Chicago against Calumet, and the Parcae seemed to have nothing but a tangled skein for the latter locality. About 1833, Benton became the owner of a Government patent, and platted the majority of Sections 5 and 6, west of the Calumet River, which in that year, was known as the

#### CITY OF CALUMET.

The subdivision of Calumet was filed for record on June 13, 1836, and recorded in Book H of maps, at page 79, and was acknowledged by George W. Dole, Lewis Benton and Rachel, his wife, Elijah K. Hubbard and Elizabeth S. D., his wife, as proprietors. John Wentworth and other prominent men considered it desirable to "hedge," lest there was a possibility of Calumet attaining commercial importance and consequent financial value; and, in furtherance of this project, bought large tracts of property in the vicinity of Calumet, the outgrowth of which was

GEORGE'S ADDITION TO CALUMET, the plat of which was filed for record July 3, 1837; said addition being

acknowledged by Samuel C. George, John P. Chapin, Lewis Benton, George B. Clark and William French.

THOMAS GAUGHAN came from Rochester, N. Y., to Chicago on August 1, 1835, and upon August 4 of the same year he started with his family for Calumet. Benton's land company then owned the land bounded on the north by Eighty-seventh Street, on the south by Ninety-third Street, on the east by the Callimink River and Lake Michigan, and on the west by Commercial Avenue. This district is alleged to have been purchased from Hale for \$8,500; there seems to be no doubt, however, as to the price paid. Thomas Gaughan visited the company's store, inspected its stock of guns, groceries, and grog, and bought of Lewis Benton & Co. a block of land on the company's terms, which were those of the canal, one-fourth cash, and the balance in one, two and three years, with six per cent interest. In two weeks from his arrival at the city of Calumet, Thomas Gaughan died, and was buried in the uninclosed and unconsecrated ground before referred to. His widow relinquished all but two lots to the company; and, by paying a small balance, got a clear title to those. In 1836 the company failed and those who had purchased property, being unable to get any title to their land, ceased making any payments thereupon, and it reverted to the State for non-payment of taxes; many lots were sold at the Tremont House, in Chicago, at tax sales, for fifteen, twenty-five and thirty cents each. The family of Thomas Gaughan were: Mrs. Margaret Gaughan, John Gaughan, still living; Patrick Gaughan, who went South; Thomas Gaughan, still living; Matthew Gaughan, who was drowned in the Callimink in March, 1839, by falling out of a canoe; Mrs. Mary Culver, Mrs. Matilda F. Jackson and Mrs. Ann Sexton, all three of these ladies are dead. At the time of the arrival of the Gaughan family, Thomas Gaughan, Jr., states that there were only some ten or twelve buildings in Calumet; one built by Crandall on the east side of the river to validate a claim on a piece of land he had in Section 6, but not used, nor intended as a habitation; Lewis Benton was there with his store and the few buildings occupied by his hands; Tuttle had a place on the west side of the river, so had Stone; John Mann was the ferryman, and lived in one of Benton's houses. The first white child born on the banks of the Callimink was Margaret Sexton, the daughter of Stephen Austin Sexton and Ann Gaughan Sexton. She married James A. Cassidy, and in honor of her nativity Lewis Benton gave her a lot: she was born in the fall of 1836.

JOHN GAUGHAN, the eldest son of Thomas Gaughan, married Thanison Kane in 1858, and has the following children: Elizabeth Jane Miller, George, Alice Smith, Arthur, Florence, Eva, and a recent importation from the land of incognizance.

THOMAS GAUGHAN, JR., was born in County Mayo, Ireland, and came to America when two years old, arriving in Chicago at the age of seven years. He stated that the early settlers in the Callimink region did not pursue any particular trade or calling, that the fundamental principle was "anyway to make an honest shilling," and that in furtherance of that theory he trapped and hunted and traded with the Indians. Mrs. Gaughan, his mother, kept a grocery, which was the first grocery there. During his early residence in Calumet he happened one day to be cutting an otter out of a musk-rat house, when he was first particularly noticed by the Indians, and they—pursuant to the custom that prevails to this day, of giving names typical of the first peculiar action performed—called Thomas Gaughan, Nag-ek, or otter. This was in the Pottawatomie tongue, in the

Tou-wa dialect his name was Wee-sik. John Gaughan's agnomen was Ka-koosh, or pig; he was, with Thomas, first carrying a sucking-pig when noticed by the Indians. Thomas Gaughan was well acquainted with Alexander Robinson, or Che-che-pin-qua, and is a fluent speaker of the Pottawatomie and Touwa languages. He continued hunting and trapping, and working at the carpenter trade, and prospered. He bought one hundred and sixty acres of land on the east side of the river, close to the One-hundred-and-sixth Street bridge. The point of land that there protrudes into the river was called Sharloe's point, after the Indian chief whose favorite camping-ground it was. After its purchase by Thomas Gaughan the Irish inhabitants named it Gaughan's point; but they—the Gaughans—still retain its old name in referring to it, as a remembrance of Sharloe. Mr. Gaughan states that, in 1836, there were about one hundred inhabitants on the Callimink, including the employes of Lewis Benton. On September 15, 1850, Thomas Gaughan married Miss Mary Stanton, of Chicago. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Kinsella at the University of Saint Mary's of the Lake. They have the following children living: Mrs. Ellen Kelly, Matilda, Cecilia, Josephine, James Oliver, Emma, Andrew and Caroline Estella. He now resides at Cheltenham Beach, having removed from South Chicago, in 1883, because he wanted to get among the trees and away from a multitude of people. He says that it is impracticable to breathe freely in a city.

In 1836 Lewis Benton built a hotel close to his store, the first hotel in Calumet, which was called the Calumet House. Mr. Gaughan thinks that a man named Spencer first kept the hotel for Benton, and until it was bought by Jason Gurley in 1836. The stage-road was then along the beach from Michigan City to Chicago, and John and Thomas Gaughan well remember, in the fall of 1836, a tall figure appearing at the Calumet House and endeavoring to procure a lodging. The future editor, mayor, congressman and capitalist was informed by Jason Gurley that there were no beds vacant, but that if he had no objection to occupying a bed upon the floor he could be accommodated. John Wentworth assented; but going into the hotel, asked why he could not occupy some of the beds that were apparently without prospective tenants. The host replied that they were all reserved for visitors from Chicago, who were coming to hunt and fish along the Callimink. He accordingly took his supper, his bed of Procrustes, on the floor, and his breakfast, and in the morning departed for Chicago. In 1837, Gurley rented the Calumet House to Hampshire, and during his tenancy it was destroyed by fire. He was tried for incendiarism, but acquitted. There appears to have been no evidence against him, and the old citizens are unanimous in stating his utter innocence of the charge. The loss entailed upon Jason Gurley, however, made him disgusted with the Calumet region and he left for Chicago, and there, subsequently, kept the Mansion House. The next tavern was the Eagle, kept by Gideon Matthew Jackson, who built it in February, 1837, at the foot of what is now Ninety-second Street, and on what is now known as Harbor Avenue, then designated North Water Street; and the Calumet House was likewise on that street, about a block north of the Eagle. The Eagle was twelve feet square and ten feet high. Mr. Thomas Gaughan says it was frequented by travelers who were willing to pay full price for accommodation and board and almost lodge themselves. Mr. Jackson, shortly after the burning of the Calumet, built

a new hotel near Ninety-second Street, and between Commercial and Houston avenues. In 1843, Mr. Jackson moved to Chicago, and there kept the Southern Hotel on Twelfth Street.

The Pottawatomie Indians received their last payment from the Government in 1835, and the proviso was then made that subsequent to that payment they were to go west of the Mississippi River. The greater number of them departed, having a great pow-wow and stupendous drunk before bidding adieu to their homes, and the places where their teepees had so often been pitched. In 1836, however, there were some in Calumet, and just prior to the American birthday the people of Calumet determined upon ornamenting the town with a celebration of their own. In furtherance of this project, Lewis Benton proposed to John Mann that he should provide sugar and lemons if Mann would furnish the ardent beverage. Mann agreed, and Benton also contracted to furnish powder, that the customary Fourth of July detonations might not be lacking in this brilliant demonstration. There were still about five hundred of the noble red-men at Calumet, lingering by the graves of their ancestors and loth to quit the fire-water of John Mann; and they were given *pro forma* invitations to be present upon the celebration. The day opened bright and fair, and as the sun glinted upon the dancing waves of the flashing Calumet they too seemed to flash and sparkle with very gladness for the happy occasion. And as the sun ascended higher toward the zenith, it smiled upon the Bacchanalian preparations of the celebrants. Mann, the hierophant, had a half barrel of whisky, and numbers of acolytes were preparing lemons under Benton's auspices. When the acidulated fruit was prepared, it and sugar were placed in the wassail tub, and water then added, making a fruitful means of carousal. A tin-dipper was provided whereby the fluid could be handily consumed, and the revels commenced. Mr. Benton was the orator of the day, and made a speech replete with happy allusions to Old Hickory, the Bird of Freedom, the Star Spangled Banner, and kindred subjects. No stenographer having been present, a full report of the speech cannot be submitted. His audience, most of whom were Indians, appeared in all their native finery, frequently interrupted the orator with bursts of spontaneous applause, and many were so affected with the patriotic sentiments evolved that they pledged him in the tin chalice with the utmost heartiness. After Mr. Benton descended from the dry-goods box rostrum, Mr. Crandall\* spoke. He made a few brief references to the flag that—the American Eagle and to General Jackson. His oratory was redundant with felicitous remarks. The auditory signified their hearty assent to the utterances of the speaker by clapping of hands and a few libations. Following him came Mr. Weeks,\* who, in impassioned rhetoric, made some apropos remarks relative to Andrew Jackson, the Stars and Stripes, and the Eagle whose talons were especially constructed for the destruction of despots. The vociferous plaudits of the assemblage frequently necessitated the suspension of his declamation, when the hearers took several drinks. Then Mr. Gaughan suggested that Sharloe, a chief of the Pottawatomes, should give the public a synopsis of what he knew about the Fourth of July. He did so, and carefully refrained from any reference to the hero of New Orleans, the Oriflamme or the Eagle. His speech was given in his native tongue, and Messrs. Mann, Weezoe and Eggeman, interpreters, rendered the speech into the vernacular. Sharloe told his people that the Government would keep the promises

\* Crandall and Weeks were employes of Lewis Benton.

it had made to them;\* that they must prepare to follow him to the new Canaan, but that they could cheerfully bid farewell to the historic ground that held the bones of their ancestors, and that had been so long trodden by the Pottawatomies, as they had the pledged word of the mighty American Nation upon which to rely for their future. The Indians listened attentively, frequent guttural "Ughs!" interrupting the speaker. At the close of the brief allocution the assemblage stormed the barrel in force, and the tin beaker was in urgent requisition. A two-inch auger hole was then bored in a four-foot tree, and the hole being filled with powder and rammed tight, was exploded with a fuse amid vociferations and howls from the Pottawatomie spectators. To increase the noise, anvils were hammered and frying-pans banged; the Indians in all their glory of paint and feathers rode around on their ponies, augmenting the din by their whoops. Dismounting to refresh themselves at the barrel, they remounted—like Antæus invigorated by the kiss of his mother—to make the Saturnalia more resonant. Horse racing was then instituted, and the Indian riders spared neither voice nor lash to make their ponies attain all the speed possible. As may be imagined, the punch bowl became emptied, capacious though it was, but was replenished a second and a third time and emptied. The Indians thus gained an insight into the manner of celebrating the National anniversary that must have impressed them with the ameliorating influences of civilization; at any rate this was the first and last celebration at Calumet.

INDIAN BURYING GROUND.—The place of sepulture for the deceased Indians was what is known as Indian Ridge, that forms a marked feature of the landscape around Wildwood, Kensington and Roseland. The ridge was evidently created by the lake, and left by its recession. Therein have been numbers of Indian implements found, skulls, and other relics of the departed race. On Torrence Avenue, between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Eleventh streets, were unearthed remains of skulls with teeth attached.

THE FIRST BRIDGE.—When John Mana, the ferryman, took to evil courses, the deliberations of the citizens of Calumet relative to the erection of a bridge became more earnest; and as the utter inutility of the ferryman became more manifest their resolves became actions; and, in 1839, a company was formed, among whom were Frank Sherman and Jonathan Young Scammon; a charter was secured granting powers for thirty years, and a toll-bridge was built. It was a floating bridge, built of planking and timbers, upon the barge principle of construction. The first toll-man was Gideon Matthew Jackson,† and the tolls imposed were:

For a double wagon and two horses.....	\$ .37
(or three shillings).	
If the wagon had springs.....	.50
Single wagon and horse.....	.25
Horseman.....	.15
Foot passenger.....	.06

The bridge was located at, or near, the foot of the present Ninety-second Street, and thence the road ran south to Homer's bridge, thence eastwardly to Miller's, some fourteen miles distant, and thence to Michigan City. There were no railroads in those days, and the company made money until 1842, when a new road was laid out and travel directed to what was called Cassidy's, and is now known as Chittenden's. This floating-bridge lasted until 1840, when the bridge became badly shat-

tered during a freshet, and Harbor-Master Jackson came from Chicago and had some piles driven and repairs made to the bridge. The bridge is alleged to have been built by Harbor-Master Jackson, possibly the same Jackson who is stated to have built a light-house at Chicago, that is narrated to have fallen in October, 1831. These repairs enabled it to last until 1843, when a freshet took it away altogether. This bridge company also desisted from further operations. Another corporation, however, was speedily formed, that laid out the new road mentioned; which road left the present Ninety-second Street, and turned south a little west of the corner of Houston Avenue, and ran through Cummings, across the tract of land now owned by the rolling mill company, and thence to Cassidy's, now Chittenden's, bridge, which was built by this company. The ferry ceased to exist after the erection of the first bridge. James H. Cassidy, after whom the bridge was named, came to this region about 1842, and used to keep a sort of hunters' and fishermen's retreat, and there had boats for hire for the use of duck hunters. He died in Chicago about 1859. Chittenden came hither about 1852, and located at the place Cassidy had occupied.

