

HISTORY
OF
COOK COUNTY
ILLINOIS.

FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT TIME.

COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME.

BY A. T. ANDREAS.

CHICAGO:
A. T. ANDREAS, PUBLISHER.

1884.

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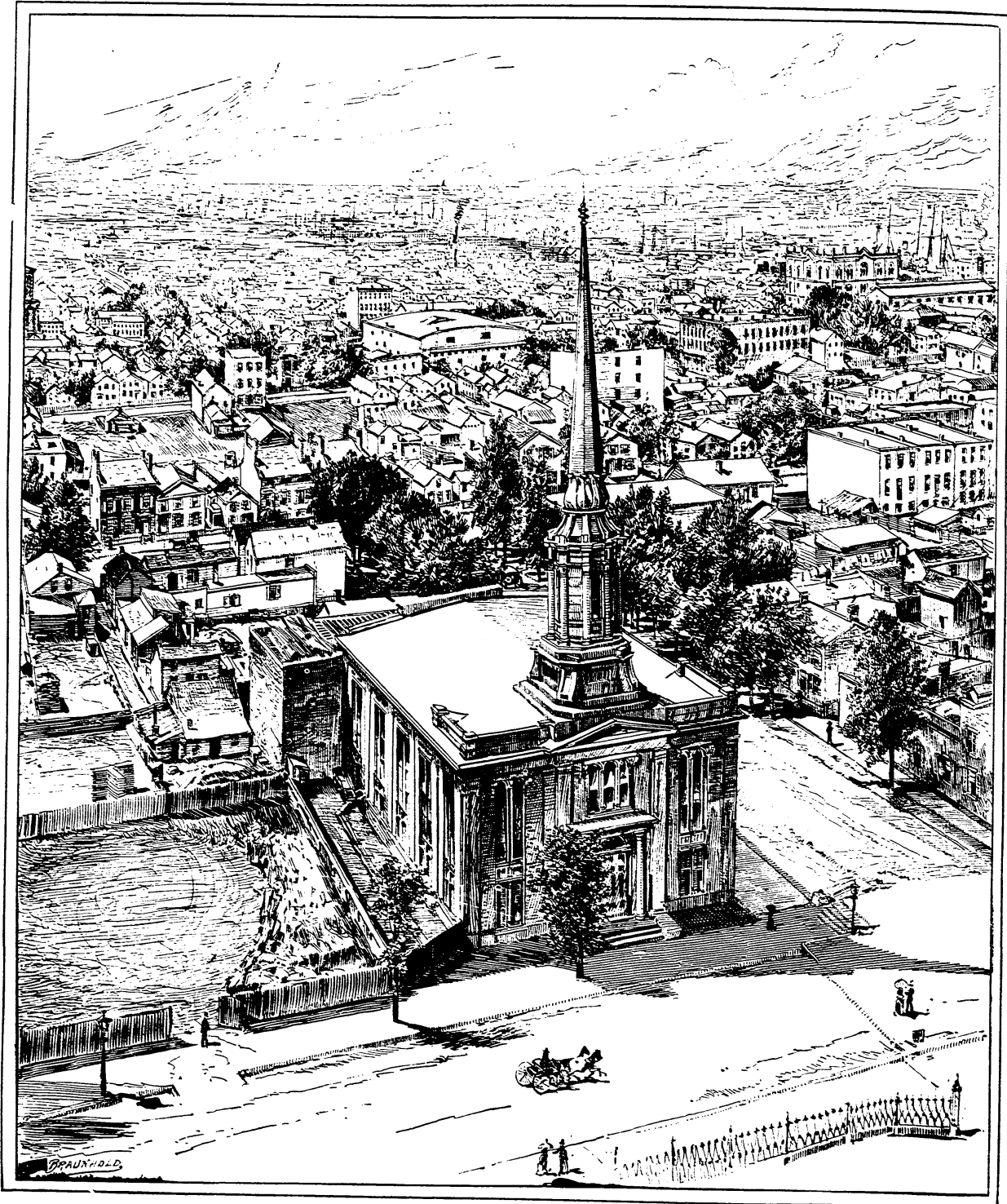
A. T. ANDREAS.

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CHICAGO IN 1857. (VIEW FROM THE COURT-HOUSE, LOOKING SOUTHWEST.)

HISTORY OF HYDE PARK.

BOUNDARIES AND EXTENT.—The act of incorporation, approved February 20, 1861, separated the town of Hyde Park from the town of Lake, and made the town of Hyde Park to comprise: all of fractional Sections 2, 11, 12, 13, 24; the east half of Sections 3, 10, 15, 22, 27, 34; all of Sections 14, 23, 25, 26, 35, 36, in Township 38 north, Range 14 east; also fractional Sections, 19, 29, 30, 32 and Section 31, all in Township 38 north, Range 15 east; any of the territory "herein described" that heretofore formed part of the town of Lake, forms no part thereof by this act, etc. This territory was the district bounded by Thirty-ninth Street on the north; by Grand Boulevard, or South Park Avenue, on the west; by Lake Michigan on the east, and by Eighty-seventh Street on the south. Under the amended charter of March 5, 1867, the town of Hyde Park embraced all that part of Township 38 north, Range 14 east, lying east of the west line of Sections 3, 10, 15, 22, 27, 34; all of Township 38 north, Range 15 east; also all that part of Township 37 north, Range 14 east, lying east of the west line of Sections 3, 10, 15, 22, 27, 34; also all of Township 37 north, Range 15 east. This made the eastern boundary Lake Michigan and the State line of Indiana; the northern, Thirty-ninth Street; the southern, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, and the Indian boundary line; the western, State Street and the west line of Sections 27 and 34. This act was, however, repealed March 26, 1869, but a new act of the same date specified the same boundaries. By an ordinance of the village of Hyde Park, approved June 1, 1874, the following territory was annexed to the village: Commencing at the intersection of the Indian boundary line with the west line of Section 27, south of the Indian boundary line, thence running southwesterly along and binding by said Indian boundary line, to its intersection with the west line of said Section 27, north of the Indian boundary line; thence south to the center of said Calumet River, thence easterly and southerly along and binding by the center of said Calumet River to its intersection with the north line of Section 33, in said township; thence easterly on said north line of said Section 33, to its intersection with the east line of the Illinois Central Railroad Company's right of way to the center of the Calumet River; thence easterly along, and binding by said center line of said Calumet River, to the west line of Section 34, in said Township 37; and thence north along said west line of Section 34, and the aforesaid west line of Section 27, south of the Indian boundary line to the place of beginning: all in Township 37 north, Range 14 east. This made the village of Hyde Park include all that territory bounded by Thirty-ninth Street on the north, Lake Michigan and the Indiana State line on the east; State Street to the Calumet River, then the Calumet to the center line of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street extended, then the eastern line of the Illinois Central Railroad Company's right of way to the Calumet River,

then Indiana Avenue to One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street; and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, and the Calumet River, from Indiana Avenue to the Illinois Central Railroad bridge on the south.

GOVERNMENT.—The government of Hyde Park was at first merged in that of the town of Lake, and a joint commission was the regnant power. But upon February 20, 1861, the town of Hyde Park was incorporated by act of the Legislature, and on April 2, 1861, the first town meeting was held at the railroad station of the Illinois Central Railroad, known as Hyde Park station, which then stood east of the track, and about on the north line of Fifty-third Street, for the purpose of electing officers. Of this meeting Erastus S. Williams was elected chairman *pro tem.*; Warren S. Bogue was chosen moderator, and Abraham Bockee was chosen clerk *pro tem.*; to Bogue and Bockee the oaths were administered by Henry Brooks, a notary public, and the clerk proclaimed the ballots open. Levi Blackwell was chosen Overseer of Highways, and it was resolved that there be but one Pound in the town, and that situated at Woodlawn, as near the railroad station as practicable. The polls were closed at 6:45 P. M., and the following were found to have been voted for:

<i>For Supervisor:</i>	
Paul Cornell.....	70
John McGlashan.....	1
<i>Town Clerk:</i>	
Hassan A. Hopkins.....	71
<i>Collector:</i>	
George W. Waite.....	71
<i>Commissioners of Highways:</i>	
Prentice Law.....	71
John Middleton.....	71
Frederick Bosworth.....	67
P. Saunders.....	4
<i>Constables:</i>	
Alexander Brown.....	71
Liborius Goldhart.....	71
<i>Justices of the Peace:</i>	
Chauncey Stickney.....	71
Samuel Brookes.....	71
<i>Pound Master:</i>	
Frederick Rohn.....	64
Joseph Weeth.....	6

The officers elected were: Paul Cornell, George W. Waite, Hassan A. Hopkins, Prentice Law, John Middleton, Frederick Bosworth, Alexander Brown,* Liborius Goldhart, Chauncey Stickney, Samuel Brookes and Frederick Rohn; and at a meeting held upon April 9, 1861, Law drew the one-year commissioner-ship, Middleton the two-year, and Bosworth that for three years, and the said Highway Commissioners decided that there be three road-districts; District No. 1 to embrace the region bounded by Lake Michigan, what is now Grand Boulevard, the city limits and Fifty-fifth Street; District No. 2, by Stony Island Avenue, Grand Boulevard, Fifty-fifth and Eighty-seventh streets; District No. 3, by Stony Island Ave-

* February 10, 1862, Patrick Saunders was appointed Constable, vice Brown who removed from town.

nue, Fifty-fifth and Eighty-seventh streets and Lake Michigan; the limits of the town being Grand Boulevard, Eighty-seventh Street, Thirty-ninth Street and Lake Michigan. The poll tax list for each of these districts will give the best data of the inhabitants of Hyde Park at that period.

District No. 1.—Hassan A. Hopkins, Henry Brookes, Samuel Brookes, E. S. Williams, J. W. Merrill, F. W. Brookes, J. W. Boswell, Chauncey Stickney, James McEwen, W. S. Bogue, George W. Waite, George Van Valkenburgh, George P. Shipman, John Middleton, Paul Cornell, Hamilton Bogue, P. T. Sherman, S. C. P. Bogue, David Stuart, S. K. Dawley, Malcolm Packard, G. W. Perkins, H. N. Hibbard, Patrick Ryan, Richard Saunders, Thomas Doyno, John McGlashen, W. P. Dickenson, J. P. Seward, Caleb Goodwin, Jacob Bockee, C. B. Waite, Thomas M. Turley, Patrick Saunders, J. S. Edwards, J. A. Kennicott, H. O. Stone, — Bailey, Charles Hitchcock, Joseph Seward, Mr. Curtas, P. Merrihew, Charles Cleaver, Edward Towl, Thomas Butters, Thomas Maddy, — Brenan.

District No. 2.—Prentis Law, William R. Sliter (Sluyter), A. J. Downs, Alexander Brown, John Gaffield, John Tanner, Hiram Bush, Charles Everett, Frank Everett, John Pike, Henry F. Wright, James Wadsworth, S. H. Downs, Jacob Miller, Joseph Wright, Levi Moody, Levi Patterson, T. Rernsdle, H. Rernsdle.

District No. 3.—C. B. Phillips, Michael Purcell, John Blackwell, Levi Blackwell, F. Rohn, John Kitchen, D. Kersler, George Herschman, Alexander Nelson, Christian Scrip, John Ryan, Edward Scanten, Anton Herzchman, John Montgomery, — Fox.

The following tables exhibit the town officers elected for the several years specified:

OFFICERS.

1862.—Elected: Paul Cornell, supervisor; George W. Waite, town clerk; John McGlashen, assessor; Charles H. Atkins, collector; John W. Merrill, pound master; P. E. Merrihew, overseer of the poor; commissioners of highways—Frederick Bosworth, one year; John Middleton, two years; Prentis Law, three years; Malcolm Packard, constable. Overseers of highways appointed: John McGlashen, District No. 1; William R. Sluyter, District No. 2; Levi Blackwell, District No. 3.

1863.—Elected: Paul Cornell, supervisor; H. A. Hopkins, town clerk; John McGlashen, assessor; Chauncey Stickney, town collector; Phineas E. Merrihue, overseer of the poor; Frederick Bosworth, commissioner of highways; J. W. Merrill, constable. Overseers of highways appointed: J. W. Merrill, District No. 1; Carlton Drake, District No. 2; Ferdinand Rohn, District No. 3.

1864.—Elected: John McGlashen, supervisor; Henry C. Work, town clerk; George W. Waite, assessor; Frederick Bosworth, town collector; Levi Blackwell, commissioner of highways; James Wadsworth, overseer of poor. Overseers of highways appointed: J. W. Merrill, District No. 1; S. H. Downs, District No. 2; John Rohn, District No. 3; William Trutter, pound master.

1865.—Elected: John A. Jameson, supervisor; Henry C. Work, town clerk; George W. Waite, assessor; William R. Sluyter, collector; James Wadsworth, road commissioner. Overseers of highways appointed: Bruno Gantzell, District No. 1; Adam Neeb, District No. 2; John Taber, District No. 3.

1866.—Elected: Hiram M. Higgins, supervisor; Henry C. Work, town clerk; George W. Waite, assessor;

William R. Sluyter,* collector; Frederick Bosworth, commissioner of highways; Asahel Otis and Ithael S. Richardson, justices of the peace; Alexander Nelson and Adam Niep, constables. Overseer of highway appointed, Levi Blackwell.

1867.—Elected: Hiram M. Higgins, supervisor; George M. Bogue, town clerk; George W. Waite, assessor; Enos S. Brown, collector; Levi Blackwell, commissioner of highways; Edward Maud, constable. Overseer of highways appointed, Levi Blackwell.

Upon April 8, 1867, the first meeting of the board of trustees under the amended town charter was held, whereat were present: Hiram M. Higgins, supervisor; George W. Waite, assessor; Enos S. Brown, collector; and James Wadsworth and Levi Blackwell, the two latter becoming members of the board by virtue of section three of the amended charter, which provides that, together with the supervisor, collector and assessor, the two commissioners of highways having the longest and shortest term shall constitute the board of trustees until the next annual town meeting. Upon April 22, 1867, the office of superintendent of public works was created and George W. Waite was appointed.† On May 13, 1867, the position of corporation counsel was made, and James P. Root appointed thereto; on June 3, 1867, the office was abolished.

1868.—Hiram M. Higgins, supervisor; George M. Bogue, town clerk; George W. Waite, assessor; James H. Ely, collector; John D. Wright, constable; trustees, F. P. Van Wyck, one year; C. M. Cady (president), one year; Elam G. Clark, two years; Michael Doyle, two years.