The second bridge was built on the Grand Calumet, about eight miles from the mouth, in 1836, by Lewis Benton, and was first called the Diggings—now Hammond—on account of the amount of that kind of work done there, prior to the erection of the bridge; it was next called Purser's bridge and next called Homer's bridge. The road that ran around by Cassidy's diverted the travel from the Ninety-second Street route and demoralized the hotel interest.

ANCIENT NIMRODS.—From the days of 1835-40, Calumet was the terrestrial paradise of hunters and fishermen; gentlemen, and the fairer sex also, frequented that region, and many a finny specimen was taken by the fair hand of Chicago ladies. "Abe" Kleinmann here learned that dexterity and accuracy that has made his name a household word among sportsmen, and among the rushes, and on the rivers and lake, might frequently have been seen Judge J. Lisle Smith, Dr. Henry B. Clarke, Walter Kimball, John Wentworth, "Hank" Graves, Thomas Hoyne, Philip Maxwell, William Bradshaw Egan, William B. Ogden, and Richard L., Charles L. and John L. Wilson. Ira Couch, then senior proprietor of the Tremont House, would hitch up four horses to a lumber wagon, dress in ragged clothes, with a silk hat minus a crown, and enjoy himself with his Chicago friends. Then he would fill his wagon with green wood and drive back into Chicago. James Jackson, who was then proprietor of the Eagle Tavern, usually maintained several oarsmen to accommodate his Chicago guests with boat rides. The Calumets were favorite fishing-grounds until the opening of the Civil War, when the fish were depopulated by seines and other pot-hunting contrivances. Lincoln, the prairie-tailor of Chicago, shot an immense buck, which was placed in Ike Cook's Young America Saloon for exhibition. In June, 1836, a large bear was discovered on a raft assuaging his thirst; about forty people gathered and pursued him to Hog Island; where he was allowed to take his way in peace, as the followers were not sufficiently ravenous for ursine meat to run any risk in following him further.

In 1845 John Kleinmann came to South Chicago and kept toll-house; there were then in the town the Gaughans, Albert Spiers, Charles Culver, Samuel Ray, and Martin Taylor, now in Minnesota.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad

\*Weezoe and Eggeman were Pottawatomie Indians.  
 † He died in January, 1850, and at his own request he was brought from Chicago and interred in the old burying ground opposite the foot of Ninety-second Street.

again caused hope to blossom in the breasts of the Callinkites in 1848, by locating their road through the Calumet region; the road was built on trestle-work the entire distance from Calumet to Englewood, and was completed to Chicago in 1851. In 1850 a station called Ainsworth was located at Calumet.

In 1851, came Michael Doyle and his family, and settled at Ainsworth Station, the South Chicago of that day. Mr. Doyle states that then there were neither church, school, post-office, Justice of the Peace, nor Constable; and there was no store wherein provisions of any kind could be obtained nearer than Chicago. In 1852 the educational necessities of the inchoate settlement demanded attention, and hence came the embryo of the

**SOUTH CHICAGO SCHOOLS.**—School District No. 1, comprises the entire territory of Township 37 north, Range 15 east, and contains about eight sections of land. Its boundaries are as follows: Eighty-seventh Street on the north; Torrence Avenue on the west; Lake Michigan and Indiana State line on the east and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street on the south. The district was organized on September 18, 1852, by Samuel Ray, Peter Bunt, Michael Doyle, C. F. Stewart, Martin G. Taylor and Edwin Woodman; and C. F. Stewart, Peter Bunt and Edwin Woodman were elected trustees; they held their first meeting May 7, 1853. M. G. Taylor was elected treasurer, and a school-house eighteen feet by twenty-two feet, and nine feet high, was ordered built by the board at their first meeting, was erected in 1853, and was known as the Ray school. The list of resident taxpayers of the district at that time comprised Peter Bunt, Samuel Ray, C. F. Stewart, John Kleinmann, Michael Doyle, Edwin Woodman, Charles Culver, Thomas Gaughan, John Gaughan, M. G. Taylor and Hiram Spears, and the whole number of children susceptible of tuition under the law was fifty-five. The first teacher was Miss Cornelia Wheaton, and the average attendance at the school was thirteen. The second school building was erected near the site of the Bowen school, and was about the size of the Ray school. In 1871 the number of children in the district between the age of six and twenty-one was two hundred and fifty; and the number of pupils enrolled was one hundred and three; the daily average attendance was one hundred and forty-eight. In 1876 there were one thousand and eighty-nine children, requiring four schools and six teachers. The population at present in the school district is about eleven thousand; two thousand three hundred and twenty pupils attend the public schools, and about five hundred and forty-eight children attend the various parochial and private schools in the district; the school property, not including two buildings in course of erection, is worth \$84,148.36, the apparatus \$1,000, and the library \$400, as per appraisal of June, 1883. The tax levy for 1882 was \$29,350, and for 1883 about \$59,000. The present Board of Education are: M. W. Gallistel, president; James William Matthews, secretary; Martin Hausler, James Conley, Alfred Wilson and T. Farrell. The schools are as follows:

South Chicago public school, corner of Superior Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street; E. L. Morse, principal; Misses Mary Matthews, Lulu A. Barr, Mabel Rushmore and Mary Monahan, assistants. The school was built in 1882, and cost some \$12,000.

Irondale public school; corner of One Hundred and First Street and Escanaba Avenue; erected in 1882; cost, \$14,000. Principal, John L. Walsh; assistants, Misses Ella Fair, Mary Fagan and Mary Neville.

Gallistel school; on Ewing Avenue, between One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth streets, was built in 1877 and cost \$3,000. A new one is in course of erection, to cost \$12,000. J. H. Zeis, principal; Miss Carrie Willing and Miss Edmondson, assistants.

Taylor school; on Sixth Avenue, between Ninety-ninth and One Hundredth streets; was built in 1878, and cost but \$2,000. This is, however, ascribable to the generosity and public spirit of D. S. Taylor, who donated the ground and brick; the only expenditure, therefore, was for its erection, which was as stated. An addition to the main building is being erected, to cost \$8,000. C. D. Huxley, principal; Mr. Rea and Miss Eva Jewell, assistants.

Ray school; situated about one mile south of the Chittenden bridge; was built in 1881, and cost \$6,000. O. J. Andrews is principal and has no assistants.

Bowen school, wherein is also the high school, is situated at the corner of Ninety-third Street and Houston Avenue; it was built in 1876, and cost \$28,000. John B. Strasberger, principal; Misses Myra Monfort, — McGinnis, Lizzie Doyle, Jennie Logan, Mary Forkin and Mary Brown, assistants.

**LIGHT-HOUSE.**—John Wentworth was always enthusiastic in predicting the great future of Calumet, and was persistent in urging upon the Government the expediency of improving the harbor and placing therein a light-house. Finally Mr. Wentworth succeeded in getting an appropriation for a light-house, which was erected in 1851, and the hearts of the Calumetians were lightened at the possibilities of lake commerce the light-house foreshadowed. The building was erected of stone, brought down from the vicinity of Blue Island in barges, that were poled down by the bargemen. A Mr. Irwin was the mason-contractor who superintended its erection. At that time the lake was thirty or forty feet north of its foundation. General Webster was then the Collector of Customs at Chicago. The light was lit for the first time in 1853, by Hiram Squires. The first light-house keeper was A. B. Dalton, appointed June 25, 1852; next was Hiram Squires, appointed September 5, 1853. The harbor, however, remained as it had been; no attempt was made to improve that, and the approaches to Calumet remained as nature had made them. In foggy weather captains could not tell whether the light was at Calumet or Chicago, and the light really was more a detriment than assistance to navigation. After the presentation of a protest to the Government in 1855, its discontinuance and sale was decreed. The light was discontinued July 28, 1855, and it was sold at public sale to George W. Clark for \$125 (the edifice had cost \$4,500) and he immediately rented it to the Oehmich family for fifty dollars a year. The Oehmichs were fishermen, and Theodore and Henry were drowned, with some five or six seamen, in a gale about 1874; another brother, Alexander Oehmich, still lives. This family remained in the light-house until 1870, when Congress made an appropriation of \$10,000 for its repurchase, and to refit it for service as a light-house. After its purchase it was surmounted with a cupola, and other improvements were made to it that rendered it one of the finest buildings used for light-house purposes on the lakes. It was re-established on September 7, 1873, and the light was relit by Miss Mary H. Ryan on September 9, 1873, who remained as keeper until October 23, 1880, when Chester Bradley Rushmore, the present incumbent, took charge. In 1876, the old light was removed from the stone tower to the pier light-house, where it has since



remained ; being moved farther out, from time to time, as the pier has been extended, until in November, 1883, it was at a distance of three thousand feet north and east of the old stone building. Mr. Rushmore since his occupancy has added some improvements to the old building, and has planted fir-trees in the plot adjoining, that makes the place look a little more picturesque. It needs all the adventitious romance obtainable, as it is most prosaically smothered in smoke from the North Chicago Rolling Mills, which are close to it.

**CALUMET HARBOR\***—Naturally is the next portion of the region to be described. The earliest survey of which there is any record, was made by Lieutenant Allen in 1836, at which time the river entered the lake at a point about eight hundred feet east of the present light-house. The next survey was made in 1845, by Captain J. McClellan, and the outlet of the river was found to have advanced one thousand feet eastward. In October, 1869, under instructions from the Chief of Engineers, of date September 10, 1869, Major Wheeler directed Captain Heap to make a thorough topographical and hydrographic survey of the entrance to the Calumet River ; he did so, and made his report November 30, 1869 ; at the date of the report the outlet had advanced one thousand eight hundred feet eastwardly beyond the point shown in the 1845 survey. Major Wheeler said :

“The river called Calumet is broader and discharges more water than the Chicago River. From the bend near the light-house tower to the railroad bridge there is an average depth of thirteen feet in the channel, and the stream varies from one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet in width. The banks are low and marshy. A reconnoissance made as far as Wolf Lake, shows the same average depth of water and width of stream above the bridge as below it. Taken by itself \* \* \* the Calumet River is susceptible of being made a capacious and good harbor, and under certain circumstances would afford relief to the crowded commerce of Chicago and a harbor of refuge under certain winds.”

This extract is interesting as manifesting that, in considering the subject of a harbor at Calumet, it was always as a chapel-of-ease for Chicago, never as a possible harbor maintaining its own commercial interests and necessary because of the manufactures existing at Calumet. At the time of Major Wheeler's report the river made a short bend toward the south nearly opposite the present site of the light-house, forming an outlet similar to that of the Chicago River in 1833. It entered the lake about three thousand two hundred feet from the light-house ; having between its eastern bank and the lake, a bar, or dune, of sand and gravel, about four hundred feet wide and elevated but a few feet above the lake level, and at the outlet the river did not exceed seven feet in depth. Major Wheeler, however, reported adversely to the improvement of the Calumet, because of the dangers to navigation from the reef one and a quarter miles from the pier suggested, and two thousand eight hundred feet from shore ; also because of the accretions that would result, and because the necessities of the place “now or for the next ten years,” would not justify the expenditure. A board of officers called to consider the report coincided with the opinion. But General John A. Logan fought for the Calumet harbor, and obtained an appropriation of \$50,000. This, too, in spite of the demurrer made in Congress, that no

appropriation could legally be made for fresh-water harbors ; only salt-water harbors were alleged to be amenable to donations of Federal money for their improvement ; this argument being on behalf of the great seaboard of the Atlantic, and the preponderance of power in Congress from States benefited by such ruling absorbed the finances for harbor improvements. But the act of Congress, dated July 10, 1870, appropriated \$50,000 for a “harbor of refuge” at Chicago, Ill. A letter, dated July 18, 1870, informed Major D. C. Houston, United States Engineer Corps, that this was intended for Calumet ; and in August, work was commenced. This consisted in cutting a channel from the Calumet River to Lake Michigan and protecting it with piers and revetment ; the Calumet & Chicago Canal and Dock Company had already commenced the cut at the time the work was commenced. Before the close of the working season, three hundred and twenty feet of piling was put in on the north side of the channel ; the inner crib being three hundred feet from the shore line. This gap was intended to be closed with piles, but could not be, owing to the lateness of the season ; therefore only the outer row of piling was driven, leaving sixty-nine feet of opening next to the crib-work. Meanwhile the Canal & Dock Company had opened a channel to the lake fifty feet wide, with seven feet of water. About March 1, 1871, a freshet occurred that created a rapid current, and this cut a channel one hundred and fifty feet wide and from eight to ten feet deep ; the gap between the crib and the pile-work was filled and the channel perfectly protected, and the accretion of sand on the north side had reached the first crib sunk, three hundred feet from shore.

#### THE MONEY APPROPRIATED

was as follows :

July 10, 1870.....	\$ 50,000
March 3, 1871.....	50,000
June 10, 1872.....	40,000
March 3, 1873.....	40,000
June 23, 1874.....	25,000
March 3, 1875.....	25,000
August 14, 1876.....	20,000
June 18, 1878.....	15,000
March 3, 1879.....	12,000
June 14, 1880.....	20,000
March 3, 1881.....	30,000
August 2, 1882.....	35,000

Total.....\$362,000

In addition to this amount must be taken \$4,000 paid to the Canal & Dock Company for one hundred feet by three hundred feet for the light-house, and \$6,000 for the improvement of the light-house.

In 1870, three hundred and twenty feet of piling was put on north side of channel.

In 1871, the north pier was extended three hundred and eighty-four feet, and two hundred and fifty-six feet of piling were constructed on the south side, the inner crib of the latter being located one hundred and eighty-four feet outside shore-line ; four hundred and seventy-five feet of pile, pier and revetment was done, and the channel had nine feet of water.

In 1872, the north pier was extended four hundred and sixty-four feet, and the south pier two hundred and twenty-eight feet, and the channel had eleven feet of water. The accretion on the north shore had reached out about four hundred and twelve feet.

In 1873, both north and south piers were advanced two hundred feet, and the channel was eleven feet deep in the shoalest place. The accretion on the north side had thirty feet added to it by the littoral deposit.

\* To the courtesy of Major W. H. H. Benyaurd, Chief Engineer officer, Military Division of the Missouri, the collator is indebted for much valuable information.

In 1874, the channel had twelve feet of water.

In 1875, the south pier was extended two hundred feet, and the channel was from thirteen to fifteen feet in depth.

In May, 1877, Captain G. J. Lydecker relieved Major G. L. Gillespie. Since the beginning of the work in 1870 the shore-line on the north had advanced about eight hundred feet; from April, 1876, to July, 1877, the shore-line made out two hundred and twelve feet.

In 1878, the shore advanced one hundred and fifteen feet, and the least depth on the bar in the spring of that year was 10.3 feet.

In 1879, the shore made out on the north side eighty-five feet; the least depth on the bar was 10.7 feet. The total length of pier constructed to June, 1879, was four thousand two hundred and sixty linear feet; total dredging performed, two hundred and eighty thousand cubic yards.

In 1880, two hundred feet was added to the north pier, the total length of which was two thousand nine hundred and forty feet; the total length of the south pier was one thousand five hundred and twenty feet. Vessels drawing twelve and a half feet could pass in fair weather. The North Chicago Rolling Mill Company's slip, one thousand feet long, was cut through.

In 1881, the north pier was three thousand one hundred and ninety feet long; the south pier one thousand five hundred and ten feet long; the year's operations being two hundred and fifty linear feet of pier built, and 14,547.97 cubic yards of dredging. Vessels drawing thirteen feet could enter at low water. The total advance of the shore-line on the north since 1870 was one thousand two hundred and seven feet. In the year 1880-81 only twenty-one feet were made. The total dredging performed to date was two hundred and ninety-eight thousand four hundred and fifty-eight cubic yards.

June 19, 1882, Major W. H. H. Benyaurd relieved Major G. J. Lydecker. The former officer states in his report that the shore north of the pier advanced about thirty-five feet; further northward it increased seventy feet. South of the pier the shore-line receded gradually until 1882, when the recession was greatly increased. Near the pier it was forty-two feet west of the line of 1880, further south it was eroded two hundred feet. The total length of the north pier was three thousand three hundred and forty feet, and of the south pier one thousand five hundred and twenty feet. The total dredging performed was three hundred and fifty thousand nine hundred and eighty-three cubic yards, and the channel was sixteen feet deep below low water.

Up to November, 1883, three hundred feet had been added to the north pier, and thirty thousand cubic yards of mud and sand dredged. It is the intention of the authorities to still farther extend the south pier.

The first boat through was the schooner "Coral," belonging to Charles Mears; that was brought into harbor by James H. Bowen with the tug Belle Chase on April 1, 1871.

#### SOUTH CHICAGO VILLAGE.

South Chicago may be said to have assumed its real estate form in 1856, when the inhabitants, thinking all the prospects of the Calumet region blighted because of the discontinuance of the light-house, were heart-sick and ready to debark anywhere out of Calumet, when Elliot Anthony went among the discontented and gradually acquired title to the property owned by Jason Gurley, I. Egglehart, Willam Bradshaw Egan, heirs of

Lewis Benton and Elijah K. Hubbard and others, until he owned about three-fourths of the town lots. The remaining one-fourth Oramel S. Hough purchased, all but eighty acres owned by John Wentworth, but he ultimately secured them, and thus Anthony and Hough became virtually the proprietors of the land whereon South Chicago first was laid out. In 1869 these two gentlemen associated with them enterprising and wealthy men, and on March 10, 1869, the Calumet & Chicago Canal Dock Company\* was incorporated. The incorporators were Elam G. Clark, Daniel J. Schuyler, George W. Waite, James H. Wordsworth, Charles V. Dyer, John McCaffrey, George Schneider, John V. Le Moyne and George W. Stanford. Of this corporation, James H. Bowen, was the first president, and Chauncey T. Bowen Oramel S. Hough, Elliot Anthony, Sheridan Wait, Thomas L. Dobbins, and Charles A. Gregory, were the board of directors. This company was the formative power of South Chicago, and had the man for president to whom is justly given the title of the father of that city. To the foresight of Mr. Bowen, to his indomitable energy and persistent hard work, to his careful and intelligent measures for the augmentation of the interests of the place, South Chicago is permanently indebted; and his memory should be held in grateful remembrance by her citizens.

JAMES H. BOWEN was born March 7, 1822, in the town of Manheim, Herkimer Co., N. Y. His parents were Stephen and Lucinda Bowen, the former a direct descendant of the Plymouth Rock puritans. Till the age of fourteen he had lived with his parents, having attended the district school at Manheim, and assisted his father in carpenter work. In May, 1836, he became a clerk in a country store, post-office, etc., near his home; and for the compensation of board and thirty dollars a year, he tended counter, drove team, kept books, and otherwise made himself useful. At the end of three years he vacated his position in favor of a younger brother, and took a situation at one hundred dollars per annum and board, with the leading merchant of Little Falls, Herkimer Co., N. Y. He was early noted and commended for his attention and business capacity, and within three years he became treasurer and secretary of the Wool Grower Manufacturing Company in Little Falls, N. Y., the mill belonging to the company employing 160 hands, and consuming 1,000 pounds of wool daily. He was not quite twenty-one years old when he assumed this trustworthy position, which he held for four years, till the death of his father, who was the agent of the mill. During this period he was the first American Express agent at Little Falls, and worked almost day and night in the discharge of his multifarious duties. On the first of July, 1846, Mr. Bowen moved to Jefferson County, N. Y., where he commenced business on his own account as a dealer in general merchandise. In 1848 he made a change to the stove, hardware and house furnishing line, and was appointed Postmaster at Evan's Mills, N. Y. Two years afterward he was made assistant United States Marshal; also receiving the appointment of Colonel of the 36th Regiment of New York State troops, and organized that regiment under the new law which has recently been passed. In 1853 he made another change, removing to Albany, N. Y., where he engaged in the china, crockery and earthen ware trade. He remained there until his removal to Chicago

\*A company had existed prior to the Calumet company, called the Land Improvement & Irrigation Company; it was merged into and became the Calumet & Chicago Canal and Dock Company.

in 1857. He had, some time previously, invested a part of his savings in Chicago property—believing, with many others, that the future of the West was bound up with the prosperity of the Garden City and the Calumet region.

On the 1st of July, 1857, the historical firm of Bowen Brothers commenced business at 72 Lake Street, as jobbers of dry goods, notions, etc., with a capital of \$30,000. The firm was James H., George S., and Chauncey T., James being the senior member. Only about two months afterward the city of Chicago and the whole country was swept by one of the most severe commer-



*James H. Bowen*

cial panics known in history. The situation was a trying one, but the firm had invested their capital judiciously and built up a solid and paying business, while many others around them were falling before the storm. The sales of the first year aggregated \$200,000, and the business grew, under ceaseless attention and business management, till, in 1859 the stores known as 74 and 76 Lake Street were added to the first, and the firm was looked up to as one of the leading houses in the city. When the war came, in 1861, with its rapid appreciation of values and increased demand for goods, Bowen Brothers were prepared to take the highest advantage of the situation and to meet all its requirements. Their capital was so judiciously invested that it grew apace, and with it their business grew so much as to necessitate a removal to more commodious quarters. They took the two mammoth stores known as Nos. 19 and 21 Lake Street, in 1863, and filled it with

goods from attic to basement. Their business still grew till their then astounding sales amounted to \$6,000,000 per annum. They then built the three stone front houses known as Nos. 124, 125 and 126 Michigan Avenue, where the three brothers continued to reside next door neighbors till the time of the great fire. In 1866 the firm erected the Bowen building, a magnificent five-story marble front block, Nos. 15 to 29 Randolph Street, at a cost of about \$400,000. The business was then transferred thither in January, 1867, and a change made in the firm. James H. and Chauncey C. retired from active participation in the business, and became special partners; George S. remained as the active head of the new firm of Bowen, Whitman & Winslow, which was succeeded by the present dry goods firm of Richards, Shaw & Winslow. At an early date in the history of the war, Colonel Bowen had recognized the necessity of extending our bank facilities, and gave his active support to the National Bank programme. He organized the Third National Bank of Chicago in 1862, which assumed a leading place under his direction as president from its establishment till 1867. He also made a special effort in behalf of a systematic plan of bank exchange, which resulted in the establishment of the Chicago Clearing House. Soon after the close of the War of the Rebellion he became impressed with the importance of Chicago and the State of Illinois being fully represented in the forthcoming World's Exposition at Paris. He was appointed United States Commissioner to the Exposition, and gave much of his time to the collection of material and forwarding it to France. On retiring from active business, in January, 1867, he also sundered his connections with the bank, determined to devote all his energies to a proper representation of the West to the people of the Old World. He visited Paris in the spring of that year, and remained there fully six months, during the whole time that the Exposition was open. Many thousands of those who visited the Champs de Mars that summer still remember how amply and vividly they, to them, hitherto unknown West was opened up. Samples of its minerals and its products, and models of its instructors were accompanied by full statistics showing what had been achieved in and by this region of the world. The Illinois school house and farm house were especially admired and commented upon, not less by the aristocracy of Europe than by the great mass of ordinary visitors in 1868. On his return from Europe, Colonel Bowen purchased a controlling interest in the Fourth National Bank of Chicago, and was active in its management for about eighteen months, when he sold out to other parties. Early in 1869 he was commissioned to invite and organize a party which opened up commercial relations between the people of the older States and the California slope, on the completion of the Pacific Railroad, in May, 1869. The party numbered about forty persons and met with the heartiest welcome at every point they visited. Colonel Bowen, to whose care and management the success of the trip was largely due, effected the practical as well as the theoretical opening up of the new commercial thoroughfare of the world. He purchased the first invoice of tea which came to Chicago overland from San Francisco, and gave to very many residents of his adopted city a new sensation in the drinking of tea which had not been deteriorated by a double passage through the tropics. The direct tea trade of Chicago has since grown to a very great volume; and scarcely an ounce of tea that has been transported over the Atlantic Ocean is ever sold in the West. The great work of his life, however,

remained for him; the work that presented the Calumet region to the public, improved the harbor and developed the latent resources of the surrounding territory. From the date of his identification with the Calumet & Chicago Canal and Dock Company, the history and interest of James H. Bowen were identified with South Chicago, and each successive annotation of the growth of that wonderful city is a tribute to James H. Bowen. The great fire of October 9, 1871, took from him fully three hundred thousand dollars, over and above the insurance which he received on his buildings in Chicago, and his share as special partner in the dry goods house which he had founded fourteen years before; but he faltered not in his devotion to his last and greatest work. The panic of 1873 cut still more deeply into his purse strings by depreciating the selling value of the property in the region of the Calumet, but it only redoubled his exertions. Largely as a consequence of his efforts, the sloughs have been drained, the river deepened and rendered navigable for fully fifteen miles, piers and docks constructed, railroad bridges built, lumber yards established, and numerous manufactories brought into existence—prominent among which is the Joseph H. Brown Iron & Steel Works. Colonel Bowen was a member of the Chicago Board of Trade and of the Mercantile Association. As a member of the Union Defense Committee, he took decided ground against the secession during the War of the Rebellion, helped to organize the first six regiments which left Chicago for the field and the honor of the old flag. In November, 1864, he was appointed a member of the staff of Governor Oglesby, with the rank of Colonel, and contributed valuable aid in welcoming home the returning boys in blue, who were discharged in Chicago or passed through the city on their way homeward. He also took a prominent part in the arrangements for conveying the remains of President Lincoln from Washington to Springfield, and had full charge of the details of the management of that wonderful *cortège* during its passage through the States. He was an active worker in political matters, but never sought an office at the hands of the people. He voted for Henry Clay in 1844, and voted the Republican ticket up to his death. He was married on September 19, 1843, to Caroline A. Smith. Three sons are now living—Ira P. Bowen, J. Allison Bowen and Arthur P. Bowen. J. Allison is on the Bourse at Paris, France; his two brothers are in the Commercial National Bank, of Chicago. One daughter is also living—Mrs. Jennie Bowen French. In 1878 he was appointed comptroller of the village of Hyde Park, in which place his thorough business experience, added to his familiarity with the village affairs, was shown in the material results which followed his examination into and straightening of the accumulated neglected business of that office as well as of the village. He was one of the first to throw light upon the crookedness, and unearth the Waldron defalcation. He was identified most thoroughly with the affairs of Hyde Park. He was elected a member of the Board of Village Trustees on the 5th of April, 1881, and was made chairman of the committee on finance. While on official business and on a visit to T. W. Johnstone, another member of the board, at half past six p. m., on the first day of May, 1881, on his way home in Mr. T. W. Johnstone's buggy, accompanied by Mr. Johnstone, he was suddenly thrown from the buggy and struck upon his chest, never to speak again. The accident occurred as the party neared the railroad crossing on Commercial Avenue, by Mr. Johnstone's horse becoming frightened at a switch

engine which blew off steam as the buggy was in front of Mrs. Pernod's hotel, about one hundred and fifty feet from the track. Colonel Bowen was thrown into the ditch on the east side of the street, near the sidewalk. Mr. Doyle was one of the first men to come to his relief, and he and others carried the body to the South Chicago Hotel and everything was done that his friends could think of to restore him to life, but without avail. The advocate of South Chicago was dead.