1869.—Norman C. Perkins, supervisor; George W. Waite, assessor; James H. Ely, collector; R. H. Middleton, town clerk; John D. Wright and Abram Kleinman, constables. Trustees: C. M. Cady, (president), S. A. Downer; Clark and Doyle held over.‡

1870.—George W. Waite, supervisor; Joseph H. Gray, assessor; Hiram Vanderbelt, collector; R. S. Thompson, town clerk; George M. Bogue, treasurer; Guy C. Sampson, A. Otis, James Bennett, Garrett De Young, Justices of the Peace; Noble Hilliard, John Fogerty, George Quitty, constables. Trustees:§ H. B. Lewis, two years; S. P. Farrington, two years; W. B. Smith, one year; C. M. Hardy, two years.

1871.—George W. Waite, supervisor; Joseph H. Gray, assessor; James H. Ely, collector; George M. Bogue, treasurer; Richard S. Thompson, town clerk; Patrick F. Ryan, John Fogerty, Cornelius Kniper, constables. Trustees:¶ C. M. Cady (president), A. D. Waldron, E. G. Clark, Michael Doyle.

1872.—Lucius G. Fisher, supervisor; Charles L. Waite, assessor; James H. Ely, collector; George M. Bogue, treasurer; Richard S. Thompson, town clerk; Charles E. Rees and William B. Sinclair, justices of the peace. Trustees:¶¶ John F. Barney, William E. Hale, Hiram Vanderbelt, Lester Bradner, Jr.

1873.—The above remained in office until April 1, 1873, when the election was held, resulting as follows:

* The office became vacant by death of Mr. Sluyter, February 5, 1866, and Enos S. Brown was appointed by Board of Appointment to fill unexpired term; and John H. Curtis and Levi W. Moody were appointed Constables in lieu of Nelson and Niep, who failed to qualify.

† George W. Waite resigned this office December 1, 1865.

‡ The supervisor, collector and assessor were ex-officio members of board. § The Board of Trustees for 1870 were: C. M. Cady, president; S. P. Farrington, Elam G. Clark, C. M. Hardy, S. A. Downer, H. B. Lewis, Michael Doyle, W. R. Smith and George W. Waite, ex-officio members.

¶ The Board of Trustees for 1871 were: C. M. Cady, president; Michael Doyle, S. P. Farrington, C. M. Hardy, H. B. Lewis, A. D. Waldron, C. G. Clark and George W. Waite, ex-officio members.

¶¶ These Trustees and those of the election of 1870 formed the board for 1872, with Lucius G. Fisher, ex-officio member, and formed the first board of Village Trustees, remaining in power until 1873.

1873-74.—Eugene C. Long, supervisor; Joseph H. Gray, assessor; James H. Ely, collector; Charles E. Pope, town clerk; George L. Ford, Daniel H. Horne, Martin Hoogbruin,* Charles E. Rees,† justices of the peace; Cornelius Kuyper,‡ Patrick F. Ryan, John P. Reis and John Fogarty, constables. Asa D. Waldron was appointed treasurer. Upon June 3, 1874, John H. Murphy was appointed constable, vice Kuyper, resigned.

1874-75.—Eugene C. Long, supervisor; Joseph H. Gray, assessor; James H. Ely, collector; Charles E. Pope, town clerk; John S. Ritchie and Thomas F. Doyle, justices of the peace.

1875-76.—William Hudson, supervisor; Hugh Maher, assessor; James H. Ely, collector; J. G. Hamilton, town clerk.

1876-77.—William Hudson, supervisor; Michael Doyle, collector; Hugh Maher, assessor; Martin J. Russell, town clerk.

1877-78.—William Hudson, supervisor; James G. Hamilton, collector; Martin J. Russell, town clerk; Hugh Maher, assessor; Bruno Ganzell, George L. Ford, Christian Schaffer,§ John L. Marsh, John S. Ritchie, justices of the peace; Henry Lynch, Thomas Roney, John P. Reis, Peter Steenbergen, Peter Landburg, constables.

1878-79.—Hugh Maher, assessor; Asahel Pierce, collector; Martin J. Russell, town clerk; William Hudson, supervisor.

1879-80.—Hugh Maher, assessor; Asahel Pierce, collector; Martin J. Russell, town clerk; William Hudson, supervisor.¶

1880-81.—Charles E. Rees, supervisor; Frank S. Blair, town clerk; James G. Hamilton, collector; Hugh Maher, assessor; Peter Schmidt, constable.

1881-82.—Charles E. Rees, supervisor; William L. Church, Jr., town clerk (elected by one thousand two hundred and seventy-five votes, a majority of one over his opponent, William G. Beale); James G. Hamilton, collector; Hugh Maher, assessor; Jacob Bremer, George L. Ford, John L. Marsh, Thomas Goodwillie, justices of the peace; Nels Paulson, Peter Steenberger, Nelson G. Meyers, Edward Broad, D. L. Carmichael, constables.

1882-83.—Edward W. Henricks, town clerk; Hugh Maher, assessor; George H. Waite, collector; James Beynon, supervisor.

1883-84.—E. T. Brookfield, supervisor; Edward W. Henricks, town clerk; Hugh Maher, assessor; George H. Waite, collector.

VILLAGE GOVERNMENT.—The question of adopting the village organization was voted upon at the election held August 10, 1872, and the following vote was polled: For village organization, two hundred and sixty-two, against village organization, one hundred and eighty-eight, votes. The decision being favorable thereunto, the village of Hyde Park was organized under the general incorporation law, approved April 10, 1872, under the charter dated August 13, 1872, this being the natal day of the village. The first board of Village Trustees were composed of the board of Town Trustees in office at the time of the organization of the village, and they were continued in office until the first village election of April 19, 1873. As will be seen from the list of town officers,

* Failed to qualify.

† Resigned March 25, 1874.

‡ Resigned May 2, 1874.

§ Resigned and Jacob Bremer appointed to fill unexpired term.

¶ Died February 22, 1880. Charles E. Rees chosen to serve unexpired term by the majority of the justices of the peace and the town clerk as an appointing board.

Cady, Waldron, Clark and Doyle held over from the 1870 election, and Barney, Hale, Van Der Belt, Bradner and Fisher were elected November 7, 1871.

VILLAGE OFFICERS—Organization until April 19, 1873. C. M. Cady, president; Lucius G. Fisher, supervisor and ex-officio member; John F. Barney, Lester Bradner, Jr., Elam G. Clark, Michael Doyle, William E. Hale, Hiram Van Der Belt, Asa D. Waldron, trustees; Richard S. Thompson, clerk.

1873-74.—C. M. Cady, president; John F. Barney, Michael Doyle, Horace R. Stebbins, Joseph F. Bonfield, William P. Gray, trustees; Charles E. Pope, clerk. In this year Daniel Healy was appointed superintendent of public works; Samuel G. Rhodes, engineer, and Richard S. Thompson, village attorney.

1874-75.—Joseph F. Bonfield, president; James Morgan, Merwin Church, Edmund E. Ryan, Samuel A. Downer, Samuel Faulkner, trustees; Charles E. Pope, clerk.

1875-76.—John R. Hoxie, president; John R. Bensley, Truman S. Gillett, Alexander R. Powell, John B. Calhoun, Charles D. Hewes, trustees; Jonah S. Scovel, clerk. Consider H. Willett was appointed village attorney, and Asa D. Waldron,* treasurer.

1876-77.†—John R. Bensley, president; Douglas S. Taylor, Martin Farrell, Peter Schlund, Alexander R. Powell, Hamilton B. Bogue, trustees; Martin J. Russell, clerk.

1877-78.—John R. Bensley, president; Abram Mitchell, Elam G. Clark, William H. Raynor, William E. Wheeler, Martin Farrell, trustees; Martin J. Russell, clerk. The office of village attorney was re-instituted this municipal year, and Consider H. Willett appointed thereto.

1878-79.—John I. Bennett, president; Silas F. Wright, Alexander R. Beck, George W. Green, Delonas W. Potter, Iru Coy, trustees; Martin J. Russell, clerk. Appointed this year were: James H. Bowen, comptroller; Christopher McLennan, engineer; Henry V. Freeman, attorney; P. F. Ryan, captain of police; G. A. Follansbee, treasurer.

1879-80.—John I. Bennett, president; Martin H. Foss, A. R. Beck, Horace R. Hobart, Thomas W. Johnstone, George L. Ford, trustees; Martin J. Russell, clerk. The appointees were Leander D. Condee, attorney; Joseph Snyder, captain of police; village hall assistant, Charles L. Norton; Oswell A. Bogue, comptroller; John A. Cole, engineer; W. H. D. Lewis, health officer; George Willard, treasurer.

1880-81.—Horace R. Hobart, president; George L. Ford,‡ Martin H. Foss,* Thomas W. Johnstone, Daniel A. Peirce, Frank M. Webster, trustees;¶ Frank S. Blaine, clerk. Appointees: Leander D. Condee, attorney; R. Z. Herrick, treasurer; Oswell A. Bogue, comptroller; Joseph Snyder, captain of police; Charles L. Norton, village hall assistant; George A. Follansbee, tax claim agent; Charles Bush, sealer of weights and measures; George H. Chapman, health officer; Thomas Davies, fire marshal; John A. Cole, engineer and superintendent of public works; W. B. Hamilton, assistant superintendent of public works.

1881-82.—Horace R. Hobart, president; Daniel A. Peirce, Frank M. Webster, Thomas W. Johnstone, James

* Law suits *con amore* are now pending in attempts to recover some \$120,000 deficiency in the late Mr. Waldron's accounts.

† At the village meeting of April 25, 1876, "in order to economize" the office of village attorney, village engineer, superintendent public works and captain of police were abolished.

‡ Also Water Commissioner.

§ Died February 7, 1881.

¶ Of these Hobart, Webster and Peirce drew two-year terms, the remainder one-year. Subsequent to this election, on April 20, 1880, but three trustees were elected, three holding over from the preceding election.

H. Bowen,* Samuel Pullman, trustees; William L. Church, Jr., clerk. Appointed: Leander D. Condee, attorney; Charles L. Norton, village hall assistant; Oswell A. Bogue, comptroller; George H. Chapman, village physician; Henry J. Goodrich, tax claim agent; Nicholas Hunt, captain of police; Christopher McLennan, engineer and superintendent of public works; John A. Cole, consulting engineer; George Phillips, sealer of weights and measures; William B. Hamilton, water inspector.

1882-83.—Henry J. Goodrich, president; George H. Leonard, Frank M. Webster (elected), Thomas W. Johnstone, Samuel Pullman, William M. Berry (hold over), trustees; Edward W. Henricks, clerk. Appointed: Leander D. Condee, attorney; William L. Church, comptroller; George Willard, treasurer; Christopher McLennan, engineer and superintendent of public works; Charles L. Norton, village hall assistant; George H. Waite, collector; Nicholas Hunt, captain of police; Charles E. Rees (elected), police magistrate; W. W. Stewart, prosecuting attorney; M. B. Arnold, health officer; Charles A. Pendleton, fire marshal; E. S. Hawley, tax claim agent; William H. Colehour, harbor master.†

1883-84.—George H. Leonard, president; Frank M. Webster, Henry J. Goodrich (hold over), Alexander R. Beck, Alvin C. Mason, George A. Follansbee, (elected) trustees; Edward W. Henricks, clerk; Charles E. Rees, police magistrate. Appointed: A. W. Green, attorney; Daniel A. Peirce, treasurer; Christopher McLennan, engineer and superintendent of public works; Charles L. Norton, comptroller; George H. Waite, collector; Nicholas Hunt, captain of police; M. B. Arnold, health officer; Charles A. Pendleton, fire marshal until July, 1883, when he resigned, and James Crapo was appointed; George Phillips, sealer of weights and measures.

POLITICAL.—Of the views of the inhabitants of Hyde Park as expressed at their election, their status is largely Republican; during their various projects for the enhancement of the town or village sometimes the rule has prevailed to vote for men not for measures; at other times the converse has been the case, but when exclusively partisan principles have been the questions under consideration, Republicanism has been largely manifested until the last two elections. In measures pertaining to the accession of business and property interests, the improvement of their natural advantages and conserving their rights, inherent and adventitious, the citizens of Hyde Park have been vigilant and farsighted; a public improvement had but to be demonstrated as a *bona fide* improvement, to meet with their hearty support; a corporation had but to tread upon their corporate or individual toes, under an alleged conferring of benefits, to meet with persistent and determined opposition. It is not to be supposed that in the magnitude of interests involved, in the vast amounts of real estate and monetary transactions, no individuals in authority have been benefited during the progress of improvements advocated by them that augmented public interest; it is not reasonable to imagine that an individual will entirely forget his private welfare in his efforts for the corporate weal; but the instances where private advancement has been allowed to dominate, irrespective of the public good, are extremely rare, and have usually been so distinctively marked as to leave no doubt of the cupidity, perhaps turpitude, of the

* Died May 1, 1881; William M. Berry elected to fill unexpired term.
† Position abolished.

enactor. The question of having a civic organization, for the district north of Eighty-seventh Street was agitated in 1881-82 and defeated.