**VACATION OF CALUMET.**—When the Calumet & Chicago Canal and Dock Company applied to the Legislature for a charter they exhibited the old Benton map, but the Legislature declined recognizing it. The company therefore vacated the town of Calumet and George's addition thereto, and on March 29, 1871, was acknowledged by the Company, the Northwestern Fertilizing Company and Oramel S. Hough. The vacation was filed for record on March 30, 1871, as Document No. 89,112.

**SOUTH CHICAGO.**—A subdivision by the Calumet & Chicago Canal and Dock Company was filed for record January 17, 1874, and recorded March 6, 1874, in Book 7, pages 7, 8, 9 and 10. In this subdivision the streets and avenues were laid out parallel with the points of the compass, and the lots were made twenty-five by one hundred and forty feet, with twenty-foot alleys. Thus this corporation was inaugurated; a corporation whose operations embrace hundreds of thousands of dollars. In these operations it must not be supposed that those whose title consisted in "squatter sovereignty" did not harbor feelings of intense antagonism toward the legal holder, who oft became an evictor; and the hostility of years frequently is found now in those whose supposititious claims, under color of title, were ousted from their holdings by the legal proprietors.

**THE FIRST SALE** by the Calumet & Chicago Canal and Dock Company, after its incorporation and investiture with its legal rights, was to C. K. Coates, who was in charge of the Government work at South Chicago, on February 2, 1874, of Lots 27 and 28 in Block 57, for \$1,484.38. Their first office was in a general store occupied by William Gear, on the river a little north of the foot of Ninety-third Street, and from thence into Gaughan's building; that was the first new store building built on the new street, Harbor Avenue, after the town was called South Chicago. Harbor Avenue was the first street made in South Chicago or in Calumet. The house referred to is now known as the Lake View House.

**POST-OFFICE.**—On December 27, 1853, Corydon F. Stewart was appointed Postmaster of Calumet Post-Office. This gentleman was also the first Justice of the Peace, appointed to that position in 1858. On October 7, 1837, the name Calumet was changed to Ainsworth Station, and William B. Martin\* appointed Postmaster the same day. On January 28, 1858, Michael Doyle was appointed Postmaster, and he retained the position thirteen years, being succeeded on May 31, 1871, by Elam G. Clark. On May 31, 1871, also, the name Ainsworth Station was changed to South Chicago. On October 30, 1879, John A. McIntosh, the present Postmaster, was appointed.† In 1855 the towns of Lake, Hyde Park and Calumet had but one polling place, all the citizens voting thereat, and in 1857 the polling place was Burkey's Tavern, Englewood. "At this place, in 1857," says the Independent, "Fred Wright was elected Supervisor, and Gerber, Doyle and Schaffer, Street Com-

\* William B. Martin was the first agent of the L. S. & M. S. R. R., and the first occupant of the passenger depot erected in 1855.

† The First Assistant Postmaster-General courteously furnished these particulars.

missioners. Mr. Doyle at the same time was Treasurer. The convenience of those living six or seven miles distant was, they thought, duly considered; moreover they believed they should have more than their portion expended in their town; for which reason Calumet severed its connection with the town of Lake, and in the same year a slice of territory from the town of Worth was annexed to it, which more than compensated for the separation from the town of Lake. And although the land remained in its former state, the population had become largely increased, and in a curious manner valiant, as may be seen in their celebrating the anniversary of their first election at the Holland settlement in a substantial free fight. At this election Mr. Kile was elected supervisor, and Messrs. Kruger, Doyle and Murray Commissioners, which offices they filled till 1862, when the town of Calumet was annexed, by a vote of the people, to Hyde Park."

As to Michael Doyle, the veteran settler, Postmaster, official and resident, he was born in the Barony of Arklow, County Wicklow, Ireland, in the parish of Inoher Doyle, in 1817. This parish was named after his ancestors, but after the year 1333 nothing remained to the owners of the territory of their own land, and the O'Doyle sept had to pay rent for their property. In 1846 Michael Doyle was married to Catharine Cullen, and with her immigrated to America the ensuing year and resided in Mamaroneck, N. Y. Subsequently they removed to New Haven, Conn., Cleveland, Ohio, Milwaukee, Wis., and to South Chicago. Here Michael Doyle took an active interest in business of various kinds and was influential in public affairs. In all his individual and public transactions he has maintained an unsullied reputation for integrity and probity. His family consists of Thomas F., Charles A., Mary Ann, Catharine, Peter, Margaret and Elizabeth Doyle.

In 1867, the town of Ainsworth had an accession to its population because of the establishment of a franchise, except the Northwestern Fertilizing Company, chartered on March 8, 1867. The Hyde Park Sun thus spoke of this company: "Next we had to encounter the infernal, abominable and terrific nuisance that blighted and cursed the whole region. Travelers who had passed this way before, began to hold their noses as soon as they touched the lake shore. It not only infected the ground, but dead horses and every species of abomination were brought in and piled up in a festering mass of corruption. Such was the Northwestern Fertilizing Company. Their twin abomination, the Union Rendering Company, soon yielded to the judgment of the Criminal Court—was torn down and removed; but the other entrenched itself behind its vested rights and refused to budge. January 1, 1873, fire destroyed their works, and then the municipality came down upon them, and arrested them for introducing the stuff they could no longer handle." To harass the company Daniel Haines Horne was made Justice of the Peace and established at South Chicago, in 1872. One case is sufficient to cite to exhibit how Mr. Horne proceeded. A train of cars laden with stercoraceous matter on the P., F. W. & C. R. R. was stopped, and all the men on the train taken before Justice Horne. He asked them if they were aware of the nature of the stuff they were instrumental in introducing and whether they knew that it was in violation of law; they all confessed to a cognizance of the acts for which they were arraigned and to an intelligent violation of the law, and plead guilty to the charge against them, the introduction of the Laputan matter. Whereupon Justice Horne fined them \$200 apiece. Messrs. Waugh and

Ralston were present, and immediately upon the passing of judgment, stated that they would appeal the case. Justice Horne smiled "a smile that was childlike and bland" and remarked that no appeal was possible from a judgment *pro confesso*. The Fertilizing Company did not let the train-men, or their employes, plead guilty any more. Leonard Swett honored Mr. Horne by asking if that man Horne couldn't be got rid of. But then the hands of the village authorities were tied by Judge Farwell's injunction, and they were compelled to supinely allow the Fertilizing Company to have its own way. Then Judge Farwell dissolved his injunction, an appeal taken to the Supreme Court,\* and in eighteen months the celebrated "Stink Case" was decided adversely to the plaintiff, and the growth of South Chicago was not impeded by fetid and noisome vapors. Daniel Haines Horne went to Hyde Park in 1862, and estimates the population of the village there as about five hundred persons. He states that, in 1868, Granville S. Ingraham, William S. Ingraham and D. H. Horne bought 1,800 acres in Sections 5, 6 and 18, now covered by South Chicago, at \$5 an acre: the property rose next year to \$25 an acre and they parted with the realty. "At that time," said Mr. Hoyne, "there was hardly a man living in South Chicago, that wasn't connected with the Fertilizing company; for if he was not making his living out of the company, he couldn't stand the stench gratis." About 1874 the Northwestern Fertilizing Company yielded up its empyreumatic ghost.

In 1869, the embryo of the lumber interest of South Chicago was cast upon the waters by Charles Mears, who being unable to get his vessel—drawing three feet of water—into the river, beached, and threw overboard his lumber; which after many days washed ashore. In 1870, Mr. Hannahs came to South Chicago with twelve by twelve, and assorted, lumber and inaugurated the lumber yards. Mr. Hannahs supplied the lumber with which the first house in South Chicago was constructed. G. B. Hannahs, of the firm of Hannahs & Lyon, lumber merchants, is the son of the pioneer lumber yard constructor. The lumber interest of South Chicago thus inaugurated is now represented by A. R. Beck & Company, the successors of A. R. Beck, the successor of the South Chicago Lumber Company; established in 1878. This firm has a dockage front of seven hundred and fifty feet and handled twenty million feet of lumber in 1883, besides some eighteen million laths, shingles, etc. Hannahs & Lyon have a dock front of one hundred and fifty feet, and sold lumber the past year amounting to over one hundred thousand dollars. Getty & Blanchard have a dockage of some six hundred feet, and are rated as employing a quarter of a million dollars capital by the mercantile agency; their business in Chicago, however, makes the greatest representation in this capital. The South Chicago yards did business to the amount of about ten million feet of lumber the past year. Spencer & Trowbridge were only established in town in the winter of 1882, and have two hundred and fifty feet of water front; in four months from the time they commenced business they handled three million feet of lumber, and sold fifty thousand dollars worth of timber, etc. Large as has been the amount of lumber handled the lumber trade of South Chicago is in its veriest incipency, as it has been satisfactorily demonstrated that rafts can be brought safely across the lake, that enormous economy of towing expenses can be made by having lumber yards

\*The Northwestern Fertilizing Company vs. the Village of Hyde Park. Chauncey M. Cady *et al.* (members of the board when suit was commenced), Leonard Swett, Matt Carpenter, Blackman and Lemon, attorneys.

at South Chicago, that the advent of the new railroad lines seeking admission there with those now having depots there will provide comprehensive and quick transportation, and that lumber yards at South Chicago are just as convenient and more economical than those up the tedious Chicago River. Chicago merchants are particularly prone to see any advantage that energetic action will bring to their business, hence many are negotiating for lumber yards along the slips constructed from the Calumet River. As adjuncts of the lumber interest there are two large planing mills and a wood working company located in South Chicago. And in connection with the traffic to South Chicago, it may be mentioned that the first vessel for this trade, the "Mary Ellen Cook," was built by Pardee, Cook Blanchard & Company.

In 1864, E. D. Fobin came to South Chicago, and started a small retail coal business. He is now one of the wealthy men of the town, and there are some half dozen firms engaged in the retail business, the largest of whom are James Beynon & Son. But the coal interest is represented by Langdon, Richardson & Company, who have a yard on Harbor Avenue, wherein are all the latest improvements in machinery for handling coal by the cargo, and where, at their three hundred feet of dock, they can unload 1,100 tons of coal from one vessel in one day, and upon the track running by the yard they can ship in cars 500 tons. They received during the year 1883, 80,000 tons of coal at their yards. Many prominent Chicago firms engaged in the coal business—are favorably impressed with the advantages proffered by South Chicago, as a sort of clearing-house for the coal market—and are now negotiating for sites for large coal yards.

**NORTH CHICAGO ROLLING MILL.**—The greatest industry, however, that promotes the welfare of South Chicago is the gigantic rolling mill, one of the largest in the United States. On March 28, 1880, the first spadeful of earth was thrown up in the commencement of the work in laying the foundations of these buildings. A trip through the North Chicago Rolling Mill may not be uninteresting nor uninteresting, and the various factors of laborious processes will be perceived that render necessary the erection of buildings of such magnitude as those of this company. The area of the land occupied is seventy-three acres, and has a frontage on the Strand of three thousand feet, a frontage on the Calumet River of one thousand five hundred feet, and on Lake Michigan of two thousand five hundred feet. The land has been raised about six feet above its primitive grade. Upon the exterior of the massive pile of buildings—whereon are a bewildering night-mare of chimneys and flues—lays the company's slip, one thousand feet long, one hundred feet wide and eighteen feet deep; wherein the vessels lay and discharge their cargoes. The company employ six vessels to transport their iron ore, which is all brought from the Lake Superior mines; and the facilities for unloading these vessels while laying in the slip are so perfected, that, from three vessels, seven hundred tons of ore per hour can be handled; and as the electric light is used for illuminating the yards and works, night is no impediment to the progress of the work. Beside the slip is the yard where the ore is piled preparatory to its use in the mill, and it is divided into sections by stone walls, four feet thick and eight feet high, along which cars run, for the transportation of the ore to the part of the mill where it is needed for use. The compartments, or sections, thus made in the yard are used as receptacles for the various kinds of ore used in the mill. In the

yard also, and connecting with the various railroads, are the company's tracks, over which their thirteen locomotives travel, switching and hauling the numberless cars used in bringing material and transporting their product. Fifty carloads of coke are used daily in the mill. The house used for storing the coke stands in the yard and has a capacity of four thousand tons. A little distance from the store-house is an immense elevator for hoisting coke and ore to the top of the furnaces. These materials are brought in wheelbarrows to the elevator, which hoists them in five seconds to the top of the furnace, seventy-one feet from the ground. Of these furnaces, each of a capacity of twelve hundred tons per week, there are four; twenty-one feet across and seventy-one feet high. The limestone, coke and ore are poured in from the top and when the furnace is "charged," or filled with a proper proportion of each substance, it is fired. Each of the four furnaces is supplied with three Whitwell hot-blast stoves, which are sixty feet high and twenty feet across, filled with brick work, which has openings all through it. This furnace is super-heated by means of gas, and after a sufficient heat has been communicated to the brick work, air is driven through the interstices into the furnaces; the air becoming heated in transit to a temperature of thirteen hundred degrees. Only one stove is used in this blow-pipe operation; the two others being heated while the one is in use; after that in use has become cooled to about one thousand degrees, the blast is transmitted through one of the others, and the one whose use was discontinued is reheated to the requisite temperature. To furnish the power to drive the air through the stove into the furnaces, eight large engines, of four hundred horse-power each, are used with fifty-four inch cylinder stroke, and eighty-four inch bore; which are furnished with steam by seventy-two boilers, forty-eight inches in diameter and thirty-six feet long, of the ordinary cylindrical pattern. The boiler chimney is fifteen feet in the clear and one hundred and seventy-five feet high. The seventy-two boilers are heated by gas generated in the furnaces, and is supplied from a gas main seven feet three inches high by twelve feet wide, by means of a number of thirty-inch brick flues leading to the gas-burners, from which the gases pass under the boilers to be consumed, and to manufacture steam by their caloric disintegration.