POPULATION.—In 1851 the inhabitants of Hyde Park could have been conveniently carried in a street car without crowding; in 1861, taking the vote polled—seventy-one—as a basis, the number of inhabitants may be estimated at three hundred and fifty; in 1862, Mr. Horne states that there were about five hundred people residing in Hyde Park. The subjoined table will therefore show about the ratio of progress in the population of this village:

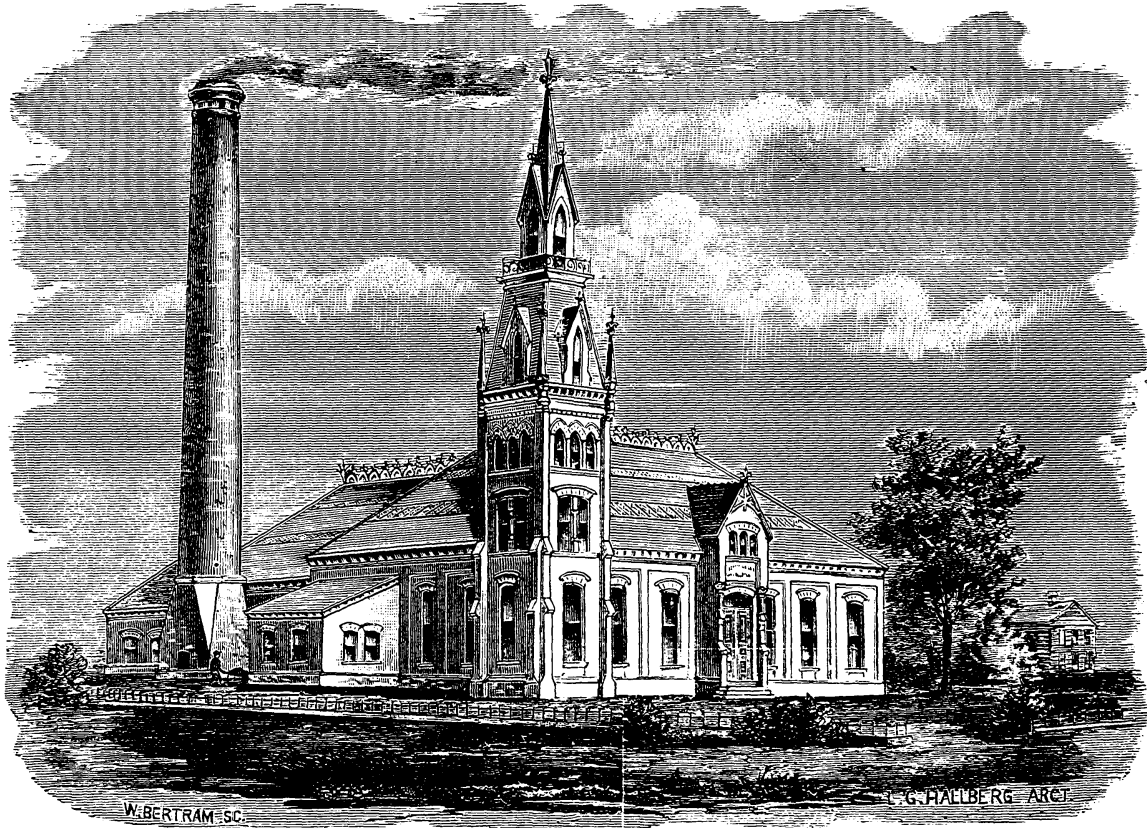
	VOTES POLLED.	POPULATION.
1861, April 2.....	71	350
1862, November 4.....	82	500
1870, Census.....	.....	3,644
1874, April 21.....	1,097	6,000
1877, April 17.....	1,535	10,000
1879, April 1.....	2,022	12,000
1880, Census.....	.....	15,724
1881, April 5.....	2,562	20,000
1882, April 4.....	2,717	25,000
1883, April 3.....	5,050	35,000
1884, (estimated).....	.....	45,000

The population of the hamlets of Hyde Park is determined by the census of 1880 to have been; South Chicago, 1,962; Colehour, 1,098; Irondale, 926; Roseland, 772; Kensington, 250; Riverdale, 635. The discrepancy of these figures to the inhabitants of some of these places now will readily be perceived; and arguing from this hypothesis, the estimate of 45,000 population in 1884, will be reasonable and warranted by statistical facts. One fair sample of the increment of population since the census of 1880, will give some idea of the phenomenal growth of the village. Kensington is represented by the census to have had two hundred and fifty inhabitants; the school census of July, 1883, polled one thousand two hundred and seventy-eight inhabitants.

POLICE.—Commensurate with the growth of the village has been the necessity for augmentation of the force requisite to preserve law and order, arrest evil-doers, and guard life and property. Alexander Brown and Liborius Goldhart, the first Constables, had sinecures in their positions, and the unfortunate who offended against the law in those days was secured in an old wooden lockup that formerly stood on the common between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, and so near the lake that it was washed away. The present jail is constructed upon approved detentive principles, and is adequate for the purposes for which jails are constructed. The first police magistrate was Charles E. Rees, commissioned May 8, 1874, and the first offender whose name appears on the village record in January, 1871, was James Rafferty, of Irish nationality, aged forty, habit Chicago; was fined, and paid \$10 for the luxury of being drunk. At this time Hyde Park had five policemen. Captain George W. Benford was the first captain of police of the village, commissioned January 21, 1871, and entered upon his duties January 28 of the same year, retaining the office until its abolishment on March 9, 1875; the office of sergeant of police then being supreme in the force, and this position P. F. Ryan filled. His autocracy lasted until November 20, 1875, when the office of captain was again created and Benford re-appointed; he re-entered on his duties December 1, 1875. Upon April 25, 1876, the office of captain was once more abolished, and Sergeant P. F. Ryan became the police dictator, holding that position until May, 1877, when he was appointed captain, which position he occupied until April 7, 1879, when he

resigned and Joseph Snyder was appointed captain, remaining therein until April, 1881, when Captain Nicholas Hunt was appointed. The places of detention comprise one at Hyde Park, one at South Chicago and one at Kensington. The force is composed of Captain Nicholas Hunt; Sergeants Owen Sheridan, Kensington; Richard Dunphy, Hyde Park; John Mergenthaler, South Chicago; Douglas Hogan, Oakland, with six station-keepers and thirty-one patrolmen, an average of one patrolman to one thousand people. The number of arrests from January 1, 1871, to October, 1883, were ten thousand five hundred, but an insignificant per centage of which was for serious offences. The present administration compares favorably with

wheel Babcock double-tank chemical engine. The hose carriages were placed in livery stables, and the boys who "ran wid der masheen" were the policemen. One of these carriages was kept at Oakland; the other at Hyde Park, and the expense attendant on their maintenance was \$60 per month; the livery-men furnishing horses and drivers. The chemical engine was placed at South Chicago and was handled by an organized company. On June 18, 1875, the Board of Trustees inaugurated measures for organizing a volunteer fire department, by selling the hose-carriages and purchasing three hand hose-carts and two double-horse hook and ladder trucks, with hose reels attached, and companies one, two and three were organized, with



VIEW OF HYDE PARK WATER WORKS.

those of the past, viewed from a financial standpoint: Fines collected in 1880-81, \$807.02; fines collected in 1881-82, \$3,151.00; fines collected in 1882-83, \$5,524.00; the years 1881-82-83 being those of Nicholas Hunt's administration. The service yet need some means of rapid transit between the patrolman and the various lock-ups, the ground to be watched by the patrolman being so extensive as to need his constant presence there; all sorts of depredations could be committed during his absence with a petty offender, conveying him to a place of detention, those places being so far from the beats of the officers.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Prior to 1873 the means of extinguishing fires were such as happened to be presented by an excited assemblage at the scene of the conflagration, and the general method of putting out a fire was to let it burn out and try and protect the neighboring buildings. In 1873, however, the Trustees purchased two four-wheel hose carriages and one four-

the names, Oakland Hose Company No. 1; Hyde Park Hose Company No. 2, and Protection Hose Company No. 3, the latter located at the corner of Fiftieth and State streets. The engine-houses were: of No. 1, a barn; of No. 2, a place that had formerly been a blacksmith shop; of No. 3, a barn.*

The various fire marshals who have held office since the inauguration of the department are: George Herbert, appointed May 1, 1875; A. D. Waldron, appointed August 1, 1875—Mr. Waldron had one assistant, Thomas Davies; Thomas Hogan, appointed June 10, 1878—he had two assistants; first, M. Haley; second, William Kirby; Thomas Davies, appointed June 11, 1879—he had one assistant, H. Hackenbrock; Charles A. Pendleton, appointed June 10, 1881; James L. Crapo, appointed June 2, 1883.

WATER SUPPLY.—The water consumed by the

* Fuller particulars of these, and companies subsequently organized, will be found in the narratives of the several specific settlements.

villagers was originally derived from the lake by means of water-carriers, who hawked it around the settlements for ten cents per barrel. This primitive method lasted until the erection of water works by the town of Hyde Park, which then supplied Hyde Park and the town of Lake. This method was maintained until August 1, 1882, when the Hyde Park water works were formally started and have since continued in successful operation. The dissolution of partnership in the old works was completed in the spring of 1882, by the sale, to the town of Lake, of the one-half interest owned by Hyde Park to them for \$48,000; the design and construction of the new works was committed to the care of John A. Cole, the consulting engineer of the village, and by him completed in July, 1882. The cost of erecting the new building was \$15,915; the cost for machinery \$43,843; and the cost of laying main from the works to Cottage Grove Avenue about \$62,800. The village likewise has the crib and inlet-pipe, the estimated value of which is \$15,000, making the value of the water works at their first operation about \$137,500, of which amount about \$70,000 is for building, grounds and machinery. The value of the whole water-work system, piping, etc., is estimated at about \$556,222.

A portion of the design—submitted by John A. Cole—of the new water works, and in view of the necessity of constructing a tunnel under the lake in the near future, was the sinking of four shafts to a depth of forty-two feet below the level of the lake, two of them being in the engine room of the water works, one near the corner of the water works of the town of Lake and another near the lake shore; connecting these three first mentioned wells is a tunnel one thousand feet long that comes to within twenty-five feet of the last mentioned well, and from thence is connected with the crib by one thousand six hundred feet of pipe, and by these wells and the inlet-pipe at the crib the water is syphoned into the tunnel. The shaft near the lake shore is the land extremity of the tunnel in course of construction, and when that is completed the intervening space of twenty-five feet will be tunneled and the wells connected.

The building wherein the pumping machinery, boilers, etc., are located, is on the southeast corner of Oglesby Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, with a frontage on the avenue of about two hundred and ninety-five feet, and with a depth of some one hundred and thirty-two feet. The engines are four and are thus described in the report of G. Howard-Ellers, late consulting and superintending engineer: "Horizontal, direct acting, compound, condensing, steam-jacketed engines, so constructed and arranged on their bed-plates and frames as to be capable of working together in pairs, with the duplex principle of valve-movement, or, by disconnecting the duplex mechanism, each engine can be operated separately, or as an independent pumping-machine by itself. The four low-pressure cylinders have diameters of forty inches, and similarly the four high-pressure cylinders have diameters of twenty inches, and hence the relative proportion of the respective areas of the steam-pistons are as four to one—both the latter and the pump-plungers having a stroke in common of thirty-six inches." In general terms it may be said that the design is after Worthington, the makers being the "Cope & Maxwell Manufacturing Company," of Hamilton, Ohio. Steam is supplied by four cylindrical boilers, of the return tubular pattern, each boiler having a diameter of sixty-

three inches, a length of sixteen feet, and containing fifty-eight tubes of four inches in diameter. The water furnished by these works since their inaugural operation has been as follows:

	Gallons.
August, 1882.....	62,757 910
September, 1882.....	55,268 648
October, 1882.....	59,315 339
November, 1882.....	42,084,023
December, 1882.....	48,434,742
January, 1883.....	53,993,374
February, 1883.....	54,989,132
March, 1883.....	61,024,518
April, 1883.....	56,991,300
May, 1883.....	55,231,370
June, 1883.....	62,271,575
July, 1883.....	76,387,136
August, 1883.....	87,323,312
September, 1883.....	74,462,477
October, 1883.....	59,824,548
Total.....	910,359,404

Making an average of 60,690,626 gallons pumped per month. The demand upon the water works engines is very much greater during the summer-months, when the extensive system of parks require a supply of water.

But still the objection was found to the means of obtaining water that was made in Chicago; impurity and an undue quantity of foreign substances in the water, and to obviate this detriment it was determined to excavate a tunnel under the lake. The contract for this work was awarded to John C. Robinson and Anderson Minor in November, 1882, the contract price being twenty-one dollars per lineal foot for the tunnel complete, and sixty-five dollars per vertical foot for the vertical shaft. The whole work of excavation and tunnelling is under the design, care and management of John A. Cole, consulting engineer.

Has the gentle, or ungentle, reader ever been into a tunnel under water? Let us accompany the general inspector, John Brayden Toohy, down to the termination of the work at present performed. This article upon which you have to sit is not a triumphal car, but a car whereon are put the materials used for the construction of the tunnel. It is wheeled along the rails on to an elevator in the mouth of a bricked well. This well is the vertical shaft, has an interior diameter of eight feet and its walls are composed of three and four rings of solid brick-work, laid up in hydraulic cement mortar, made of one part each of cement and sand. The descent upon the Crane elevator occupies but a few seconds and the voyageurs are on the base of the shaft, some sixty feet below its mouth, which base consists of a solid bed of concrete two feet thick, and this in turn, rests upon the bed rock, excavated and prepared for the purpose. From this shaft there is a western tunnel leading to beneath the water works and fifty feet in length, and the day when the reader is supposed to have made the descent—November 3, 1883—the eastern tunnel was driven one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three feet under the lake; the whole length of the tunnel being required to be five thousand feet. The horizontal tunnels are six feet and three inches perpendicularly and six feet laterally and are lined with brick masonry, four, three and two rings thick. A flooring is laid in the bottom of the tunnel and on this rails are spiked, and this tramway is the connecting link between the miners at one end of the tunnel and the elevator at the other; and over it are conveyed the clay removed in the process of excavating, and the bricks, cement, etc., used in making the tunnel proper.

The excavation is done by four miners and their attendants; the first gang of whom go in to work at 11 P. M. and drill three auger holes in which are placed dynamite cartridges, and the clay is then blasted; then the picks are used and a rough similitude of a tunnel made; then follow a gang at 5 A. M., who shape the tunnel and make it ready for the brick layers, who follow at 3 P. M. and brick-up the tunnel made in the clay by the two gangs who preceded them. This work proceeds at the rate, on an average, of twenty feet per diem and the tunnel is expected to be finished by about July 1, 1884, and to cost about a quarter of a million dollars. The tunneling is performed in a stratum of compact, tenacious, blue clay, and the intention is to have about twenty-five feet of this clay between the exterior of the brick tunnel and the bottom of the lake. During the work but little trouble has been experienced from springs of water in the clay, or sand-pockets; the largest of the latter being struck while working in the upper formation of clay, about August 9, 1883, and was one hundred and twenty-five feet long. When a cavity such as this is encountered it is filled up with brick and cement, so that there is no intervening space between the exterior of the tunnel and the surrounding clay; not for the purpose of keeping the clay from falling upon the tunnel, but to prevent the force of the water breaking the tunnel, because of there being no superincumbent mass of clay to re-enforce the resistance of the tunnel to pressure from the inside. Those who remember the hydrostatic paradox of our school-days will easily conceive that there is considerable pressure exerted by a column of water some sixty-five feet in height and with a diameter of eight feet. But all this time the reader has been jaculated through the brick tunnel, like a monster human pea in a Brobdignagian pea-shooter, by the propelling power of the inspector behind; and the traveler upon the car is constrained to "hunch" himself together to avoid being scalped by the long tube that extends along the roof of the tunnel, but which is plainly perceivable by means of the electric lights which illuminate the tunnel. The lights are of the Western Edison species, and miners wonder how it was possible to do without the incandescent light. This threatening tube, whose close proximity to the explorer suggested premature baldness, is the lungs of the tunnel; by its means the miners breathe, and because of its operation the air nearly two thousand feet under the lake is as pure and as fresh as needs be. This tube is connected with a strong exhaust fan in the upper world, and this fan sucks up the air out of the tunnel and fresh air moves down the shaft to replace it. "Nature abhors a vacuum," and the fan creates one; here is the present terminus of the tramway where the gnomes are working, put your hand before the tube of which mention has been made—quite a powerful suction! Prior to the introduction of the electric light into the tunnel oil lamps were used and the interior of this exhaust tube was found to be coated with oily soot, similar to the incrustation upon the interior of a stove pipe through which the smoke of soft coal fires has exuded. This fact not alone demonstrates the effectiveness of the means of ventilation; so thorough, that it collects the little particles of plumbago floating in the atmosphere; but likewise testifies to the evil effects of using oil-lamps in mines, for the lungs of the workmen must have just the same deposit as that upon the interior of the ventilating pipe. These workmen who are making mud-pies from the ceiling, walls and floor are the miners, and they are trimming

down the clay tunnel to the dimensions to be occupied by the exterior of the brick-work. The clay is placed upon a car, with side-boards and ends, and run through the tunnel onto the elevator and there is astounded by seeing the light from which it has been excluded for hundreds of years. The work proceeds rapidly and well; the officials representing the village speak highly of the thorough manner in which Messrs. Robinson and Minor perform their work, and the cheerful alacrity with which they respond to any unusual calls upon their workmen and material; the officials take pride in watching the work, the contractors take pride in having it supervised; consequently the tunnel is very apt to be an excellent one. The following are the officials at the water works: John A. Cole, consulting and superintending engineer; John Braydon Toohy, general inspector of work of tunnel; Louis L. Edwards, inspector of materials for tunnel. Mr. Toohy is on duty all the time watching the construction, and the materials used all pass under the inspection of Mr. Edwards. James Wallace, water inspector and tapper; George F. Morgan, water pipe inspector; Robert Hawkins, engineer in charge of the pumping station, and Joseph Pullman and A. O. Parker, assistant engineers. To distribute the water throughout the village there were, on May 1, 1883, the following lengths and sizes of pipe:

68,505 linear feet of 4 inch pipe.
 53,853 linear feet of 6 inch pipe.
 29,180 linear feet of 8 inch pipe.
 14,958 linear feet of 10 inch pipe.
 37,291 linear feet of 12 inch pipe.
 48,881 linear feet of 16 inch pipe.
 2,651 linear feet of 20 inch pipe.
 8,223 linear feet of 24 inch pipe.