The furnace is supposed to have been fired and the hot blast turned on at the base of the furnace. The limestone unites with the other impurities, silica, etc., and rises, in the form of a richly colored glassy slag, to the top of the molten mass. The iron falls to the bottom and is drawn off into channels cut in the sand on the floor of the furnace, the large, main channel being called the *sow*, and the smaller lateral channels *pigs*, hence the term *pig-iron*. But if Bessemer rails are to be manufactured, the iron is drawn off in iron ladles, holding ten tons of molten iron each, and drawn by an engine to the Bessemer converter. Of these there are three, each of ten tons capacity. The Bessemer department contains machinery of the most improved character, and complete efficiency for handling the huge masses of material manufactured there. Upon the ten-ton receptacle arriving near the converter destined to receive it, it is seized by a hydraulic crane and lifted over the mouth of the converter and emptied into it. Through tuyeres in the bottom of the converter blasts of hot air are forced through the molten mass, at a pressure of twenty-five pounds to the square inch; this is the peculiarity of the Bessemer process, the decarbonization of the iron by the current of air, and its

subsequent recarbonization by the addition of *spiegeleisen*, or "looking-glass iron." The steel is kept at a liquid state by the combustion of a part of the iron, and is then run into ingots weighing twenty-five hundred pounds each. The supply of air furnished through the tuyeres requires the employment of two horizontal engines, furnished with steam by twelve boilers, and two hydraulic pumps furnish the power utilized by the cranes, etc., in the Bessemer department. The steel ingots, thus manufactured, before they become cold are carried by an engine to the rail-mill, where they are heated to a higher temperature, rolled into a "bloom," and from that, by successive passages through the diminishing apertures in the heavy "rolls," into rails; each ingot forming a rail one hundred and twenty feet long, which is cut into four lengths, of the customary rail-lengths—thirty feet. Six hundred tons per diem of these rails can be made. The only rail made at these mills is the Bessemer steel rail, although the company have mills elsewhere where iron rails are manufactured. The annual product of the rail-mill is about one hundred and fifty thousand tons.

The following exhibit will give some adequate idea of the enormous quantity of material used, and manufactures completed at the South Chicago mill of the North Chicago Rolling Mill Company. Material consumed in a year: Iron ore, 325,000 tons; coke, 200,000 tons; coal, 125,000 tons; limestone, 150,000 tons; making a total of 800,000 gross tons, or fifty-four thousand car-loads, being one hundred and seventy-eight car-loads for each working day in the year. The manufactures are: Pig iron, 200,000 tons; steel ingots, 170,000 tons; steel rails, 150,000 tons; aggregating 520,000 tons. The gross weight of the material and manufacture thus handled in a year is one million three hundred and twenty thousand tons. The number of men employed in the mill is two thousand, and the amount of wages paid per year is one million dollars. The total horse-power of the machinery used is thirteen thousand; and the total number of boilers employed in the manufacture of steam is one hundred and eight. The cost of the works is three million dollars; the capital stock of the company is five million dollars, and the officers of the company are O. W. Potter, president; N. Thayer, Jr., vice-president; S. Clement, treasurer, and R. C. Hannah, secretary.

THE SOUTH CHICAGO STEAM BOILER WORKS are located on Ninety-fifth Street, a short distance west of Commercial Avenue. The firm comprise John C. Keenan and Robert Lundall. By these works the stand-pipe of the Hyde Park water works was manufactured, and though their specialty is making and riveting boilers; ladles, etc., for manufactories are made, the Calumet Iron and Steel works procuring all their work of this kind there.

THE MORDEN FROG & CROSSING WORKS are located near Commercial Avenue and the Rock Island dépôt, and will be opened about January 1, 1884. The company controlling them represent \$500,000 capital, and consist of William J. Morden, president and general manager; J. M. Blackburn, secretary; George A. Ives, treasurer; F. P. Davidson, superintendent, and E. L. Bremermann, engineer and draughtsman. The number of men to be employed in the new works are two hundred and fifty; the main building has an area of 300 feet by 102 feet; an adjunct is 246 feet by 33 feet, and the boiler house is 26 feet by 40 feet. This latter building will contain two 54-inch boilers, 16 feet long, with thirty-six 4-inch flues; the steam generated by them will

operate the, nominally, 80-horse-power Corliss engine, a fifteen-hundred pound steam-hammer and heat the buildings. The works will require, among other material, thirty steel rails of thirty feet each daily—the company use no castings in their frogs or crossings—and, as these rails weigh sixty pounds to the yard, it is evident that there will be used 18,000 pounds, or nearly one ton, of steel rails per diem. The works have a line of railroad that connects with the Western Indiana Belt railroad.

THE SOUTH CHICAGO WROUGHT-IRON GAS & STEAM-PIPE FACTORY is situated at the corner of Ninety-second Street and Anthony Avenue, and has an area of about 100 feet by 200 feet; and, employing about 150 men, they daily convert into various sizes of pipe ten tons of iron. The firm operating the works is Fieldhouse, Dutcher & Belden.

THE ROBERT AITCHISON PERFORATED METAL COMPANY is thus described by Edward Fleischer: The Robert Aitchison Perforated Metal Co. can truthfully lay claim to being the oldest manufacturing establishment in South Chicago. Other establishments have existed and passed away when South Chicago was in its infancy, but the above firm have continued since they came; and the steam from the exhaust pipe of their engine has been puffing away through panic times, hard times, and good times. They came to stay, and with that intention, bought from the South Chicago Canal & Dock Co. their present site, consisting of two acres bounded by Ninety-fifth Street, C., R. I. & P. R. R., Escanaba and Muskegon avenues. South Chicago at that time consisted of land and water, in about equal proportions, and when the wind blew strong from the east, their building bore a close resemblance to a fort in mid-ocean. The melodious bull frog winked his eyes, croaked, and defied the wheels of progress to force it away from the halls of its ancestors. As railroad accommodation to reach the city was, at that time, very meager, some of those employed at the works slept in the building, and, after perforating metal all day they became a prey to the perforating mosquito at night, which, like all game in South Chicago, at that time, were very large. The originators of the above business in the Northwest, were Robert and Andrew D. Aitchison, who, in 1868, commenced the manufacture of perforated metals. Their first press was worked by foot power, and at that time the trade was kicked in earnest. Notwithstanding the up-hill work at the beginning of their enterprise, their reputation for work soon became known to the trade. To meet increasing orders, they built heavier machinery and substituted steam for foot power. Two years after commencing business they removed to North Jefferson Street, Chicago, where they continued to do an increasing business for several years. While there they suffered greatly by being burned out. Refitting their establishment, they once more commenced operation. Wishing to avoid the inconvenience and danger of having heavy machinery located in the upper stories of a building, they removed to their present site in South Chicago. Here their facilities have been greatly enlarged to meet their rapidly growing trade. Nine power presses are now running, and at special seasons are inadequate to meet the demands of their customers. The partnership continued until 1879, when the above company was organized. The following are the present officers: Robert Aitchison, president; John McWade, vice-president; Robert D. Aitchison, secretary; A. B. Condit, treasurer; A. D. Aitchison, superintendent perforating works; Andrew Drysdale, superintendent of foundry. The annual sales of the works amount to \$100,000. They

not only make perforated metals—their specialty—but manufacture mantels and castings of all kinds at their foundry; the South Chicago Foundry, a distinct enterprise from the metal works. They employ from forty to one hundred men.

SUTCLIFF & BIRD'S FOUNDRY is situated on South Chicago Avenue near Ninety-fifth-street bridge, and although not ranking with the massive enterprises of South Chicago at present, will undoubtedly do so before long; as they work themselves and have the desirable faculty of attending strictly to business.

BENJAMIN, FISCHER & MALLERY likewise have extensive works for the manufacture of machinery and stationary engines that are growing restricted in comparison with the demands upon their capacity.

THE SOUTH CHICAGO FORGE & BOLT WORKS are on Ninety-sixth Street near the Calumet River, and are operated by the Chicago Forge & Bolt Works; officers, A. E. Adams, president; Fred M. Steele, secretary, and Louis Wilkinson, superintendent. The company have a capital of \$125,000 and employ two hundred men. In addition to the bolts made, there are about one hundred car-axes forged at the works, and tools of all sizes and shapes. The various buildings are constantly being enlarged by accessions and as rapidly as they are built, in a short time the enlarged accommodations are found to be too limited.

Among other factors of the prosperity of South Chicago may be mentioned the car shops of the Baltimore & Ohio, and New York, Chicago & St. Louis railroads. Of the necessities of the town, whereby a company is created and carries on a successful business, the South Chicago Dock Company may be cited as an example. The pile-driving and dredging performed by this company are integers of the slip and dock system, that renders otherwise inaccessible points in South Chicago vantage grounds for yards and warehouses. Some of the work performed is as follows: The South Chicago Dock Company completed 12,000 feet of dockage on the west side of the Calumet River, between One Hundredth and One Hundred and Sixth streets. The Calumet & Chicago Canal and Dock Company constructed last year a slip 1,500 feet long, admitting three abreast any lake vessels, and 1,800 feet of outer breakwater, extending south from South Chicago harbor. Its dockage between the Fort Wayne bridge and the North Chicago Rolling Mills on the west bank being now all rented at six dollars per foot, the company have begun a similar system on the east side of the river, to accommodate the coal business arising from the location of the coal-distributive station for the West on the east side of the river in Block 109, lying north of the Baltimore & Ohio bridge. Thus what was considered the great impediment to the prosperity of that region is demonstrated to be its great natural, practical utilization. The fenny character of the soil and its low-lying situation were deemed fatal obstructions to either comfortable residence or prosperous transaction of business, but this very moory characteristic renders it easily dredged, and the sump taken from the morass being deposited upon the adjacent bank of the prospective slip, raises such bank above the conterminous level and makes it available for all purposes. The dockage being the primal consideration, as making the points of warehousing interests easily accessible, the squashy nature of South Chicago soil is its principal recommendation, especially as the vast pile of the rolling mill edifices at the mouth of the river satisfactorily testify to the powers of sustentation of the subsoil. Just the sagacity of the inceptors of the Calumet &

Chicago Canal and Dock Company in desecrating this fact has made their fortunes; that, and their persistent obtrusion upon the public notice, of the facilities South Chicago proffered for commercial purposes. The history of the region is one of tardy recognition of inherent advantages, of intrinsic value becoming known and tangibly appreciated despite influential opposition. In the annals of the town, there appears to have been no especial boom that led to its present populous and thrifty condition; that some individuals may have over-estimated the present necessities of the time wherein they inaugurated ventures is only an epitome of the general history of Western cities, towns and hamlets; but in a town like South Chicago, the wildest dreams of visionaries are distanced by cold mercantile matter of fact.

On June 24, 1873, a convention was held at South Chicago, where John L. Beveridge predicted that "Lake Michigan will forever sing the blessings of the day when this harbor is opened." A little flamboyant, but true nevertheless.

SOUTH CHICAGO A PORT OF ENTRY.—South Chicago was made a port of entry, tributary to the Chicago district, in 1873. The following table exhibits the arrivals and departures of sail and steam vessels, with their gross tonnage; also the amount of dues collected, as follows:

	Vessels entered.	Vessels cleared.	Tonnage.	Dues collected.
1875.....	138	126	17,442	.....
1876.....	136	135	41,055	\$123 00
1877.....	72	72	22,514	72 50
1878.....	46	44	15,988	43 20
1879 steam.....	1	1	114	.....
1879 sail.....	59	60	14,091	.....
1880 steam.....	12	12	15,780	90 70
1880 sail.....	95	93	29,385	
1881 steam.....	105	98	167,416	158 00
1881 sail.....	292	300	177,214	
1882 steam.....	163	151	298,660	494 50
1882 sail.....	389	377	211,971	
1883 steam.....	108	96	156,819	311 50
1883 sail.....	223	215	196,050	

The deputy collector at South Chicago is John L. Marsh; the particulars exhibited were kindly furnished by F. C. Greene, deputy collector of the Chicago Custom House. This is a lecture on the growth of the town. Andrew Krimbill first opened his real estate office in 1873; the first personal enterprise of that nature in the town. From 1873 to the present time the progress of the town has been that of any commercial center; augmentation by producing or manufacturing establishments and their employes. The advent of large numbers of inhabitants rendered necessary the presence of clergymen to minister unto their spiritual needs, and the following account specifies the establishments and growth of the various denominational sodalities, as nearly as can be ascertained; definite data as to foreign congregations being sometimes impossible of acquisition, because of the collaborator's ignorance of the majority of the languages, distributed at the philological grab-bag of the Tower of Babel.