Making 263,542 linear feet then composing the general water-service system of the village of Hyde Park, with provisional outlets at the same date of sixty-eight single, and two hundred and eighteen double, nozzle hydrants. The service is daily rendered more complete and effective, and new lines of piping are constantly being laid to meet the demands of the inhabitants.

HEALTH.—The salubrity of the village of Hyde Park can best be exhibited by the following extract from the report of Dr. M. B. Arnold, health officer: Annual death-rate for 1,000 inhabitants—1882-73, 14; 1881-82, 16.64; 1880-81, 18.45; 1879-80, 8.4.

TOWN AND VILLAGE ANNALS.—The first road viewed by the Commissioners, on April 9, 1861, and surveyed by Alex. Wolcott, was Sixty-seventh Street (Ogden Avenue) from the center of Section 22 east to the lake. The first claims against the town audited and allowed aggregated \$102.07; among them were accounts of C. Stickney and Paul Cornell, auditors, \$3 each; and Strong Wadsworth, fifteen days as assessor at \$1.50 per diem; listing, ninety-six days at ten cents; listing one hundred and six men under military law, \$1.06. November 5, 1861, at the second town meeting, held at the railroad depot, \$50 was decreed to be spent upon "the road leading from the house where George W. Waite now lives to the house owned by Judge Barron, near Dutch Settlement," and that \$50 be spent upon the road known as the Vincennes Road. The earliest sidewalk improvements receive mention in the proceedings of September 7, 1861, when Jacob Bockee, C. B. Waite and Charles H. Atkins were elected commissioners to make assessments on property by such improvements. Such improvements were: a four-foot wide sidewalk on the south end of

Block 21 across Jefferson (Avenue) and Adams (Washington Avenue) streets; the excavation of a ditch along Madison Street (Avenue), on both sides from Elm (Fifty-fifth) Street to Chestnut Street; thence northeast through the low land in Block 29 to the culvert corner of Oak (Fifty-third) and Adams (Washington Avenue) streets; the enlargement and deepening of ditches from said culvert to Jefferson (Avenue) Street and on the east side of Block 21 and enlarging and clearing out ditches on Washington Street (Hyde Park Avenue), on both sides of the railroad track, from Oak (Fifty-third) Street to Elm (Fifty-fifth) Street; also clearing out Cornell Street, from Oak to Elm, by grubbing out the brush and stumps and plowing furrows on each side of the street; also the erection of a small pier, or break-water, on the lake shore, about half-way between "the present piers," to protect the park from washing away, which was not accomplished.

On November 4, 1862, John McGlashen, E. S. Williams and P. Law were appointed a committee to purchase half an acre of ground for clay-bed, and the board of auditors were authorized to pledge the faith and credit of the town to the amount of \$100.

The first tax-levy was also for \$100, as follows: "Ordered therefore, that there be assessed on the real estate and personal property of the town of Hyde Park, the sum of one hundred dollars.

"Witness our hands this 3d day of September, 1861.

"PAUL CORNELL, Supervisor;
"H. A. HOPKINS, Town Clerk;
"C. STICKNEY, Justice of the Peace."

The first pound was ordered erected at or near the corner of Elm (Fifty-fifth) and Van Buren (Wood-lawn Avenue) streets, on November 3, 1863.* In March, 1865, the meetings of the Trustees were held at the house of John A. Jameson, but he having caused the erection of the building used as a high school, on Hyde Park Avenue and Fiftieth Street, was not re-elected Supervisor, and in December, 1865, it was resolved that the meetings should be held at the house of his successor. The meetings of the Trustees were at all sorts of places until January 1, 1876; when the Presbyterian Church trustees sold the church building to the village of Hyde Park, and they then met in the sanctuary. The building, and the south half of Lot 1, of the church subdivision of Lot 4, and the south half of Lot 3, in Block 19, cost the village \$10,000.

THE TURNPIKE ROAD.—On August 26, 1865, the town of Hyde Park was in a state of fermentation, and the citizens bubbled up in indignation meetings. A charter had been obtained for a turnpike road, with toll-gates; and it was apprehended that, under said charter, the only good road in the town would be seized and held by the Illinois & Indiana Turnpike Company. The citizens stated that they would cut down any toll-gate, or gates, that might be erected, and their opposition so persistent that the powers under the charter were never exercised. On June 1, 1868, permission was granted the Chicago & Calumet Horse & Dummy Railroad Company to lay lines, and operate horse or dummy cars.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.—On September 20, 1869, the election districts were defined as follows: No. 1, bounded by south line of Chicago, Lake Michigan,

township line between Townships 37 and 38 north, Ranges 14 and 15, and by west line of town. No. 2, bounded by south line of Township 38 north, Ranges 14 and 15; east by Lake Michigan and State line of Indiana; south by south line of Hyde Park; west, by line commencing at intersection of south line of town with Calumet River, thence along center of river to outlet of Calumet Lake, thence along the center of said outlet to Calumet Lake, thence northerly along the shore of said lake to the section line between Sections 11 and 12, Township 37 north, Range 14, thence north between said sections to the northwest corner of Section 1, Township 37 north, Range 14. No. 3 comprised all of Hyde Park not included above, and the voting places were: No. 1, station house in Hyde Park, intersection of Oak Street with Illinois Central Railroad; No. 2, school-house at Ainsworth station; No. 3, school-house in Section 15, Township 37 north, Range 14 east.

THE TOWN OF HYDE PARK at this time was bounded on the north by Chicago; on the east by Lake Michigan and State of Indiana; on the south by the town of Thornton, and on the west by the towns of Calumet and Lake. In 1870, some lots were sold at public vendue, that were bought by the town for clay-bed in 1866. The price paid was \$3,075, the price realized \$31,376.50, one-third cash, and the balance in one and two years. A real estate investment realizing one thousand and twenty per cent inside of five years. In this year also, the Hyde Park Gas & Coke Company petitioned for permission to lay mains, etc. Such permission was given the Hyde Park Gas Company in June 17, 1871. Subsequent to this date the annals of Hyde Park became localized; the advantages accruing to special portions of the gigantic village will be found annotated in their individual history, and the ramifications of the legislation centered in the town and village hall can only be accurately dissected by the anatomical historiographer as individual nerves in their local centers, not as ganglia centered in a corporate history.

FINANCIAL.—The first exhibit on file is one showing the general town tax for Hyde Park, for the year 1863, by J. Rehm, County Treasurer, as follows:

Total valuation . . . \$193,924	Total amount tax . . . \$968 82
Valuation railroad 28,795	Railroad tax 143 98

Total \$222,719	..... \$112 80
Paid by Town Collector including commissions . . .	\$340 79
Error and abatements	9 08
Advertising lots on which judgment was refused . .	50
Treasurer's commission	38 15
Paid by Treasurer	724 28

Twenty cents on \$100 makes on \$222,719	\$445 44
Deduct proportion of commissions and abatements	28 20

Amount \$417 16

The valuation of real property in the town of Hyde Park for six years thereafter was as follows:

1864, \$50,000; 1865, \$75,000; 1866, \$125,000; 1867, \$500,000; 1868, \$1,500,000; 1869, \$2,500,000. In 1870 the Town Assessors valuation of real estate was \$2,920,879, and of personal property \$100,093, as follows: horses, \$18,275; cows, \$8,210; hogs, \$128; carriages, wagons, etc., \$6,675; watches and clocks, \$2,725; pianos, \$5,800; merchandise, \$4,875; unenumerated property, \$53,405.

The cash receipts in 1869 were: \$85,705.28, and the disbursements \$69,520.98; in 1870 the receipts were: \$62,331.59, and disbursements, \$43,105.71.

* Volumes three and four of the Town Records were destroyed in the Chicago fire. Many courtesies were received from Messrs. C. L. Norton, F. F. Bennett and J. G. Flynn, of the Village Hall, by the collaborator, while compiling official data.

† The church building was leased by the board for some time at \$500 per annum.

Prior to 1878, however, the accounts were kept in a diluted condition, seem never to have been settled, consequently determinate figures are hard to exhibit. But James H. Bowen, as comptroller, submitted the liabilities as \$674,408.29, and assets, \$662,776.97 for the year 1877-78.

From this and subsequent reports can be deduced the following statement:

	ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.
1877-78.....	\$662,776 97	.....	\$674,408 29
1878-79.....	585,954 59	.....	585,568 27
1879-80.....	487,751 56	.....	500,669 01
1880-81.....	553,460 07	.....	466,873 09
1881-82.....	483,271 00	.....	438,334 72

In 1877-78 the bonds outstanding were \$599,000; in 1883 the amount uncanceled was \$413,000.

	RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.
1880-81.....	\$321,469 02	.....	\$218,235 67
1881-82.....	521,837 87	.....	403,718 32
1882-83.....	550,163 39	.....	446,932 12

The annual appropriations have been as follows: 1873, \$78,000; 1874, \$95,200; 1875, \$113,600; 1876, \$152,162.50; 1877, \$224,439; 1878, \$145,576.32; 1879, \$129,700; 1880, \$136,200; 1881, 140,300; 1882, \$150,687.64; these appropriations being made in the years specified, and extended to the end of the fiscal year that terminates in the year succeeding that given. As an intelligible resumé of this inadequate financial statement, it may be stated, that the bonds of Hyde Park are held at a high premium, and those consider themselves unfortunate, when by lot it is decided that their bonds shall be redeemed; and the rate of taxation in Hyde Park does not exceed one per cent on actual value for State, county and village taxes.

HYDE PARK VILLAGE.

As a summary of the *locus in situ* it may be stated that Hyde Park is a municipal corporation, commencing at the Chicago city limits, and extending southward nearly thirteen miles, and having a varying width of from one and a half miles to five miles, with an area of some forty-eight square miles. It contains about twenty-three distinct settlements, or hamlets, with their own business centers, churches, public and private schools and social organizations. It contains a population of some thirty-five thousand people, nine post-offices, some twelve lines of railroads, eight million dollars worth of parks, boulevards and walks, a harbor and navigable river, and possibilities that are only bounded by its territorial extent. Constant incursions of vast manufacturing interests and industries, only act as additional evidences of the capabilities of Hyde Park.

OAKLAND.

Charles Cleaver, the eponym of Cleaverville, or Oakland, built a house, in 1853, on the property laying between Oakwood Avenue, Brook Street (so called by Mr. Cleaver because of a brook that ran there), Cedar and Elm streets; the house has since been enlarged and divided, but its integral part remains at the residence, 3938 Ellis Avenue. This house was built subsequent to his removal from the house he occupied where Standard Hall is now situated,—corner of Thirteenth Street and Michigan Avenue—and was built there because of its contiguity to the soap and rendering works, which Mr. Cleaver erected in 1851, near the foot of Thirty-eighth Street. This house was the nucleus around which clustered the settlement of

Cleaverville, and the embryonic germ out of which sprang the favorite suburban residence region of Chicago. At this period, March, 1851, Mr. Cleaver states there were only a few fishermen and wood choppers, and there were but four or five houses south of Twelfth Street. Mr. Cleaver bought twenty-two and a half acres from Samuel Ellis—who at that time lived at the southwest corner of Lake Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, and kept tavern near the site of the Douglas monument—and then bought 71²/₁₀₀ acres of Henry and Loring Graves; this property forming Cleaverville. Here Mr. Cleaver erected numerous houses for his workmen, spending sixty thousand dollars in one year for building purposes, and in 1854 found it necessary to build a meeting-house, that was used as a school on week-days and a church on Sunday. This building was the first church in Hyde Park and the first church built south of Van Buren Street, and between that street and the Indiana State line. On July 1, 1851, a sort of immature jubilee was held on the Illinois Central, by Mr. Hammond, the superintendent, who took an engine and car and about seventy-five people and went to Mr. Cleaver's place and picnicked. To the Illinois Central Railroad Company Mr. Cleaver paid \$3,800 per annum to get them to run trains to Cleaverville; along that same line now, fifty-eight suburban trains are ran daily. In 1857 the property mentioned was platted and laid out as Cleaverville, the plat being recorded as document Number 7,448, in Book 143 of Maps, page 99, on October 4, 1858. The map was entitled "Cleaverville, being the north part of fractional Section 2, Township 38 north, Range 14 east, and the south part of south fractional Section 35, Township 39 north, Range 14 east, of 3d P. M." Charles Cleaver was born at Kensington Common, London, England, on July 21, 1814, during the visit of the three emperors in that city, after Napoleon's abdication at Fontainebleau; and attended the semi-military academy of H. O. Stone at Bexley for seven years. Mr. Cleaver left London on January 18, 1833, and arrived in New York March 13, 1833; and had to wait in that city until April 22, for the canal to open. He left Buffalo August 26, arrived in Chicago October 23, and became immediately identified with the commercial interests of the town and city, and subsequently the founder of Cleaverville. In 1854 Mr. Cleaver built a church for the benefit of his workmen wherein was preaching on Sunday and school on week-days.* In 1857 Mr. Cleaver discontinued his rendering works and soap factory and engaged in the real estate business, with which he has been identified since. In 1866 or 1867 Cleaver Hall was built, Mr. Cleaver anticipating that it would be useful for a sort of town hall for public meetings and entertainments; it was so used for a short time, then a terpsichorean club held sessions therein, and it was also used as a place of worship by some Methodists. It was likewise the first building used for a district school-house. It now stands near Fortieth Street and Grand Boulevard and is occupied as a dwelling-house.

Mr. Cleaver named his residence Oakwood Hall, and thence was derived the name for the boulevard; the streets Oak, Elm, Laurel, etc., etc., he named because he planted rows of those species of trees along their roadways. To say that Mr. Cleaver did a great deal for Cleaverville is to merely state the exact truth; he worked hard and earnestly for its welfare and expended thousands of dollars in its improvement. Mr. Cleaver married, on March 6, 1838, Miss Mary Brookes,

* See History of the Oakland Congregational Church.

daughter of Samuel Brookes,* one of the first Justices of the Peace of the town of Hyde Park. Mr. Brookes was one of the original members of the Horticultural Society and of the Zoological Gardens of London, was an accomplished botanist, horticulturist, florist and carpologist, and is noted as having first introduced the azalea into Europe from cuttings taken in China. Mr. and Mrs. Cleaver have six living children, Charles Samuel, Frederick Walter, Louisa—now Mrs. John Barwick—Myra, Emily and Fanny.

THE FIRST STORE that was established anywhere in the vicinity of Cleaverville was built by Mr. Cleaver at the corner of Pier (now Thirty-eighth) Street and Lake Avenue. It was a grocery, and was kept by William Cleaver for Charles; the former subsequently purchased it from the latter. Mrs. Cleaver states that this store was not troubled by any commercial rivalry for fully ten years. Exactly at what period the Cleaverville property commenced to be eyed wistfully by speculators and prospective residents, it is difficult to determine; the growth of Chicago does not appear to have influenced its first extensive settlement, but rather the natural affection for a rustic retreat from the city cares, that made villas in the vicinage of Rome fashionable, settled and developed Cleaverville and made OAKLAND. The material history of Oakland is difficult to write because of the extraordinary progress it has made. A work published in 1874† gives the prominent residents at Oakland: Ex-Senator Trumbull, George Trumbull, G. G. Pope, F. P. Van Wick, J. P. Bonfield, L. Huntington, Charles Huntington, S. Faulkner, Charles Cleaver, A. R. Miller, G. H. Miller, M. Hardy and L. G. Fisher. Contrast this meager—and insufficient even for that date—list with the hundreds of distinguished citizens whose elegant homes now adorn the avenues and boulevards of Oakland. In fact, there is one residence which not alone eclipses all efforts at domestic architecture in Chicago, but it is questionable whether it has a peer in the United States, the residence of Wilbur F. Storey on the corner of Vincennes Avenue and Forty-third Street; this marble palace is unique, unapproachable and magnificent. And from this apex of architectural magnificence there is a gradual descent through all styles of costliness and all orders and disorders of architecture, down to the lowly cot within the compass of the average journalist. That Oakland is the choice residence property of Chicago's near suburbs is exhibited in its selection by capitalists for their homes; and one peculiarity that testifies to its salubrity and comfort is the fact that those who once make it a residence never want to leave its pleasurable vicinage. But to retrace the history of Oakland it is necessary to recount the Church history, for around the ecclesiasticism of all nations their history is centered, and the intermediate history of Oakland is no exception to this rule. The first church was the Salem Church, whose history is part of the Oakland Congregational Church.

OAKLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—The original church edifice was erected by Charles Cleaver in 1854, and was supplied with theology by a Mr. Booth, who was paid for his services by Mr. Cleaver. The place of worship was opened by that gentleman for the instruction and benefit of his workmen and was sustained by him until 1857. On Thursday evening, April 9, 1857, a meeting was called for the purpose of organizing a Church, whereat Rev. Washington A.

* Samuel Brookes was one of the first florists in Chicago; he also moved to Cleaverville shortly after Charles Cleaver.

† Chicago and Its Suburbs, by Everett Chamberlin; published by T. A. Hungerford & Co., Chicago.

Nichols presided. The necessity for forming a Church with a settled pastor was conceded on all sides, and a committee to draw up articles of faith and covenant was appointed, consisting of W. A. Nichols, Samuel Brookes and W. B. Horner. The articles prepared by them were adopted and signed by the following persons:* Samuel Brookes, Mary Brookes, Henry Brookes, Harriet Brookes, Sarah Brookes, Margaret Brookes, Caleb Goodwin, Elizabeth Brookes Goodwin, Robert Govier, Martha Govier, W. B. Horner, W. A. Nichols, Mrs. B. A. Nichols, Eliza Beckler, Sylvia A. Northrop, William Waters, I. W. Wiltberger, Sarah Kimball and Elizabeth McCobb. The name adopted by the congregation was the Salem Church, and the building stood on the east side of Lake Avenue, between Thirty-ninth Street and Oakwood Boulevard, just in the rear of a block of brick houses now standing near the locality designated. The building remained there until the erection of the Oakland Church; when it was sold to Joseph Fahndrick, who moved it up to the town of Hyde Park, in 1872, and used it as a flour and feed store. It is now used as a dwelling house and boot and shoe shop and stands upon the west side of Hyde Park Avenue, south of Fifty-fifth Street.

The ministers who have occupied the pulpit at various times, as far as can be learned, were Rev. Washington A. Nichols, Stephen Sanford Smith, who commenced in the fall of 1862, and stayed about three years, Chaplain Eddy, Benjamin E. Stiles Ely, James White, D. Craycroft and Z. S. Holbrook. The early days of this Church were full of trouble; opposition to the administration arose and some of the opponents withdrew and formed the Ninth Presbyterian Church, which, after consolidation with Grace Church, became an integer of the Sixth Presbyterian Church. The contests were distinguished by acerbity, but that time has softened and extirpated. During one of these dissensions, the Church divided and the congregation remained in the old church until the Memorial Church was formed, and was supplied by James T. Hyde of the Theological Seminary for about two years. This branch was, however, not recognized by the Council so long as there appeared any possibility of success for the other portion of the Church. At length the Memorial Church was recognized as the legal and actual successor of the Salem Church. In 1871, this Church relinquished its organization and name and some of its members connected themselves with the Forty-seventh-street Church, which the growing needs of that flourishing suburb had called into existence. Other changes however were in store for the Forty-seventh-street Church, as in February, 1879, the building wherein its congregation had worshipped was moved from its location on Forty-seventh Street, near Drexel Boulevard, to the corner of that boulevard and Fortieth Street; the sphere of beneficent influence being deemed more extensive at its present, than at its former location. After its removal the present name was adopted of

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, and at this time it had some thirty-five or forty members, and an attendance upon the Sunday-school of about fifty children. The early progress of the Church was impeded by the general prostration of business interests, but upon the restoration of easy times, the Church entered upon a career of prosperity that has been unchecked. It now numbers about one hundred and eighty members and has an average attendance at the Sunday-school of one hundred and forty scholars. There are very few mem-

* The list comprises a majority of the early settlers of Oakland.

bers of this Church who have been members of former congregations in this vicinage; the vast influx of residents has brought new people who have affiliated with, or joined this Church, and it now is a unit in social cordiality and in Christian work; these characteristics have distinguished this Church since its foundation. The first trustees were Oswell A. Bogue, William E. Hale, Lucius G. Fisher, J. B. T. Marsh and Henry Brookes; the present trustees are William E. Hale, Oswell A. Bogue, George C. Hick and George A. Stannard. The present frame church building is very inadequate to the needs of the congregation and steps are now (January, 1884) being taken to erect a substantial edifice of brick, or stone, capable of seating eight hundred people; after which the present building will be utilized as a Sunday-school room. Under the management of the members of the Church are several social, literary and benevolent societies; the donations made by this Church are very large proportionately with the membership of the Church. One of the enterprises that has succeeded under its fostering care is the Forrestville Sunday-school that now, with a little assistance from its parent, takes care of itself and furnishes religious tuition to a large number of scholars. The pastor is a close and earnest student and a thoughtful, deliberate theologian; the growth and prosperity of the Church speaks for his capability in the position he occupies more forcibly than any panegyric could do.

Edward Franklin Williams, the present pastor, who assumed charge of the Forty-seventh-street Church on the third Sunday in October, 1873, was born at Uxbridge, Mass., on July 22, 1832, of George and Delilah Williams, upon the old homestead farm. He received his education at the common school, and at the academy of Uxbridge, at the Worcester Academy—under the principalship of Charles Burnet, at the University Grammar School at Providence—under Professors Frieze and Lyon, and at Yale College, from whence he graduated in 1856. He then taught school for three years, and graduated at the Princeton Theological Seminary, in 1861. In 1861 and 1862, he took a supplemental theological course at Yale Seminary, preaching for a portion of this time at Rochdale, Mass., and then went into the army with the Christian Commission, remaining therein until the close of the war, then supplying various pulpits in Massachusetts, and receiving several calls to permanently occupy such pulpits, none of which he accepted. At the close of 1865, Mr. Williams went to Lookout Mountain, and opened the Lookout Mountain educational institution. In 1867, he opened the Normal Department of the Howard University at Washington, with the understanding that he was to remain there but one term; at the close of which he came to Chicago, studied for a while in Chicago Theological Seminary, preached for a few months at St. Charles, Kane County, became settled pastor of the Tabernacle Church, February 1, 1869, where he remained until he took charge of the South Congregational Church. Mr. Williams married, October 24, 1866, Miss Jane C. Pitkin, at Hartford, Conn. In addition to the degree of B. A. received on graduation, Mr. Williams has had conferred upon him the degree of M. A., in 1859, and of D. D., in 1883.

Another Church whose history is a part of the region in the vicinity of Oakland, is the

MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH.—The history of this Church is a narration of persistent struggle, undaunted perseverance and indomitable faith—based upon earnest works; the most justifiable of all faith. As

stated in the manual of the Church, that history is as follows: "That part of the present city of Chicago lying south of Twenty-second Street, prior to 1859 was mostly an uninhabited prairie. Excepting two small settlements, one about the corner of Twenty-sixth Street and Cottage Grove Avenue, drawn together by the car shops of the Illinois Central Railroad, and another, then known as Cleaverville, on the lake shore, at the foot of Oakwood Avenue, where there was a small manufacturing interest, but very few families, and those separated by wide intervals, had made their homes on this wide extending territory. At each of these centers small Congregational churches had been formed, that on Twenty-sixth Street being now merged in the Plymouth Congregational Church, that on Oakwood Avenue being extinct. Otherwise it is believed that no Christian Church existed south of Twelfth Street, and no Baptist Church south of Harrison Street, at the corner of which and Edina Place, now Third Avenue, the Edina-place Baptist Church, now merged in the Immanuel Baptist Church, had been located in 1856. On the opening of the University of Chicago, in May, 1859, a few Baptist families were added to the number previously living in the neighborhood."* These disciples held a weekly meeting at the house of Deacon C. T. Boggs, over which Dr. J. A. Smith presided, shortly after which a service was had on Sunday afternoons in the chapel of the University, when Dr. J. C. Burroughs preached, occasionally assisted by others. It was hoped that from this organization a Church would proceed, but the First Baptist Church organized a mission church at the corner of Indiana Avenue and Thirtieth Street; and at its opening in 1863, the University congregation and a Sunday-school of more than one hundred scholars were transferred to the Indiana-avenue Baptist Church. But the members of the old congregation considered the field, whose theological tillage was feasible with the University for a center, requisite to be attended to, and in January, 1867, they re-organized the Sunday-school in the chapel of the University. On September 22, 1868, the Cottage Grove Baptist Society was organized, with Dr. J. A. Smith as pastor, to meet in the University chapel; and on December 6, 1868, the University-place Baptist Church was organized, with ninety-four members, Dr. J. A. Smith, pastor, and A. H. Hovey, Jesse Clement and H. B. Brayton, deacons. In June, 1871, a chapel was completed on Thirty-fifth Street and Rhodes Avenue, at a cost of \$25,000. In 1874, the First Baptist Church removed to its present location, and this necessitated either the demise or removal of the University-place Church; accordingly, after weary and ineffectual struggles, on May 25, 1881, a committee was appointed to negotiate for the purchase of the Memorial church on Oakwood Boulevard, that belonged to a former Congregational Church. On October 19, 1881, the committee announced that the old church property had been sold, and the new church purchased and placed in repair, and it was then voted to change the name to "Memorial Baptist Church;" to "thus record God's signal favor in the past," and to "set up as a memorial, from which to enter on a new stage of its history—'Thus far the Lord hath helped us.'" The cost of the property was about \$29,000, \$6,500 of which was realized from the sale of the old property, and the balance was given by the Church and its friends, so that at its dedication, on February 19, 1882, it was announced that "the Memorial Baptist Church

* Manual of Memorial Baptist Church.

is absolutely free from debt." The pastors of the Church have been as follows: Dr. J. A. Smith, December, 1868—April, 1869; Dr. J. B. Jackson (acting) thence until October, 1869; Dr. William Hague, October, 1869—November, 1870; Drs. Northrup, Arnold, Mitchell, Smith, Jackson and others, November, 1870—February, 1873; Rev. A. J. Frost, February, 1873—October, 1875; Dr. Northrup and others, October, 1875—May, 1876; Dr. J. B. Jackson (acting), May, 1876—July, 1877; Dr. Alfred Owen, July, 1877—July, 1879; Drs. Galusha Anderson, T. J. Goodspeed and others, July, 1879—October, 1879; Rev. J. T. Burhoe, October, 1879—1883; supplies during 1883; and January, 1884, Rev. N. E. Wood, J. D., of Beaver Dam, Wis., took charge. The deacons of the Church at the present time are Jesse Clement, H. B. Brayton, E. S. Hovey, E. M. Barton, A. J. Howe, E. A. Beach, John D. Greig, Willard A. Smith; the trustees are H. A. Rust, Philander Pickering, John R. Bensley, George W. Bell and D. E. Livermore, and the congregation numbers three hundred and two, and the Sunday-school four hundred and sixty. The organ now in the church cost \$5,000, and the bell, presented by H. A. Rust in memory of his son, Harry A. Rust, cost \$1,000.