The first religious gatherings at the settlement of Ainsworth were those of the Catholics. The first license for a ferry was given to William See, a clergyman and blacksmith, but there is no authentic evidence that he ever even visited the Calumet region; still less held any religious service. Therefore the palm for the introduction of the Gospel must be given to the descendants of the early Catholic missionaries, who founded



THE PARISH OF ST. PATRICK'S is an old established partition by the Catholic Church, and at one time embraced the entire district from the city limits to the Indiana State line. The first church of St. Patrick's was built in 1860, on the site of the present Bowen school, by Rev. Thomas Kelley, the proprietor of said site. Hardly was the church finished when the war broke out, and Father Kelley became the chaplain of Mulligan's Brigade. After spending two years as such military ecclesiastic he returned in shattered health, and lived only long enough to see his little church completed and the cross raised upon it, above the ruins of the Indian wigwams.\* The following list comprises the incumbents of the office of parish priest of the parish of Saint Patrick's: Reverends Thomas Kelley, Peter Corchran, Peter O'Dowd, P. J. Murphy, P. J. Conway, — Bowles, P. J. Butler, Michael Lyons, Thomas F. Leydon, Thomas Kennedy, — Campbell, P. M. Flannigan, James Cassman, Denis A. Tighe and Martin van de Laar. The latter assumed charge of the parish on February 22, 1880, when there were about one hundred and fifty families within the parochial boundaries. He was the first resident pastor, and established the parochial house and raised and enlarged the church and underneath it built an excellent school, well ventilated, commodious and with separate rooms for the scholars of different grades. Prior to Mr. Van de Laar's incumbency there was no school. It was established in August, 1883, and is under the management of the Sisters of Mercy of the academy of Saint Xavier, Chicago; the attendance, three months after its establishment was two hundred and forty. Its dimensions are sixty feet by one hundred and twenty feet. The church and school are worth about \$9,500, the parsonage about \$4,000, and nine lots belonging to the church, about \$13,500. The congregation has about four hundred families, or some three thousand people amenable to the religious direction of the parish priest. The church is a neat building capable of seating eight hundred comfortably, and is well adapted for auditory purposes. It has emblematic stained windows behind the organ loft, and one on either side of the sanctuary representing Saint Patrick and Saint Bridget. Rev. Martin Van de Laar was born in the diocese of Bois-le-Duc, Holland, on April 9, 1844, and studied six years in the Petit Seminaire, and six years in the Grand Seminaire, of Bois-le-Duc, in the Septentrionale District. He left Holland in 1873, arriving in Chicago the same year, and remained there as assistant Priest of Saint Columbkil's Church, until his assignment to the parish of Saint Patrick's. Father van de Laar has the typical traits of the old Hollanders, sturdy, persistent industry; painstaking and unwearying application and firm tenacity of purpose; in his physique and characteristics, and in the reviewal of the labor he has performed, it is easy to trace descent from the men who fought the encroaching sea, and little by little ultimately conquered the ocean. He has for assistant priest, Father Owen Kelley, who commenced his duties on August 10, 1883. Mr. Kelley is a graduate of Saint Mary's Seminary, under the management of the Sulpicians, in Baltimore, Md.

The second church, in point of early organization, is the IMMANUEL EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH. It is situated on Houston Avenue between Ninetieth and Ninety-first streets, and is a neat two-story frame building. The first Lutheran congregation, organized in 1871, was that of this church, of which Ferdinand Eoederlein, now in Homewood, Cook County, was pastor; he

\*Particulars of the early St. Patrick's were given by Michael Doyle, and are couched nearly in his language.

was succeeded by H. P. Dubourg, now in Black Oak, Cook County, and he by the present pastor, Carl Eissfeldt, in May, 1879. The congregation comprises about one hundred Swedish families, of whom about fifty are church members. The parochial school, conducted in Swedish and English, has about seventy-five pupils; Adolph Herter is the principal of the school, under the superintendence of the pastor. The church building, school and property, is valued at about \$7,000.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—On September 16, 1872, a meeting was held at Harbor Avenue, whereat the question of the formation of a congregation and the erection of a house of worship was discussed. It was then decided and a constitution was adopted and the following names signed thereto: Gideon E. Clark,\* Elam G. Clark, David McDole, Charles E. Bacon, C. K. Coates, Fred G. Weislogle, Louis Weislogle, Mrs. A. H. Weislogle, Mrs. C. E. Tiffany, T. S. Spafford, G. K. Edwards, R. H. Kent, W. E. Dempsey, R. B. Pooler, I. F. Persise, Jr., O. F. Gear, Robert Covert and J. C. Duckworth. Under the auspices of this congregation a church was built and completed about New Year's day, 1873. Of this church Rev. C. A. Towle became pastor in the fall of 1873. This was the original Congregational society. In the spring of 1874 the following persons met and organized the First Congregational Church of South Chicago: William H. Miller,† first deacon; Mary A. Miller, Flora Miller, Richard Ransom, Martha A. Ransom, Jacob Schell, Mary M. Schell, Charles E. Bacon, Sarah F. Brandt, Jane Caddick, M. Jennie Towle, and C. A. Towle, first pastor. On August 1, 1876, C. A. Towle left and Rev. L. T. Chamberlain, of the New England Congregational Church, had the supplying of the pulpit until January 1, 1877, when Rev. C. H. Rogers, of Chicago, served as pastor until May 15, 1877, and then Rev. W. B. Floyd occupied the pulpit until October 1, 1877. After that date the pulpit was desultorily occupied until Christmas of 1878, when Rev. T. A. Wadsworth assumed charge of the Church and remained about a year. Then again there was a casual supply until April 10, 1881, when Rev. George Hiram Bird occupied the pulpit on probation; he was called to the pastorate June 17, 1881, the society met and concurred in the call June 24, 1881, and on June 30, 1881, he accepted. On July 7 a council composed of city pastors convened for his examination and ordination.

GEORGE HIRAM BIRD was born in Milford, N. H., on July 7, 1854, but passed almost all his early life at Cambridge, Mass., his primary studies being pursued at the grammar school at that place. Next he went to Phillips Academy at Andover, where he graduated in 1870. He was then in business with his father in a foundry at Cambridgeport, Mass., for one and a half years. In the fall of 1872 he entered Harvard College, graduating in the summer of 1875; the next year he taught school at Foxboro, Mass., and during this period of teaching decided upon studying for the ministry. In the fall of 1876 Mr. Bird went to New Haven Theological Seminary and staid there two years; preaching in Albany, Maine, during the two summer vacations. In the fall of 1878 he continued his theological studies at Andover Theological Seminary, graduating there in the class of 1879; the summer of that year he spent at Augusta, Me., taking a post graduate course at Andover, July 1, 1880. In this month he came West and located in Englewood, preaching there for five

\*Gideon E. Clark was the first Sunday-school superintendent in 1872, with a class of about thirty; he was an active mover in the effort to form a congregation. The Sunday-school existed about six months before the Church was organized.

†Deacon Miller died in the spring of 1876.

weeks, when he was invited to settle there; while considering the matter he was invited to South Chicago and came in 1881. In the winter of 1881-82 the church was enlarged to more than double its previous congregational capacity, having room now for three hundred people; it was occupied, with services, the first Sunday in March, 1882. It is now twenty-four feet by sixty feet in area, with a wing twenty-four feet by twenty-six feet connected thereto, and is worth, with the ground, about \$5,000. The congregation numbers about two hundred and the Sunday-school about two hundred and fifty. This church also maintains a mission Sunday-school, at the Ninety-eighth-street Danish Chapel, of some seventy-five or one hundred children.

**SWEDISH BAPTIST CHURCH.**—This congregation also meets at the Congregational Church, and is under the pastoral care of Rev. F. Landquist.

**SWEDISH METHODIST CHURCH.**—This congregation have a neat building on the southeast corner of Exchange Avenue and Ninety-first Street; they have no regular supply for the pulpit at present. The church numbers about twenty-five members, and the present building was erected in 1882. A Free Methodist congregation also meets here.

**DANISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.**—The Danes of South Chicago, who profess the faith of this Church, meet at their church on Ninety-eighth Street, near Commercial Avenue. The last pastor, who regularly supplied the pulpit, was Rev. H. P. Duborg. The Danish Chapel of the Congregational Mission also have services at the same place.

**GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH.**—This congregation is a mission from the Church at Colehour, and was organized April 18, 1882; pastor, Gotthard Mengel. Meetings are held in the church building that was first opened on October 1, 1882, on Superior Avenue, near Ninety-second Street, on Sunday evening; the congregation at time of organization was fifty, and the Sunday-school scholars forty; the congregation at present numbers sixty-four, and the attendance at the Sunday-school averages seventy-seven. The value of the church property is \$2,929.

**FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.**—The congregation of the First Baptist Church meet in the building belonging to the German Baptist Church, and have the pulpit supplied by students from the Morgan Park Seminary, D. D. O'Dell being the gentleman who now performs that function. The congregation is not large, but is composed of earnest workers.

**SWEDISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN BETHANY CHURCH.**—This church was first organized in June, 1880, with about twenty-seven members. The trustees then were Ola Peterson, Nels Munson, G. A. Johnson, Nels Paulson, Charles P. Sjoquist and Magnus Johnson, and these trustees held office until January 1, 1881, when a regular election was held. The congregation met for some time in the Taylor school and then in the school-room of the German Lutheran Church. The church was commenced in August, 1881, and completed in February, 1882, the building of which cost \$4,150. The Calumet & Chicago Canal and Dock Company gave one lot to the church; the other cost \$600; they are now worth \$1,250 each. There was never a regular minister of this Church, the pulpit having been supplied from the Augustana, Rock Island, College. The congregation now numbers about two hundred. The Sunday-school was inaugurated in 1882, and has an average attendance of forty-five scholars. The present trustees of the church are Ola Peterson, Nels Munson, John

Lindquist, John Peterson, Pehr August Israelson and Jacob Gotthard Vallin; the deacons are Nels Munson, John Peterson, P. A. Israelson, Magnus Johnson, Charles P. Sjoquist and Carl Magnus Swenson. In connection with the church the Lutheran secular school was held, three months' tuition having been given in 1882, Miss Anna C. Vide'n, principal; and four months' instruction imparted in 1883, A. P. Martin, principal. The sessions of the school were held in the church and the average attendance was forty-four.

**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**—This religious body was organized November 18, 1875, at the Masonic Hall, South Chicago, with Elder Gloss of Joliet, in the chair. The name adopted was the First Methodist Episcopal Church of South Chicago, and the officers were R. Ransom, secretary; Stephen Hawkins, treasurer; E. W. Parmeley, C. E. Bacon, U. P. Edmond, A. J. Burroughs and R. Ransom, trustees, and R. Ransom, E. W. Parmeley and Lewis Burnwood, stewards. The congregation now numbers about forty-five, with a Sunday-school of about one hundred; church is held in the Masonic Block and Rev. John Lee is the pastor. The present trustees are Andrew Krimbill, G. B. Hannahs, Lorenzo D. Barr, Nathan M. Reynolds, Fenton Tinsley and William Marsh. The Church owns five lots on the northeast corner of Superior Avenue and Ninety-first Street, worth \$4,000, whereon it is intended to build a handsome church.

**THE CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.\***—This church was founded in the summer of 1882 by Rev. John Radziejewski, and is composed of Poles. The church is situated on the corner of Eighty-eighth Street and Commercial Avenue, and is one of the most prominent objects in the landscape when entering the city from the west. It is a large two-storied frame building, fifty feet by one hundred and thirty; the first floor being used for secular school purposes, at which one hundred and fifty children attend. The school is conducted by the Sisters of the Incarnate Word from Texas. When the Church was founded there were one hundred and fifty families in the parish, now there are two hundred and fifty that attend services. The cost of the building was \$18,000, of the land \$5,600.

**THE CHURCH OF SAINTS PETER AND PAUL.**—This Catholic congregation was founded in the spring of 1882 by Rev. Mathias William Barth, the first pastor. The temporary church and school edifice is a frame building forty feet by eighty-five feet, the first story being used for a school and the upper story for church purposes. It is situated at the corner of Ninety-first Street and Exchange Avenue, and cost \$9,200; the ground pertaining to the church comprises five lots twenty-five feet by one hundred and thirty-five feet, and cost \$3,710. The parish at the formation of the church had forty-five families; it now numbers ninety-five. The school is conducted by the Sisters of Saint Francis from Joliet, and there religious and secular instruction is given; the regular attendance thereat is eighty children.

**SOUTH CHICAGO PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**—This body was organized in June, 1882, with fourteen members. They then met, and still continue to meet, at Centennial Hall; the pastor still being the one who has charge of the congregation, Rev. O. W. Lattimore. The members of the Church now number twenty-eight, and the attendance at the Sunday-school averages fifty-five children. It is contemplated by the congregation, to erect a church edifice within the ensuing year.

**GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ZION'S CHURCH**

\*As the priest in charge of this church speaks only Polish, and as the collaborator does not speak that language fluently, he is indebted for these particulars to Rev. M. W. Barth.

is the result of a secession from the Immanuel Lutheran Church, occasioned by an inability upon the part of the seceders to subscribe to a Calvinistic doctrine of predestination. The first meeting of the anti-Calvinists was held in January, 1882, and commencing at 8 P. M., lasted until after midnight. Consequent upon this meeting the Church was organized in March, 1882, and the first meeting was held in the new church on Superior Avenue, between Ninety-first and Ninety-second streets, on April 2, 1882. At the same time the school was established, wherein is taught an English-German course of study, based upon religious principles; of this school the former principal was C. F. E. Sauter, who was succeeded by F. Ganschow. The pastor, Heinrich Karl Gotthelf Doermann, has general supervision of the school. He is a man who commands respect by the quiet fervor of his belief and the deep earnestness of his nature. The congregation numbered twenty-six at its inception and now has thirty-two members; the school has grown from thirteen to seventy-two scholars, and the Sunday-school has an average attendance of about eighty-five. The church building and grounds are valued at \$3,000.

From this syllabus of the various creeds taught in many languages, it is apparent that a man must be extremely isolated in his dogmatism and language, if his theological beliefs could not receive sustenance and comfort in the churches of South Chicago.

**FIRE DEPARTMENT.**—On August 24, 1874, a company was organized to operate the chemical engine intended for this company. The members were about the same as those of Hose Company No. 5; A. R. Beck was captain and M. B. Arnold secretary. The chemical engine was received by the company in October, 1874, and placed in their first house, an old building on Harbor Avenue, between Ninety-first and Ninety-second streets, that had been donated to the company by James H. Bowen, and repaired by the members of the company.