In augmenting its population and providing for the spiritual wants of a portion of Oakland's residents, prominently stands

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY ANGELS, which was founded in 1880, the corner-stone having been laid in September of that year. Prior to the Catholics of the Oakland district having any church edifice wherein to worship, they met at Grossman's Hall on Cottage Grove Avenue, near Thirty-seventh Street and at the first service, on February 22, 1880, there were about thirty people present; and the Church had a Sunday-school attendance of about thirty-five scholars. For about two months prior to the completion of the church, the congregation worshipped in the edifice subsequently consecrated and dedicated as the Memorial Baptist Church; but on December 19, 1880, the church was dedicated and the congregation had a building of their own. The erection of the church commenced in the latter part of August, 1880; is built in the old English-Gothic style of architecture, and is an elegant, chaste structure, creditable alike to the taste of the pastor, the Rev. Denis Aloysius Tighe, and of the architect, Greg. Vigeant. The interior is singularly free from the florid chromaticism that is so unhappily predominant in many churches: and the decorations and ornaments evince a cultured taste, carefully and intelligently displayed. The sanctuary has a handsome altar, and upon the wall hang copies of Raphael's Guardian Angel; the Crucified Savior; the Mater Dolorosa and the Ecce Homo, all of which were painted by Miss Lizzie Tighe, the sister of the pastor, and presented to the Church; they are excellent copies, a result of the careful study of the artiste at St. Mary's, Notre Dame, and St. Xavier's Academy. Upon either side of the sanctuary are the customary altars to Saint Joseph and the Virgin. The church seats six hundred; has a six-hundred dollar Mason & Hamlin organ, and cost \$12,000; the church, lot and parsonage costing in all about \$21,000; and this too, when, on the arrival of Mr. Tighe to take charge of the district, as he observed, "he hadn't the price of a match-box." The Church also has about one thousand communicants and an average attendance at the Sunday-school of one hundred and twenty-five; it is situated on the south side of Oakwood Boulevard, near

Langley Avenue, and has a neat and commodious parsonage on the east of the church.

The pastor, Denis Aloysius Tighe, was born on August 1, 1849, at Ballymote, County Sligo, Ireland, and pursued his studies for three years at St. John's College in County Mayo, leaving Ireland and landing in America in 1866. Mr. Tighe then continued his studies in the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, graduating in the class of 1869-70, and pursuing a theological course subsequent to his graduation. He was ordained by Bishop Foley, at the Jesuit College on July 18, 1874, and was assigned to St. James's Parish as assistant to the late Bishop Reiridon. Then the degree of Magister Artem was conferred by his *Alma Mater*. On November 1, 1877, Mr. Tighe was assigned to the parish of Hyde Park and South Chicago, which then comprised the district from Thirty-ninth Street to the Indiana State line, and during this pastorate he purchased the land and built the church of St. Patrick at South Chicago, and also bought the land on which the parochial residence of St. Thomas now stands. In 1880 Mr. Tighe was assigned to the parish of the Holy Angels, where he now is; and the success that has attended his ministrations is shown in the Church and its attendance, and the reverence and love that his parishioners feel for Denis Aloysius Tighe. Mr. Tighe is a young man, a careful and close student, retiring in his demeanor, quiet and thoughtful in his speech and an earnest advocate of a vital Christianity rather than defunct dogmas; believing that works exhibit faith, he has achieved what he has in the short time of his ministration, and the results stand—his monument and his advocate.

THE FORTY-FIRST-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—This Church exemplifies the result that may accrue from small beginnings. In 1869, a Sunday-school was organized by a Christian lady at her home, which she for some time conducted and maintained by her individual effort. The attention of the Presbyterian League of Chicago was adverted thereto, and they considered that where the Sunday-school successfully existed a congregation could be collected; and accordingly, as a site for a future church they bought the two lots in the vicinity of the Sunday-school, on the corner of Forty-first Street and Prairie Avenue, having a frontage on the former street of one hundred and eighty feet, and a depth of one hundred feet. Upon these lots a building was erected, costing \$9,500, with the property; and in the spring of 1870, the Sunday-school was moved to this building, and Sunday services were held there. In the spring of 1871, the Young People's Mission Association, connected with the First Presbyterian Church, took charge of the school and the building and lots were transferred to the trustees of the First Church in trust for the Y. P. M. A., who assumed the indebtedness on the realty, to the amount of about \$7,000. The success attendant upon the efforts of the congregation was not great, as the fire of 1871 impeded the settlement of the vicinity and in many cases seriously crippled the finances of the members, but the Sunday-school was maintained and Sunday services were held with passable regularity, whereat Rev. E. R. Davis, Dr. Van Doren, A. McCalla, Captain Black and others officiated. In 1874, a new building, costing \$1,850, was erected, and the same year Rev. Edward P. Wells, occupied the pulpit. On February 14, 1875, a meeting was held to organize as a Presbyterian Church, Rev. E. R. Davis presiding, and Revs. E. P. Wells, Arthur Mitchell and Jotham Swale were present. The Forty-first-street Presbyterian Church was organ-

ized with nineteen members and G. F. Bissell, W. P. Black, E. S. Wells, H. D. Penfield and S. D. Foss, elders, and George A. Springer, Frederick W. Springer, Sylvester D. Foss, Irus Coy and William L. Moss,* secretary—trustees. Edward P. Wells was installed pastor of the Church on May 23, 1875, and resigned therefrom March 21, 1878. In 1876, an addition was built to the church. Since July, 1878, Rev. Arthur Swazey, of Chicago, supplied the pulpit from year to year until July, 1883; from that date until November, 1883, there was no particular supply, but during November, Rev. R. B. Clark became the officiating minister, and now occupies the pulpit. The present elders are George A. Springer and William L. Moss, the elders elect, at date of compilation, have not qualified; the present trustees are, George A. Springer, George H. McKay, Edward Springer, Osborn J. Shannon and Irus Coy. The congregation numbers about three hundred and fifty, the Sunday-school about two hundred and twenty-five, and the present valuation of the church property is \$15,000.

THE FIRST HOTEL was the Oakland House, at the corner of Oakwood Boulevard and Cottage Grove Avenue; then it was a perfect rural tavern with accommodation for man and beast, and was a favorite stopping place for riding or driving parties. It is now elevated above stores and metamorphosed into a private boarding house.

OAKLAND HOSE COMPANY NO. 1 was organized June 18, 1875, with the following officers and members: Truman S. Gillett, captain; Thomas Davies, foreman; B. W. Shibley, J. Henry Oliver, Thomas S. Brady, first, second and third assistants, respectively; Simon Lauderbach, pipeman; C. S. Ford, Charles Nichols, John McFarland, James L. Crapo, first, second, third and fourth assistant pipemen; Leander D. Condee, secretary; James J. Shibley, treasurer; Walter W. Ford, George H. Van Pelt, Consider H. Willett, William Dell, P. J. Neagel, J. E. Fleming, Charles H. Jackson, Benjamin B. Robinson, Benjamin Branch and Richard Pratley, privates. The present officers and members are: Charles H. Jackson, captain; Edward B. Adams, lieutenant; Fletcher Hope, Matthew H. Smith, Lawrence Ebersol, Adam Miller, Charles A. Pendleton, Harry Courser and William H. Lawrance, privates. The present hose-house, costing \$780, was completed December 21, 1875, when a ball was given commemorative of the occasion. The equipment consists of one double-horse hook and ladder truck with hose reel attached, and seven hundred feet of linen and two hundred feet of cotton hose. It is situated at the corner of Drexel Boulevard and Cottage Grove Avenue.

THE FIRST SCHOOL at Oakland was at Cleaver Hall, and the first teacher Miss Josie M. Mulligan, assisted by Miss Keeler. Cleaver Hall was then situated at the southeast corner of Fortieth Street and Drexel Boulevard. The residents of Oakland, however, wished to have a school district of their own, and petitioned that School District No. 3—bounded on the north by the city of Chicago, on the east by Lake Michigan, on the south by the center line of Sections two and three (Forty-third Street) and on the west by Indiana Avenue—might be created. It was so set apart October 4, 1869. At an election held December 6, 1869, at said school-house, A. R. Miller, G. H. Miller, W. H. Rand, Francis Munson, F. P. Van Wyck, James M. Hill, Thomas Swan, O. A. Smith, Charles Cleaver,

Henry Brookes and A. C. Leich, legal voters of said district, met and elected William H. Rand, James M. Hill and George Trumbull directors of said district. Mr. Rand was elected president, and Mr. Hill secretary of said board. The following table shows the number of votes cast, at certain school elections, in the years designated: October 11, 1870, 13; 1871, 8; 1872, 9; 1873, 19; 1874, 20; 1875, 24; 1876, 110; 1879, 231. At the first meeting of the board of directors, December 6, 1869, it was decided to continue the services of Miss Mulligan at \$12.50 per week, and those of Miss Keeler at \$10 per week; also to continue to rent the school-house of Charles Cleaver at the rate of \$400 per annum. In 1870 J. Herrick was appointed principal at \$1,000 salary per annum, and Miss Mulligan was placed in charge of the primary department at \$60 per month; the liberality that has always been a characteristic of this district early exhibited itself. October 13, 1870, the present site of the school-house, Lots 1 and 2, Block 15, of the re-subdivision of Blocks 15 and 16, Cleaverville, were bought for \$16,000; and a school-house built thereon, costing about \$7,000 that was occupied about November, 1871. In 1872, Miss Ella G. Ives was principal, which position she retained for over three years. April 14, 1875, the school-house was burned, and the school reverted to Cleaver Hall again; \$5,300 was received on the insurance of the building. In 1874, the present Oakland public school was erected, the contract price for which was \$15,756, and was furnished and occupied in the winter of the same year. On July 24, 1876, Charles I. Parker, the present principal, was appointed to that position. In September, 1872, the number of persons under twenty-one years of age in the district was four hundred and twenty-six, one of whom was colored; in August, 1873, there were five hundred and thirty-two persons under twenty-one in the district. In 1883, there were three thousand and twelve persons in the district, five hundred and sixty-seven males and six hundred and thirty-one females under twenty-one, and seven hundred and seventy-four males and one thousand and thirty-eight females over twenty-one. In 1881, the district having over two thousand inhabitants, an election was held April 16, to select a Board of Education in lieu of a board of directors. The board so chosen were, Charles M. Hardy, president; *Woodbury M. Taylor, secretary, William H. Rand, Henry J. Goodrich, John R. Hodson and William Turkington. The present Board of Education are: C. M. Hardy, president; Woodbury M. Taylor, secretary; William Turkington, John R. Hodson, C. W. Needham and John Roper. The school district is now bounded by Thirty-ninth and Forty-third streets, Grand Boulevard and Lake Michigan; at what date the western boundary was changed from Indiana Avenue to Grand Boulevard is uncertain, but presumptively about 1875. A new school is now in course of erection, at the corner of Forty-second Street and St. Lawrence Avenue, to cost \$35,000; and the total estimated value of school property is \$125,000. The tax levy for 1882 was \$14,950. The average attendance during the year was six hundred and twenty-five. The teachers are: Charles I. Parker, A. B., A. M., principal; Frances L. Potter, Florence M. Holbrook, A. B., R. Louise Ray, Sarah B. Colvin, Elvira Bannister, Mary L. Bass, Laura J. Potter, Iola M. Jones, Belle Wylie, Martha A. Fleming, Kate E. Lyon, Isabel E. Richmond, Clara M. Newbecker, Emma C. Barrett, Carrie C. Lewis and Mary H. How-

*William L. Moss furnished the data from which this history of the Church is compiled.

*To Mr. Taylor's patience in unearthing hidden scholastic records, etc. the public is indebted for many facts herein presented.

liston, and the lowest salary is \$750 per year. The results of the facts and figures exhibited are that the Oakland school is one of the best scholastic and academic institutions in the State. The cause is not hard to find; liberality in remuneration, after careful and exhaustive examination demonstrate the efficiency of the teacher. As one of the board remarked: "It is not intended that the school-teachers, of the Oakland district shall be those who teach to pass an interregnum of graduation and matrimony; but those who are accomplished teachers by profession." Of the three thousand and twelve persons who were in the school district in 1883, there were only six who could not read and write, and they were foreigners and could both read and write in their own language. It seems like painting the lily to add further evidences of the excellence of the school and its management; but the analytic mind always requires statistics or tangible evidence. In the school is a library of four hundred and fifty volumes; in the primary department this year some four hundred and fifty books, additional to those used in the curriculum, were purchased; these being entertaining as well as instructive, to make the study pursued thorough yet involuntary. The primary department is the one where the most exhaustive, pains-taking care and assiduous watchfulness is manifested; hence the work in the high school department has a solid substratum underlying the studies there perfected. The State has testified the excellence of the work of the school by several subordinate premiums and by the second premium of sweepstakes for high school work at the State Fair of 1882; also the following diplomas at the same Fair: for graded school, third year work; for graded school, fourth year work; for graded school, fifth year work; also a diploma for sweepstakes of first to eighth grade, best exhibit of writing. Charles I. Parker likewise received an individual diploma for the best exhibit of school-work, by the school of which he is principal. At the State Fair of 1881, diplomas were awarded for the best Greek, for the best civil government work, and for the best high school exhibit generally. Thus the statement of the Board of Education would seem amply justified; that, "As the result of the employment of a principal and teachers whose superior qualifications as educators are supplemented by their ambition and zeal, the Oakland school has no superior in the State." It is in fact, a school unstinted eulogium of which does it but simple justice. It meets with recognition from the Illinois Industrial University, the faculty of which institution, after personal examination, appoint accredited high schools, whose graduates may be admitted to the University without further examination. The Oakland high school is one of the high schools thus accredited.

But little remains to be said of Oakland; its Grand Drexel and Oakwood boulevards, its clear, healthful atmosphere, its palatial and domestic residences, its rapid and frequent communication with the city by trains and street cars, all recommend the locality more strongly than mere verbiage could do; and that these recommendations have decided weight, is shown by the large number of new buildings erected during the past year.

FORRESTVILLE.

This is a hamlet with undefinable boundaries, and the most practicable demonstration of the *locus in situ* is, that it is comprised within the school district. This embraces the region bounded by Forty-third

Street, Cottage Grove Avenue, Forty-seventh Street and Indiana Avenue; is known as District No. 7, and the directors are: George W. Silsby, president; J. S. Barker and E. P. Hotchkiss, clerk. The district was taken from District No. 2, in May, 1873, and a school of thirty seven pupils was organized May 19, 1873, in a private house on Forty-fifth Street, with Miss Alice J. Quiner as teacher. In September, 1873, Miss Alice Draper became principal, and Miss Quiner remained as assistant. In 1874 the school was moved to Cottage Grove Avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets; the number of pupils, sixty, rendered a change of quarters imperative. In 1875 the school was removed to the present school building, corner of Forty-fifth Street and St. Lawrence Avenue.

DER KINDERGARTEN.—An innovation on the customary method of imparting instruction was made in this school in December, 1878, by the establishment of a Kindergarten by Mrs. M. E. Mann. In that month forty-three children attended. January, 1879, Miss Allie Hayward came as assistant and pupil, and in the fall of the same year Miss E. J. Hayward came in the same capacity. In December, 1880, Miss E. J. Hayward took charge of the Kindergarten department, and has conducted it since that time with various assistants until December, 1882, when Miss F. Hayward, the present and only paid assistant, was engaged. Of this scholastic adjunct, a friend of Fröbel, and a connoisseur in kindergarten instruction, said that it ranked second among those he had seen in America.

The instructors in the other departments of the school are: George W. Davis, principal; Misses Lydia S. Davis, E. J. Spencer, Carrie Smith, assistants; and Miss J. Wheeler, instructress in drawing. There are at present one hundred and thirty pupils in the school, which, with the library, apparatus, furniture, lots, etc., is valued at \$18,800. The tax-levy for 1882-83 was \$7,000, and the population of the school district is as follows: Under twenty-one, two hundred and eighty-six; between six and twenty-one, two hundred and three; over twenty-one, three hundred and forty-seven; total population, six hundred and thirty-three.

One other distinctively local possession remains to be mentioned, the Forrestville Hose Company.

FORRESTVILLE HOSE COMPANY No. 6.—November 7, 1878, this company was organized, and the hand hose cart that had been used by Company No. 1 was turned over to them. In addition thereto they now have eight hundred feet of linen hose. The hose house situated at the corner of Forty-sixth Street and Evans Avenue, cost six hundred dollars, and the present members of the company are: Frank Elliott, captain; W. R. Ellwell, J. W. Munson, P. Cummings, J. W. Simpson, J. W. Elliott, James S. Elliott, L. R. Vesey, Hugh Williams and C. P. Sheville, privates.

The residence mansion of Wilbur F. Storey is situated on the corner of Forty-third Street and Vincennes Avenue, within the boundaries of this Forrestville School District; hence the presumption is not unreasonable that the district will not be deficient in fashionable, aristocratic and costly residences.

SPRINGER and FARREN SCHOOLS are situated in District No. 2, Township 38 north, Range 14 east. The former school is situated also in District No. 9, whose boundaries are: Commencing at Thirty-ninth Street and Grand Boulevard, thence south to Forty-third Street on said boulevard, thence west to Indiana Avenue, thence south to Forty-seventh, thence west to State Street, thence north to Thirty-ninth Street, and

thence east to place of beginning. No powers, however, are exercised by any trustees having jurisdiction under District No. 9; because of the issuance of an injunction, pending the decision of the litigation to determine whether District No. 9 is District No. 9 or only a fragment of District No. 2. The difficulty seems to have arisen when the separation between the towns of Lake and Hyde Park occurred; at that time the school district remained undivided, and District No. 2 now embraces part of the town of Lake and part of the town of Hyde Park, and its affairs are administered by the following Board of Education: William Fallon, president; A. H. Champlin, William H. Christian, secretary; John W. Clark, John Farren, James Lawless, Michael McInerney, Michael J. McCarthy and Charles Olschner.

Springer School is situated on the corner of Wabash Avenue and Forty-first Street, and was built in August, 1873. The number of pupils at its opening were seventy-five; at the end of the year 1882 there were one thousand and eighty enrolled. James H. Brayton has been principal, and Miss Tammie Curtis assistant, since its establishment. The value of the school and property is about \$36,000; the average number of pupils eight hundred, and the teachers are: James Henry Brayton, principal; Katherine S. Kellogg, Tammie Curtis, Harriet S. Kellogg, Sarah Mulets, Eva Spencer, Isabel Smith, Mrs. Nellie Johnson, Julia Dundon, Mary Springer, Mrs. Mary Hoar, Ada Lewis, Alice Drake, Belle Dodd and Ada Parker, assistants.

Farren School is located at the corner of Wabash Avenue and Fifty-first Street, and was built in 1882, at a cost for building and property, of about \$37,000. The average number of pupils is five hundred, and the teachers are: Homer Bevans, principal; Mrs. Mary E. Thresher, Florence S. Meek, Nettie H. Ingersoll, Annie Rickard, Emily A. Broadbent, Mary B. Whiting, Mary Moran, Tena C. Farren, Nellie K. Dempsey and Mary T. Bowes, assistants. The computed population of the portion of District No. 2 embraced by the village of Hyde Park is as follows: four hundred and sixteen males and four hundred and twenty-three females between six and twenty-one years of age; one hundred and eighty males and one hundred and eighty-four females under six years of age; total population, twelve hundred and sixty-four males and eleven hundred and ninety-two females, aggregating twenty-four hundred and fifty-six persons. The proportion of tax-levy is about \$16,000.

OAK RIDGE SCHOOL.—School District No. 5 embraces the territory bounded by Forty-seventh Street, Cottage Grove Avenue, Sixty-third Street, and Indiana Avenue. The old school district extended from Thirty-ninth to Sixty-third streets, with the same eastern and western boundaries as at present; the district was successively diminished by the setting off territory to the Oakland and the Forrestville school districts, and the appropriation of territory for the park. James H. Ely, who kindly furnished the particulars herein presented, states that, in 1856, when he settled at the present corner of Fifty-second Street and South Park Avenue, there were living in the vicinity H. O. Stone, John McGlashen, S. A. Downer, Elisha Bailey, William Klinger and George Parker, and that there were not to exceed six buildings between Twenty-second and Sixty-ninth streets, along the present South Park Avenue. The old school was first held about 1851, in a building near South Park Avenue, just south of "The Retreat;" a Miss Lowe was one of the first teachers, and the number of scholars was from eight to

ten. About 1865 the school district was set off in order to furnish specific territory from whence the scholars should attend this school, and also to retain the Oak Ridge school—which then received its name—in that vicinage. On the assumption of the powers conferred by the charter by the South Park Commissioners, they did not at first decide upon selecting the school site for condemnation, and, Mr. Ely states, agreed to let the school remain. But, in 1879, the commissioners asked what the directors would take for the school lands and school-house; they stated \$100 per foot for the land, and \$3,000 for the building, making about \$21,600. The commissioners then had the property condemned; the directors brought suit and got damages, \$28,500. The commissioners asked for a new trial on the ground of excessive damages, which was granted, verdict again for directors in the sum of \$29,410. The case was then appealed to the Supreme Court and the judgment reversed upon legal technicalities. Meanwhile in order that there might be a school in the district, and in order to procure land before it augmented in price, the directors bought a new site on Prairie Avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, two hundred feet by two hundred feet, for \$7,700 and in 1881 erected a school, one of the finest in the county. They anticipated receiving the damages awarded, and were continually solicited to build, not alone a school sufficient for the present wants of the neighborhood, but adequate to the growth of the district for a decade of years. They did so, and the non-receipt of the damages necessitated their making a special tax-levy, and borrowing money to complete the edifice. It cost about \$43,000, or about \$50,000 with the land. The school directors are S. A. Downer, president, and James H. Ely, clerk; John Leahy, the remaining director, has moved out of the district. The population as per last school census is about three hundred; under twenty-one, one hundred and ninety-three. The tax-levy for last year was \$18,000 for special and school purposes. The school is taught by Miss Elizabeth Close, principal, and Miss Margaret Byrne, assistant, and the pupils average seventy. The instruction imparted is thorough and careful, and prospective residents need not fear lack of scholastic resources for some years to come. But it is hardly practicable to build a school-house too large in the village of Hyde Park or one that will not be filled by the scholars a few years after its erection.

The name of Hyde Park was given this locality to commemorate the village of the same name on the Hudson River, near New York City. One of the first, if not the first, white man who lived there was Nathan Watson—his widow subsequently married Garnsey—and he had a log shanty about where the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Fifty-third Street now is. Thomas Leeds Morgan staid at his house over night, in 1836, while en route to Michigan City, on horse-back. He asked Watson what he contemplated doing there; he answered, "raise fruit." Mr. Morgan gazed steadily at him and asked him "if he had any friends down East?" He answered, "Yes." "Then," said Mr. Morgan, "have them send for you and put you in an insane asylum, for you must be crazy to anticipate raising fruit on these sand-piles." Yet Mr. Morgan subsequently lived close to where the old log cabin stood, and the mortal remains of old Mr. Watson are now interred in the garden of the Morgan residence. Thomas Leeds Morgan died on October 29, 1883, at his residence, corner of Park Avenue and Fifty-third

Street, of heart disease. He was born in Genoa, Cayuga Co., N. Y., in 1802, and came West and took up his residence at Elgin, Ill., in 1830, during which time he pursued the vocation of farmer. In 1842, he came to Chicago and thence, in 1863, removed to Hyde Park. At his funeral the pall-bearers were all old residents: Hassan A. Hopkins, W. L. Robinson, James Morgan, E. T. Root, Joseph H. Gray and C. B. King. The remains were taken to Elgin for interment. The first settler, however, who exercised any influence upon the place, the man who, in fact, made Hyde Park, was

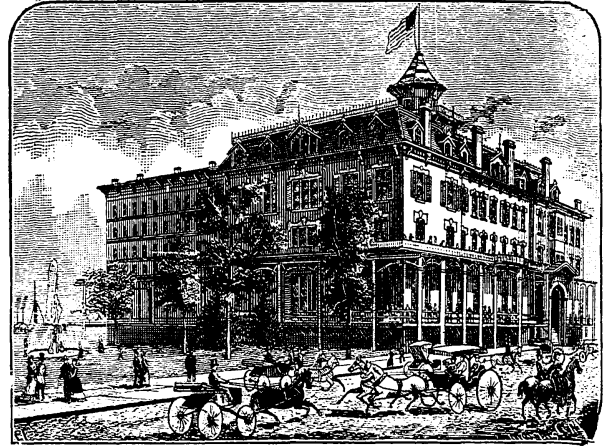
PAUL CORNELL, who was born at White Creek, Washington Co., N. Y., August 5, 1822, of Hiram K. and Eliza Hopkins Cornell. In 1831, his mother and stepfather, Dr. Barry, removed with the family to Ohio, and five years later to Adams County, Ill., during which period young Cornell obtained his education at a common school; that is, he studied during the winter and did farm work during the summer. From the position of scholar he grew to that of teacher, then to that of law student, entering a law office in Joliet in 1845. June 7, 1847, he was admitted to the Bar, and removed to Chicago, where he successively entered the law offices of Wilson & Freer, James H. Collins and Skinner & Hoyne, leaving the latter firm and entering into partnership with William T. Barron, in May, 1851. In 1852, Mr. Cornell conceived the idea that property in the Hyde Park region would ultimately be of value for suburban residences; and had it topographically surveyed by one John Boyd, whose survey corroborated Mr. Cornell's idea. He then bought three hundred acres of land upon the lake shore, and conveyed sixty of them to the Illinois Central Railroad, a part of

Paul Cornell

the consideration consisting in an agreement by the company to run trains to the inchoate town of Hyde Park. They did so, starting the Hyde Park train on the 1st day of June, 1856. The conductor was H. L. Robinson. At that time, however, but three trains a day ran in each direction, but only to and from Fifty-sixth Street. After building the Hyde Park House, for some time Mr. Cornell paid 33½ per cent of the gross earnings of said train. About 1856, Mr. Cornell built the Hyde Park House and leased it to Tabor, Hawk & Co., who opened it July 4, 1858. These gentlemen were also proprietors of the Richmond House, Chicago, at this time. This building was of frame and an elegant, commodious structure, located on the lake front, immediately south of Fifty-third (then Oak) Street; on the lake front immediately north of that street was a park, laid out by Mr. Cornell, in 1856, upon the beautifying of which he spent some \$5,000. In 1865, Messrs. J. Irving Pearce and Schuyler S. Benjamin—now of the Sherman and Brevoort Houses respectively—purchased the hotel and metamorphosed it into a brick building.

It was always a favorite resort, and was frequented by the élite of Chicago during the summer months. After the assassination of President Lincoln, Mrs. Lincoln, with Robert and "Tad" staid for some time at the hotel, but while there held herself aloof from everyone, preferring to be alone with her grief and her children. On September 12, 1877, at a quarter before five in the morning fire was discovered; the fire-

bells and the bell of the Presbyterian Church were rung, Hose Company No. 2 appeared upon the scene but they could get no water; an engine subsequently took water from the lake but the fire had gained too much headway, and before noon the building was destroyed. No lives were, however, lost; the buildings, furniture, etc., were insured for \$50,000; loss



HYDE PARK HOTEL.

above insurance, \$260,000. The ruins remain upon the lake front, a monument to the misfortune of Messrs. Pearce and Benjamin, and a reminder to the hungry wayfarer that there once existed an hotel in Hyde Park, where a *table d'hôte* was spread—there are none now, and the sojourner is fain to solace his hunger with the lowly cheese and humble cracker.

In 1856, Mr. Cornell subdivided and platted two hundred and forty-five acres, and sold an undivided one hundred and thirty-two acres, lying between Fifty-first and Fifty-fifth streets, to David S. Ogden, as trustee and agent for Paul Cornell. Hopkins's and Kimbark's additions (each containing eighty acres), were subsequently purchased by Mr. Cornell and subdivided under those names; the name given to any real estate speculation in Hyde Park mattered but little, Paul Cornell was generally found the prime mover in the enterprise.

In July, 1856, Mr. Cornell was married to Miss Helen M. Gray, of Bowdoinham, Me, and in 1857, they went to live at Hyde Park. They have had five children: George, John, Paul, Helen and Elizabeth G. Cornell, who enjoys the honor of being the first white child born in Hyde Park. She was born October 10, 1858.

In 1858, Mr. Cornell erected a place of worship that was used by believers of all denominations. He paid the lion's share of the cost of the erection, about \$1,000, receiving an additional \$100 from various subscribers; and at the laying of the foundation Governor William Bross made a speech. The church stood where Dodson and Peirce's block now stands, at the corner of Hyde Park Avenue and Fifty-third Street, and after the organization of the First Presbyterian Church, on April 29, 1860, Mr. Cornell deeded the church to them, with three lots of ground, one hundred and twenty-five feet by one hundred and sixty feet. These lots are at the corner of Hyde Park Avenue and Fifty-third Street, with a frontage upon the former avenue. It was the design of the donor in this benefaction to create a sort of church extension fund by

means of these lots; that upon them, centrally located as they were, a block somewhat similar to the Methodist Church block of Chicago might be erected and funds derived therefrom to become an endowment, or church-extension, fund, for the town of Hyde Park. But the building was first leased by the village, after the erection of the stone church, and then purchased by them, with the northernmost lot, and half the next one, deeded by Mr. Cornell, for \$10,000. A block, that had been built by Mr. Cornell on the old site of the church at a cost of some \$7,000 or \$8,000, with this church extension in view, was rented and the proceeds applied toward the payment of the interest of the debt on the new church, but the block was afterward sold, and the remaining moiety, south of the alley, of the three lots primarily deeded. The three lots brought about \$24,000, and Mr. Cornell gave in cash to the Church and in the improvement of the church lots about \$13,000, making his benefactions to the Church in cash and cash realized from lands, not counting rentals, over \$30,000. This was all realized within a few years and applied toward the payment for the new church and its debts, the cost of the church being some \$48,000. The extension fund was effectually swamped, but the Presbyterians have one of the finest churches in the suburbs of Chicago; built in 1870.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH of Hyde Park, as stated, was organized on April 29, 1860, with the following members: Paul Cornell, Mrs. Helen G. Cornell, James Wadsworth, Mrs. Emily W. Wadsworth, G. W. Bowman, Mrs. Almira A. Bowman, Mrs. L. B. Jameson, Henry C. Work, Mrs. Sarah P. Work, Hassan A. Hopkins, Mrs. Sarah M. Hopkins and Hugh B. Hart. At an adjourned meeting held May 6, Elders Hassan A. Hopkins and George W. Bowman were ordained and installed, and Mrs. Adeline R. Danley, Mrs. Sally N. Bogue, Hamilton B. Bogue and George M. Bogue, united with the Church, and the first Lord's supper was celebrated. Rev. William H. Spencer appears to have been the first minister who supplied the pulpit, although Rev. Z. M. Humphrey preached the first sermon to the incipient congregation. Revs. Spencer, J. S. Edwards and Burroughs—of the Chicago University—with various theological students, filled the pulpit until March, 1862, when Rev. C. F. Beach came as stated supply for one year. In this month a society organization was formed by the election of a board of trustees, who formally took charge of the building and property donated by Mr. Cornell; and March 16, the Sunday-school was organized. In March, 1864, Mr. Beach resigned and the Church was without a settled minister until July 1, 1865, when the first pastor, Rev. Bradford Y. Averill was called; he died July 12, 1867, after ten months effective labor with the Church. October 7, 1867, Rev. David S. Johnson was installed; he remained until 1880. June 1, 1881, the present pastor took charge of the Church.