On November 25, 1879, South Chicago Hose Company No. 5 was organized; the chemical engine was sent to Oakland and subsequently sold, and a hand engine, one hand hook and ladder truck and one two-wheel hand hose cart purchased for the use of the company. The first members were: A. R. Beck, president; Patrick M. Conboy, captain; Clark A. Winslow, foreman; Adam Griesel, first assistant; W. J. McVey, second assistant; John A. McIntosh, foreman hook and ladder; William T. Decourcy, assistant foreman hook and ladder; Peter Carr, secretary; Charles F. Swan, treasurer; Thomas F. Doyle, William B. Arnold, Louis Donath, John L. Walsh, A. J. Griggs, Conrad Eigenmann, F. M. Webster, George K. Edwards, P. Tully, E. G. Clark, Thomas Culver, E. Dougherty, Hank Herker, Charles Johnson, Thomas Hoyle, Cornelius Conboy, George W. Richards, W. H. Ransted, Peter McGonaghan, Charles Bassett, Henry Slocum, H. S. Pendergast, Peter Ringenberg, Loren Love, Otto Schoening, Ernst Erfurth, Nicholas Heinsen, August Busse, Chris. Rasch and J. A. Hall, privates. The company has twelve hundred feet of rubber hose at their house, near the corner of Ninety-second Street and Houston Avenue, in addition to the equipment before noted as purchased for them. The hose house, with the police station attached thereto, cost \$1,500. The present members of the company are: George W. Richards, captain; Peter Carr, Benjamin C. Garsides, Charles Raih, August Schnell, Ernst Erfurth, Loren Love, August Busse, Charles S. Bowman, Otto Schoen-

ing, John W. Leigh, Albert D. Hendey, C. Vincenz, Christ. Rasch, Harry Stallman, Adam Griesel, Charles Myers, Riley L. Mickey and John Born.

On August 6, 1876, a yachting event occurred at South Chicago that being the first time the Chicago yacht clubs visited the South Chicago docks. Eleven yachts participated in the excursion, as follows: "Fleetwing," Commodore Tim Bradley, head of the squadron; "Annie Louise Carey," Vice-Commodore William T. Higgin, Rear Commander John A. Farrow and Secretary C. E. Kremer; "Peri," Treasurer John F. Triggs; "Frolic," Captain John Prindiville; "Lulu," Captain William E. Miller, and the yachts "Zephyr," "Falcon," "Valiant," "Lizzie," "Dawn" and "Drew."

Diversity of theological opinion creates a multiplicity of churches, difference of nationality begets a variety of secret societies. While some admire the calm placidity of the initiations of the Sons of Temperance, others are not content unless they are subjected to Druidical hammer and tongs, or the severe ordeals demanded by kindred organizations. It is a curious fact also that the metaphysical, deliberative German always takes his secret societies highly spiced with the "*lasciate ogni speranza voi ch' entrate*" element; creating the suspicion to the woe-begone novitiate that *Deutsch order von Harugari* really may mean to him the German order of Hari-Kari. This fact is a peculiar study for the ethnologist and physiologist. Were it a fact of a southern race who are hot-blooded and impulsive, in lieu of a phlegmatic, steady, careful people, no peculiarity would be observable. It is, however, a fact that in the impartation of degrees by German lodges, such degrees are customarily about the boiling point. This, however, may not apply to MELOMANIA LODGE, No. 330, D. O. H., which was organized February 1, 1874, by Henry Trager, and at that date had thirteen members; it now has fifty-eight members, a fund of sixteen hundred dollars, no debts, and the following officers: Charles Bergner, O. B.; Richard D. Lender, U. B.; Mathew Sanley, secretary; Peter Ringelberger, treasurer, and Frank Spaeti, financial secretary.

South Chicago, Stamm 222, United Order of Red Men, was chartered September 4, 1881, with the following charter members: John Born, Fritz Lenz, Adolf Oelkers, Peter Weber, Charles Buschel, H. Kerker, Fritz Meyer, Joseph Petrij, Jacob Siebert, William Mosler, Joseph Michel and Anton Zumstein. The first officers were: John Born, O. C.; Fritz Lenz, U. C.; Joseph Michel, B. C.; Peter Weber, P.; Chr. Anderson, 1st S.; Charles Buschel, 2d S.; Joseph Petrij, T.; Henry Kerker, K.; Simon Willnau, W., and Anton Zumstein, G. The present officers are: Henry Kerker, O. C.; John Wulf, U. C.; Anton Zumstein, B. C.; Peter Weber, P.; Charles Buschel, 1st S.; Nic. Heinsen, 2d S.; Jac. Seter, T.; Max Bermes, K.; Gus. Preuss, W., and Gus. Nass, G.

South Chicago Lodge, No. 696, I. O. O. F., the first lodge in the village, was chartered August 26, 1881, with the following charter members: Andrew Krimbill, John J. Davis, George B. Hannahs, M. W. Gallistel, John E. Danielson and Peter Jefferson. The first initiations—occurring the same evening—were John A. McIntosh, Charles H. Krimbill, J. L. Buck, J. D. Williams and D. T. Davis. The lodge has now a membership of about fifty members, meets every Thursday evening and has the following officers: C. H. Krimbill, N. G.; C. J. Danielson, V. G.; J. A. McIntosh, P. S.; Frank McWinnie, R. S.; A. O. Avery, treasurer; James Riddell, warden; J. S. Willard, C.; A. Krimbill, chaplain; George B. Hannahs, Rep.; T. D. Avann, R. S.

N. G.; J. A. Danielson, L. S. N. G.; G. D. Uebele, R. S. V. G.; P. Jefferson, L. S. V. G.; N. Heinsen, O. G.; J. D. Williams, I. G.; G. Prosser, R. S. S.

Harbor Lodge, No. 731, A., F. & A. M., received its dispensation April 15, 1875, and was chartered October 5, 1875, with the following charter members: A. R. Beck, W. M.; George K. Edwards, S. W.; W. B. Arnold, J. W.; R. Ransom, T.; Peter Schland, S.; W. J. McVay, S. D.; William Culver, J. D.; John B. Charbonneau, tyler; Abe Kleinman, A. M. Ellis, F. M. Webster, A. J. Burroughs and Andrew Krimbill. The first raising was in September, 1875, that of A. M. Ellis. The present officers are: R. L. Lindley, W. M.; T. D. Avann, S. W.; W. H. Jones, J. W.; A. R. Beck, treasurer; W. J. McVay, secretary; George K. Edwards, S. D.; E. Daugherty, J. D., and S. M. Arnold, tyler. The membership is ninety-six.

Triluminar Lodge, U. D., has the following membership: S. B. Bendell, W. M.; A. W. McLaughlin, S. W.; George O. Brine, J. W.; Jacob Hermann, T.; John Mergenthaler, S.; J. G. Laning, S. D.; L. A. White, J. D.; E. Erfurth, tyler; G. D. Uebele, G. A. Bengston, W. H. Wilkenson, Oscar Patterson, Joseph Snyder, William C. Clark, Mauritz Keil, William Farnsworth, S. P. Miller, H. J. Ellis, Thomas W. Johnston and James McElvoy.

Sinai Chapter, No. 185, R. A. M., received a dispensation December 15, 1881, and was chartered October 27, 1882. The first officers were A. R. Beck, M. E. H. P.; W. B. Arnold, E. K.; George K. Edwards, E. S.; E. P. Summers, secretary. The first team that passed through the arch were R. L. Lindley, J. D. Wright and R. J. Rowlands, and the feat was successfully accomplished on March 6, 1882. The present officers of the chapter are: A. R. Beck, M. E. H. P.; W. B. Arnold, E. K.; Thomas Dowler, E. S.; J. D. Wright, C. of H.; J. G. Laning, P. S.; Louis Bush, R. A. C.; Ambrose N. Smith, G. M. 3d V.; Isaac H. Bendell, G. M. 2d V.; J. Hermann, G. M. 1st V.; T. D. Avann, secretary, and August Schnell, treasurer. The number of royal arch companions is forty-eight. The Chapter and Blue Lodge meet at the Masonic Hall, corner of Houston Avenue and Ninety-second Street.

South Chicago Division, No. 85, S. of T., was organized October 10, 1881, with James Henshaw, W. P.; Mrs. Flora Grant, W. A.; B. F. Hill, Jr., R. S.; W. Willis, F. S.; C. E. Bacon, T.; B. C. Garside, C., and T. D. Avann, D. G. W. P. The present officers are: William Henshaw, W. P.; Lizzie Jones, W. A.; W. Cletenberg, R. S.; J. Alsop, F. S.; T. D. Avann, T.; B. A. Powers, C., and George W. Richards, D. G. W. P. The membership is one hundred and ten.

A. E. Burnside Post, No. 109, G. A. R., Department of Illinois, located at South Chicago, was organized pursuant to a call from Alfred Wilson, inserted in the newspapers and circulated by means of hand-bills, asking the ex-soldiers living in the vicinity to assemble at Eigenman's Hall on the evening of August 17, 1881. In answer to that request there assembled the following, by whom Alfred Wilson was unanimously selected as chairman of the meeting; C. B. Rushmore, T. R. Grant, W. H. Ford, George W. Richards, James Henshaw, E. Newell, C. E. Bradford, William A. Nuckels, Adolph Oelkers and William Kratzberg. Another meeting was held August 27, and arrangements made for the organization of a post, on the evening of September 14, 1881. On that evening the post was organized, with the following charter members: Alfred Wilson, T. R. Grant, W. H. Ford, W. T. Monical, A. J. Scott, James Henshaw, Adolph Oelkers, George W. Richards, C. B.

Rushmore, Chris. O'Bryan, William Kratzberg, Charles E. Bradford, William Schneegass, Henry B. Newsam, R. W. Washburn and George A. Wilson; and the following officers were elected: James Henshaw, commander; Alfred Wilson, S. V. commander; T. R. Grant, J. V. commander; Adolph Oelkers, O. D.; Chris. O'Bryan, O. G.; C. B. Rushmore, chaplain; A. J. Scott, Q. M.; M. B. Arnold, surgeon, and Newton McKee, adjutant. The present officers of the post are: Alfred Wilson, commander; L. A. White, S. V. commander; L. L. Fosberry, J. V. commander; C. B. Rushmore, chaplain; M. B. Arnold, surgeon; A. N. Smith, O. D.; Charles Ricksicker, O. G.; L. L. Dennick, Q. M., and H. C. Hoffman, adjutant. The post has now a membership of fifty-five.

Calumet Council, No. 569, R. A., was instituted March 8, 1881, with thirty-one charter members. The present membership is fifty, and the officers are: S. A. Powers, regent; P. M. Conboy, vice-regent; Fenton Tinsley, orator; Michael Smith, past regent; W. H. Sullivan, secretary, (who furnished this data); George F. Long, collector; John R. Emerson, treasurer; C. F. Swan, chaplain; C. H. Howell, guide; P. Cratty, warden; A. W. McLaughlin, sentry, and Drs. C. F. Swan and A. W. McLaughlin, medical examiners.

Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers' Association, Michigan Lodge, No. 1, meets at South Chicago; David Ray, president; Thomas McNamara, vice-president; Theophile Laramie, secretary; William McVey, financial secretary, and William Lowry, treasurer.

E. E. Ellsworth Division, No. 12, K. P., was instituted August 16, 1883, with the following officers: J. P. Otto, C.; P. C. Davies, L. C.; G. A. Samonski, H.; Charles O'Neil, R.; H. Evans, T.; J. Hagan, G.; D. Reid, S., and J. Lyon, S. B. It now has thirty members and is in a flourishing condition.

Bowen Lodge, No. 122, was instituted on January 18, 1884, by District Deputy George O. Garnsey, with the following officers: W. H. Colehour, P. C.; John Hamburg, C. C.; Charles Boldt, V. C.; W. H. Taylor, P.; W. M. Dixon, K. of R. and S.; L. N. Dickey, M. of F.; Peter Carr, M. of E.; Gotlieb Edelman, M. at A.; William Scholing, I. G.; and J. C. Gomicson, O. G.

Division No. 9, A. O. H.,\* was instituted November 7, 1878, with the following officers: Michael Doyle, president; E. D. Tobin, vice-president; Edward Owens, recording secretary; James Conley, financial secretary; and John Fogarty, treasurer. The present officers are: E. D. Tobin, president; Thomas Egan, vice-president; Michael McManus, financial secretary; John Colbert, recording secretary; Thomas Farrell, treasurer, and Bernard Conway, marshal. The present membership is three hundred and fifty.

South Chicago Land League was organized March 27, 1881: Dan Duggan, president; James F. Duffy, vice-president; J. J. Larkin, secretary, and Michael Doyle, treasurer. The membership numbers four hundred. The National League was organized October 12, 1883, with Michael Doyle, president; John Murphy, vice-president; Dan Duggan, secretary; John Colbert, treasurer, and fifty members.

THE MUTUAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION OF HYDE PARK has the following officers: Fritz Jaeger, president; August Busse, vice-president; P. C. Crawford, secretary, and C. Eigenman, treasurer.

THE SOUTH CHICAGO BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION has the following officers: A. R. Beck, president; J. Beynon, vice-president; T. D. Avann, secretary;

\*Data relative to this and kindred organizations were courteously furnished by Michael Doyle.

J. R. Flood, treasurer; J. H. Schlund, attorney; A. R. Beck, J. Beynon, C. Rasch W. D. Phillips, E. D. Tobin, H. Heinson, J. E. Danielson, J. Dorrans and A. Krimbill, directors.

SOUTH CHICAGO SPORTSMEN'S CLUB has the following officers: Joseph H. Hubercheck, president; E. L. Hassenstein, vice-president; Charles J. Danielson, secretary and treasurer, and Charles H. Krimbill, assistant treasurer.

SOUTH CHICAGO DRAMATIC CLUB first came into existence on December 15, 1882, with the following officers: George W. Richards, manager; George F. Long, stage manager; B. C. Garside, secretary; C. S. Bowman, treasurer; Frank G. White, musical director. The manager is also the manager of the South Chicago Opera House—owned by R. A. Davis—in the Winnipeg Block.

FIDUCIARY INTERESTS are represented by the depository of John L. Marsh, the Home Bank, and the Calumet National Bank of South Chicago, which purchased the interest of the South Chicago Bank, of which J. Ramsey Flood was manager. The officers of the Calumet National Bank, whose organization was completed in December, 1883, are H. P. Taylor, president; E. G. Clark, vice-president, and C. P. Wilder, cashier. The directors are H. P. Taylor, E. G. Clark, Andrew Krimbill, A. R. Beck, C. F. Swan, C. E. Bacon and William A. Hammond. The capital is \$50,000; the stock being fully paid up and held by the directors, except an interest of which C. R. Cummings is the proprietor.

The Citizens' Literary Association supports this praiseworthy institution, the rooms pertaining to which are in the Winnipeg Block. The Chicago daily papers as well as local issues, are on file there, and a library also furnishes mental food gratis to those who desire it.

Company K, second regiment of infantry Illinois National Guard, was mustered into the service on April 19, 1883. The present members are John A. McIntosh, Captain; Charles H. Krimbill, First Lieutenant, and Harry C. Hoffman, Second Lieutenant; Martin Ant, John W. Boyer, James W. Ball, Bernard F. Clettenberg, William Cook, George H. De Kay, Max Eckstein, William S. Farnsworth, Elmer M. Gates, Harry Grant, Edwin E. Griswold, Frank F. Goodsite, George B. Hannahs, David Hazard, Louis Hansen, August F. Kestermeier, Matthew Kramer, Charles W. Lindner, John W. Lagergren, Henry R. Lakin, Cyrus W. Long, Henry McGee, Riley L. Mickey, Charles M. Matthews, Thomas E. Martin, James C. Mauer, John Mahony, Charles McSloy, Jeremiah Nolan, Victor E. Pauline, Martin Peterson, Michael Ricksecker, John Rielly, W. N. Shute, John Spittal, Dave W. Slottabeck, John E. Salade, Stephen D. Spargs, John Todhunter, John J. Tobin, John Wright, Louis Wiborg, Alfred Wilson, Frank S. Kelding, Ben C. Garside, Cornelius S. Pearson, Max Austerman, Howard Squier and George Gramlich.

THE PRESS.—The following account of the various papers of which the Post is the successor is given by Mr. Krimbill. In the spring of 1873 H. L. Goodall & Company started the South Chicago Enterprise; on June 26, 1875, Walt Whitman first issued the Times. In the fall of 1875 Mr. Goodall bought out Mr. Whitman and consolidated the papers under the name of Enterprise and Times. In the spring of 1875 Messrs. Mudge & Mead started the Bulletin; in November, 1876, Mr. Goodall bought out that paper and consolidated the Enterprise and Times and the Bulletin into the Dollar Weekly Sun, which he in turn sold to the South Chicago Post and Printing Company, who issued the Post as a

daily newspaper. It is edited under the auspices of the company, is the official organ of the village of Hyde Park and is owned by about sixty of the business men of South Chicago; the capital invested being \$10,000. The South Chicago Post Printing Company was organized May 1, 1883, with the following officers: R. A. Davis, president; W. B. Arnold, secretary; Andrew Krimbill, treasurer; R. A. Davis, W. B. Arnold, A. Krimbill, Charles J. Danielson, G. A. Russell and C. Rasch, directors. The South Chicago Independent was started September 21, 1882, and is *not* the official organ of the village of Hyde Park. This is its manifesto in its head-lines, and its issues corroborate the assertion. It is a daily issue, and is published by the South Chicago Publishing Company, whose officers are: W. H. Colehour, president; Ernst Hummel, vice-president; D. B. Stancliff, secretary; Jacob Bremer, treasurer, and Edward Fleischer,\* managing editor. The capital stock is \$10,000, and although ill success was predicted for the paper, it tided over the evil day, and the stockholders appear well satisfied with their investment. Its merit and its advocacy of the interests of South Chicago have been its appreciated recommendation.

South Chicago Tribune was first issued on June 30, 1881, by E. E. Griswold, editor, publisher and proprietor, as a weekly paper. It is the oldest paper published in the village of Hyde Park, has a circulation of about one thousand, is independent in politics with a tendency toward Republicanism, and is an eight-page paper, thirty inches by forty-four inches in size.

From the foregoing recapitulation of existent institutions in the Calumet region, it will be seen that the pioneer days of South Chicago are long since past, and its standing in the commercial world is an assured fact; assured from three reasons: its excellence for manufactories—demonstrated by those now occupying the region; its accessibility for receipt and shipment of freight evinced by the number of railroads now there and authorized to go there, and its contiguity to materials, with which to construct the factories that are the units in the sum of South Chicago's future greatness. Schools, churches, societies, business-blocks, banks; every attribute of a metropolis is there and the seekers after eligible locations for manufacturing industries, for lumber-yards, for coal-yards; for every species of locality, where large areas can be artificially or naturally made accessible to cheap transportation facilities; find them at South Chicago. The latent facilities that induced George M. Pullman to build his city on the shore of Lake Calumet: the favorable presentments that created the inchoate town of Hegewisch, are just as potent at South Chicago; and there those who want to build factories, where they employ a few less than two or three thousand operatives, will seek and find their sites. Only one thing can retard the progress of South Chicago—save a panic and that is—the holding of real estate at such prices as will, from their excess, counterbalance the economy found in the facile transportation. If no advantage to the manufacturer or shipper is achievable by his settlement at South Chicago, he will select some other site where such advantage is desirable; a short-sighted policy, that quarantines the advent of capital and labor, is the one thing that can retard the progress of South Chicago; and this policy is not the characteristic of the people of the place. Therefore, the statement made earlier in this history, that the possibilities of South Chicago are

\* To Mr. Fleischer the compiler is indebted for much valuable information on historic subjects.

only limited by her territory, is a simple, unvarnished fact, as every acre is eligible for a manufacturing site, a yard, a warehouse or a dock, and those are the steps whereby the town mounts to unlimited prosperity, and the sides of the ladder are the means of transportation.

**RAILROADS.**—The Belt Line, encircling the city, and connecting with every road entering, has completed its system, and is now prepared to transfer the freight of that great railroad center. Its southern terminus is South Chicago. Coal, lumber and merchandise in bulk will come by vessel to South Chicago, thence to be distributed to the various roads. Grain and the heavy products of the West will come by rail, converging over the Belt Line to South Chicago, thence east by lake. The Calumet has built its South Chicago steel-rail, double-track branch from its main tracks at Parkside, is doing a large and increasing passenger business, and intends to cross the river, extending its line south and east until it again reaches its main line, and has constructed a fifth and sixth track from Grand Crossing to Forty-third Street on its main line. The Nickel Plate has joined the Lake Shore at Grand Crossing, crossing the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne, and expending \$50,000 for its right of way through the necessary three blocks. Its shops at Stony Island are completed and the machinery up. The Calumet River Railway Company, the Calumet Bridge & Railroad Company, the Ewing Avenue Horse Railway Company, and the Inter-State Railway & Transfer Company have been organized. The first is a line in the interest of the Pennsylvania company designed to run from South Chicago to Globe station on the Pan Handle; the second is in the interest of the Calumet & Chicago Canal and Dock Company, to gain access to the coal station at South Chicago; the third is a street car line connecting the east and west sides of South Chicago with a branch to Cummings; and the last is organized to obtain valuable franchises to sell to other roads wishing to enter South Chicago.

#### SOUTH CHICAGO BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

**THOMAS D. AVANN**, undertaker and embalmer, also dealer in undertaker's goods, came to South Chicago in 1880 and engaged in book-keeping for A. R. Beck & Co., lumber dealers, continuing in that capacity until December, 1882, when he began business as undertaker, etc. He was born in Albany, N. Y., February 23, 1850, and was raised and educated there. He spent two years in the lumber business in Canada. In his native city he was a book-keeper by profession. He is a member of the Masonic Order, Royal Arch Masons, I. O. O. F., Royal Arcanum, and Knights of Pythias. In 1871 he married Miss Maggie E. Wilson, of Albany, N. Y. They have three children—Lillian M., Mabel L. and Miriam C. Mr. Avann is also book-keeper and secretary of the South Chicago Building and Loan Association.

**REV. M. W. BARTH**, Catholic priest, now in charge and pastor of St. Peter's and St. Paul's Church (German congregation) at South Chicago, was born in Prussia, Germany, April 28, 1851, coming with his parents to America the same year, and arriving in Chicago August 12. They lived in the city two years, then removed to Freeport, Ill., where he lived until 1870. At eighteen years of age he entered St. Francis Seminary, at Milwaukee, Wis., as a student in July, 1878, graduating therefrom. July 24, 1878, he was ordained to the holy ministry by Bishop Foley, of Chicago. He was then appointed assistant in St. Francis Church, Chicago, where he continued until April, 1882, when he took charge of the above Church.

**SAMUEL B. BENDELL**, nail plate shearer in the Irondale Rolling Mills, has charge of nine men, who shear and regulate the plates for the size and manufacture of nails. He is a native of Huntington County, Penn., born in 1835, and was raised and educated in West Virginia, where, after spending his school days, he engaged in manufacturing nails, which business he has since continued, removing to South Chicago in May, 1878. The manufacture of nails in West Virginia, when he first removed there, was a new industry in that State, as there were only sixteen nail machines there in operation. Wheeling is now one of the greatest nail manufacturing cities in the world. Mr. Bendell is a member

of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, Chicago; Bendell Chapter, No. 7; Ohio Lodge, No. 1, of Wheeling, W. Va.; Calumet Council, No. 569, South Chicago; master of Triluminar Lodge, U. D., A. F. & A. M., and a mutual benefit association of Columbus, Ohio. He is now president of the South Chicago Board of Education. In 1860 he married Miss Elizabeth Lanning, of Wheeling, W. Va.

**JAMES BEYNON**, firm of Beynon & Co., dealers in coal, wood, lime, brick, cement, etc. They began business in February, 1882, employ six men and run four delivery wagons. Their store-room capacity is 1,500 tons of coal. In 1883 their sales exceeded \$52,000. Mr. Beynon was born in Wales January 27, 1833. He was reared in the manufacture of iron and steel, and came to the United States in 1867, settling in Cleveland, Ohio, where he was superintendent of the Phoenix Iron Works until 1873, when he went to St. Louis, Mo., and took charge of the Vulcan Iron Works for three and one-half years; thence removed to Bellville, Ill., where for two years he was superintendent of the Bellville Nail Company's works, and in 1878 came to Irondale, Cook County, and took charge of Brown's Mills. In 1880 and 1881 he engaged in the building of the North Chicago Rolling Mills at South Chicago. In February, 1882, he embarked in his present business. He was Supervisor of Hyde Park Township the same year. In 1854 he married Miss Margaret Bowen, a native of Wales. They have two daughters and two sons—Rosie, Lizzie, Alfred and John. Mr. Beynon is a member of the Knights of Honor of Grand Crossing, Ill.

**JOHN P. BLOOM**, traffic manager, has charge of all freight received and shipped from the North Chicago Rolling-Mill yards at South Chicago. Of this department, in which there are from two hundred and fifty to two hundred and eighty men employed, Mr. Bloom took charge April 1, 1883. He came to South Chicago April 19, 1880, and went into the employment of the above company as timekeeper; from that position he was promoted to dock-master, and from the latter to his present position. He was born at Kenosha, Wis., in 1840, and was principally raised at Waukegan, Ill. At St. Joseph, Mich., in 1860, he married Miss Clara C. Moulton, a native of Chicago. They have four children—Martha J. (now married to Mr. E. J. Dooley, of South Chicago), Mary L., Anna M. and John C. January 2, 1863, he enlisted in the First Michigan Heavy Artillery, participating in all the actions of his command; he was mustered out June 11, 1865. January 1, 1872, he removed to Chicago, where he entered the employment of the North Chicago Rolling Mill Company.

**CHARLES BRAND**, of Brand & Hummel, proprietors of the South Chicago Brewery, was born in Germany February 21, 1856. Coming to America in 1872, he worked a year in Toledo, Ohio, in a brewery, and the next year came to Chicago and engaged in the same occupation for some time. Thence he went to Blue Island, where he followed the same until 1878, when he became a member of the firm of Bush & Brand, continuing until the summer of 1882. At that time he removed to South Chicago, where the firm of Brand & Hummel was formed. The brewery they erected is 76x150, the front three stories high, the rest two stories high in the center. The manufacturing capacity is 6,000 barrels of beer per annum, and has a storage capacity of 1,700 tons for ice. They paid out in erecting the brewery, and for fixtures, \$35,000, employ fifteen men in the business, and pay out annually for material \$35,000, and for help \$9,000. Mr. Brand is a member of Calumet Lodge, No. 716, I. O. O. F., of Blue Island. In 1881 he married Miss Sophia Foss, born at Blue Island. They have one daughter, Phillipena.

**MRS. ELLA BRANIGAN**, proprietress of the South Chicago Exchange Hotel. Mrs. Branigan rebuilt this hotel in 1880, and opened it to the public September 1 of the same year. It was formerly a Catholic church, originally owned by a Dr. McMullen of Chicago. It is 25x85 feet in area, two stories high, and contains twenty-nine rooms, with a capacity for forty guests. Mrs. Branigan for some time did the largest business of any hotel in South Chicago. She was born in County Oxford, Ontario, October 9, 1837, and was reared there. In 1871 she was married to Mr. Patrick Branigan, of Detroit, Mich., who is a steamboat steward. By a former marriage Mrs. Branigan has four children—James W., Mary E., Charles E. and Rose A. She and family are members of St. Patrick's Church, and she is a member of the Altar Society of the same.

**JACOB BREMER**, real estate and general fire insurance agent, Justice of the Peace and notary public, came to South Chicago in 1873 and engaged in the real estate and insurance business. He is now serving his second term as Justice of the Peace, and is a director and treasurer of the South Chicago Publishing Company, publishers of the South Chicago Daily Independent, and director and secretary of the Colehour Building & Loan Association. He was born in Germany February 24, 1852, and the same year his parents immigrated to America and settled in Chicago, where he was raised and educated. In 1883 Mr. Bremer married Miss Anna B. E. McMannus, of Montreal, Canada.