EDWARD CHITTENDEN RAY was born October 12, 1849, at Rochester, N. Y., and was reared under the beneficent auspices of home until entering college. He united with the Church in 1869, graduated from Hamilton College in 1870; studied at Union Theological Seminary, Rochester Theological Seminary, and graduated from Auburn Theological Seminary in 1873; in which year also the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Hamilton College. October 13, 1874, he married Martha Washington Prescott, of New York City; their children are Mattie Prescott, Edward Russell, Prescott Hoyt and Ruth Ray. In 1874, he was ordained by the Presbytery of Utica; was pastor of the

Presbyterian Church at Vernon Center, N. Y., 1873-75; Third Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, N. J., 1876-81. Mr. Ray is a quick speaker, rapid of apprehension, concise and lucid in his statements and incisive and logical in his theology.

The first elders were were Hassan A. Hopkins and George W. Bowman. The present elders are Hassan A. Hopkins, Joseph N. Barker, Homer N. Hibbard, John C. Welling, Samuel West, George Stewart, W. A. Olnsted and John A. Cole; Samuel West is clerk and treasurer, and the trustees are Paul Cornell, George M. Bogue, Coli Robinson, John Cameron, Christopher C. Bouton, John C. Welling, W. C. Ott and Edwin F. Bailey. The present congregation numbers about two hundred and fifty.*

In 1856 the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest selected a location for their College on the lake shore, between Fifty-third Street and Walnut Street, or Fifty-fourth Street Place, east of Cornell Avenue; and Paul Cornell conveyed eighteen acres—four blocks—to said Seminary, fenced them in and set out shade trees around the ground. One hundred and seventy acres in this vicinity were also donated, and about sixty thousand dollars subscriptions obtained toward the erection of the Seminary. Plans for the college building were drawn by G. P. Randall, architect, the cost of which building would have been about one hundred and eighty thousand dollars; but Cyrus H. McCormick afterward made a subscription of one hundred thousand dollars in cash, with a proviso that the college should be located north of the Chicago River. The trustees of the Seminary reconveyed the eighteen acres to Mr. Cornell, and located the Seminary on its present site. On one of the blocks embraced in this deed of gift to the Seminary, the Hyde Park House was subsequently built.

Another Church that first worshiped in the old Cornell building was ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH. The organization of this Church is due principally to the efforts of Dr. Jacob Bockee and his wife, Catharine M., who became residents of Hyde Park about 1857. Dr. Bockee was a licensed lay reader, and conducted services according to the usage of the Episcopal Church. His wife organized a Sunday-school, and her daughters, Mamie and Phœbe Bockee, maintained it. On May 15, 1859, an application was made for the organization of a parish, signed by Pennoyer L. Sherman, Job Taber, Augustus Taber, John Blackwell, his son Henry Blackwell, Jacob Bockee, his son Abraham Bockee, John Middleton, James Grant Wilson, Thomas Webb, John A. Kennicott, and — Bridgman. On May 16, 1859, the consent of the Bishop was received in answer to the application, the parish to be called St. Paul's, Hyde Park. June 26, 1859, Rev. E. B. Tuttle gave notice that a meeting would be held July 10, to organize the parish. At that meeting were present Rev. E. B. Tuttle, afterward Chaplain in the U. S. army, who occupied the chair; John H. Kinzie, John A. Kennicott, John Middleton, James Grant Wilson, secretary; Jacob Bockee, Abraham Bockee, Chauncey Stickney and Augustus Taber. The organization was effected *pro forma* and the following officers elected: Jacob Bockee, senior warden; James Grant Wilson, junior warden; P. L. Sherman, Chauncey Stickney, John A. Kennicott, Augustus Taber, Henry Blackwell, and John Middleton, vestrymen; and Jacob Bockee and J. G. Wilson were appointed delegates to the next diocesan convention. The first baptism in the parish occurred January 1, 1860, John Dickinson Sherman,

* These particulars were courteously furnished by Mrs. Homer N. Hibbard

son of P. L. and Louisa D. Sherman, being baptised by Rev. Clinton Locke. April 1, 1861, the second election was held, resulting as follows: Jacob Bockee, senior warden; W. K. Ackerman, junior warden; Chauncey Stickney, John Middleton, John A. Kennicott, Thomas M. Turlay, P. L. Sherman and W. H. Waters, vestrymen. Services were held in a small frame building, occupied in common with the Presbyterian denomination. November 3, 1861, Rev. Meyer Lewin baptised Louise, daughter of W. K. and Alida Ackerman, and Henry Chapman, son of W. H. and Maria Waters. April 21, 1861, a parish meeting was held. Present: John A. Kennicott, presiding; P. L. Sherman and W. K. Ackerman. The treasurer reported that \$45 had been received during the past year, "which had been expended in securing the assistance of various clergymen during the year to hold services." The theological laborer must have been content with a modicum of hire. During that year the Revs. J. W. Osborn, missionary on the line of the I. C. R. R., Meyer Lewin, and M. DeWolf officiated. Rev. Thomas Smith, having removed to the parish, was invited to take charge of the pulpit during the ensuing year, which invitation he accepted. At a meeting held in June, 1862, the subject of erecting a permanent church was mooted, and committees were appointed to further the project. The I. C. R. R. offered two lots where the church now stands, for \$100, and the offer was accepted. March 21, 1863, Rev. Thomas Smith resigned, and the pulpit was supplied occasionally; the district school-house was used as a place of worship. June 9, 1863, Rev. W. H. Cooper agreed to officiate once a week at morning service.

To procure funds for the church building it was decided to hold a festival, on July 4, 1863; the ladies appointed to superintend this innovation were Mesdames Ackerman, Kennicott, Sherman, Waters, Boyd, Stickney and Van Allen, and Mesdemoiselles Peirce, Boyd, Blair, Seward and Wilson. On September 1, 1863, Hyde Park Lodge, No. 422, with the assistance and under the supervision of the Grand Lodge, laid the corner-stone of the church. This however, did not meet with the approval of the Bishop, and John Middleton, P. L. Sherman and W. K. Ackerman, were appointed to wait upon him for the purpose of hearing his objections, which being considered as well founded, an order was obtained from the lodge authorizing the removal of the stone; this was entirely satisfactory to the Bishop, and met the views of most of the congregation who had viewed with distrust the ceremony of laying a corner-stone for a wooden structure. Mr. Ackerman's diplomacy was exercised to allay any sentiment of umbrage that the lodge might feel, after their effort in behalf of the Church. November 2, 1863, Rev. W. H. Cooper resigned his rectorship, and the pulpit was occasionally supplied until July, 1868, by clergymen from the city, the Rev. Clinton Locke occasionally officiating. At this time the services were held in the public school that now stands close by the church building. In the summer of 1868, a Sunday-school was established by Mrs. E. C. Long, and that had its meetings at her house. In March, 1869, the church building was completed, and the pew-holders reported, at the first annual meeting held in the new church, on March 29, 1869, were: John A. Kennicott, W. K. Ackerman, E. C. Long, J. A. Jameson, W. H. Waters, A. D. Waldron, John Herrick, John Remmer, M. V. Hotchkiss, F. R. Wilson, N. C. Perkins, J. S. Smale, P. L. Sherman, R. S. Thompson, Allen Fisk, U. D. Prescott, D. A. Danforth, H. A.

Downs, J. B. Peck and R. B. Woolsey; those who attended services numbered about one hundred. The church to date had cost \$10,447.25. The first wardens and vestrymen of the new church were as follows: W. K. Ackerman, senior warden; E. C. Long, junior warden; P. L. Sherman, N. C. Perkins, A. D. Waldron, J. A. Jameson, J. E. L. Frasher, John Remmer, W. H. Waters and J. B. Peck, vestrymen. In June, 1869, Rev. George F. Bugbee was rector, which position he retained until January 31, 1871. April 1, 1871, Rev. Thomas K. Coleman became rector, remaining there about a year. In the summer of 1871, the teachers and scholars of the Sunday-school donated a bell to the church, value \$250, which was hung in the belfry. Rev. R. McMurdy had charge of the parish from 1873 until January 1, 1876, from which time the pulpit was occasionally supplied until April, 1877, when Rev. Charles S. Lester became rector. In this year also a new organ was purchased, and a memorial communion service was presented to the Church by W. K. Ackerman. On Easter Sunday, 1878, the Church received as gifts, a carved walnut lectern, from Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Chace, in remembrance of their son, John Caulfield Chace; a prayer lectern from the Sunday-school; a silver-gilt alms basin, from Mrs. Murray, Waters and McPherson; a brass book-rest, from Mrs. C. S. Lester, in memory of her mother, and a silver spoon—to complete the communion service—from W. K. Ackerman. A chancel rail was subsequently donated by James Moran. Easter, 1880, the whole of the Church debt was provided for, through the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Lester, and now the Church is entirely free of debt. August 26, 1880, Rev. C. S. Lester resigned his charge, to accept the rectorship of St. Paul's Church at Milwaukee. Charles Hendrick Bixby, the present rector, assumed charge of the Church and parish, February 8, 1881. He was born in Surinam, South America, of American parentage, and graduated from Williams College and the Cambridge Episcopal Seminary. He was rector of All Saints' Church, Brooklyn, from 1872, until 1876, and of the Church of St. Peter's by the Sea, Narragansett Pier, R. I., from 1876, until his removal to his present pastorate. To this gentleman's pertinacity in refusing to talk about himself, although a fluent and agreeable conversationalist, the meagerness of these details must be ascribed. The membership of the Church at present is about three hundred and fifty, and of the Sunday-school one hundred and forty. The valuation of the church buildings, furniture and property is \$30,000, and has no incumbrance. The present officers of the Church are Henry T. Chace, senior warden; R. W. Bridge, junior warden; John A. Greer, clerk of the vestry; W. K. Ackerman,* H. L. Wait, H. W. Wolseley, B. F. Ayer, L. P. Morehouse and I. Dunn, vestrymen. These two congregations comprised the earliest theological segregations of Hyde Park.

THE FIRST SCHOOL.—In the fall of 1856 Charles B. Waite bought some property in Hyde Park, and in the spring of 1857 fenced in the block whereon the seminary subsequently stood. "There were then not more than half a dozen houses in Hyde Park," said Mr. Waite, narrating the building of the seminary. In 1858 the building was commenced, and it was opened in the spring of 1859 with Mrs. Charles V. Waite as principal, and her sisters as assistants.

This was the first school building erected in the district. In 1862 the seminary was rented by Mrs. Waite, but she resumed charge thereof about 1867, and

* From whom these particulars were obtained.

retained its management until 1870, when it was discontinued as a school; it now is a tenement house and a mournful reminder of the verity of the Latin adage: "*Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis.*" It was a four-story building, before its removal, forty feet by sixty feet in area.

THE FIRST PUBLIC SCHOOL was what is now the high school building, and was erected about 1863, by the earnest efforts of J. A. Jameson, Homer N. Hibbard, and Paul Cornell; the inhabitants of that period protesting against the magnitude of the edifice, and predicting that "there would not be enough children in the district to fill it in forty years." *Verbum sapientum!* The first teacher is said to have been a Miss Brookes, daughter of the floriculturist of Cleaverville, and there were but very few scholars. The school district comprises the region bounded as follows: Commencing at the abutment of Forty-third Street on the lake shore, thence west along said street to Cottage Grove Avenue; thence south to Sixty-third Street; thence west along Sixty-third Street to Grand Boulevard; thence south to Eighty-seventh Street; thence east to the lake, and thence north with the lake shore to the place of beginning; said district being District No. 1, Hyde Park. The assets of the district are estimated at \$163,000; the receipts for the year 1882-83, were \$64,253.65; the expenditures, \$46,198.44; the tax levy for 1882 was \$40,000, being at the rate of 1.3 per cent on the equalized valuation of property. The total population for 1882-83 was 7,376 persons: 4,224 being over twenty-one years of age, and 3,152 under twenty-one years of age; the number between six and twenty-one years was 1,949. The school attendance for the same period was 1,193—583 boys and 610 girls. The schools wherein this little army of scholars are instructed are as follows:

High School.—Davis R. Dewey, principal; Maria A. Waite and Mary Noble, assistants. Average attendance fifty-five.

Kenwood School.—(In this school the high school is held), Hyde Park Avenue and Fiftieth Street; valuation, \$24,000; teachers—Hattie A. Burts, Winifred Smale, and Clara B. Newkirk. Average attendance, eighty-four.

Greenwood Avenue School.—Greenwood Avenue and Forty-sixth Street; valuation, \$32,000; teachers—Helen G. Farwell and Sara J. Fleming. Average attendance, sixty-four.

Fifty-fourth Street School.—Fifty-fourth Street and Frederick Place; valuation, \$35,000; teachers—Annie E. Butts, Mary H. Garrigan, Louise I. Starr, Louise L. Dunforth, Nellie D. Healey, Mattie Green and Amelia S. Parson. Average attendance, two hundred and sixty-seven.

South Park School.—Fifty-seventh and Monroe streets; valuation, \$9,000; teacher, Helen Danforth. Average attendance, thirty-two.

Woodlawn School.—Lincoln, south of Everett Street; valuation, \$6,000; teachers—Fannie B. Rexford and Hadassah M. Fleming; average attendance, forty-three.

Cornell School.—Drexel Avenue, between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth streets; valuation, \$18,000; teachers—Annie Burke, Hattie L. Kinney, Emma L. Stickney, Maria McCornack, and Joanna Hogan. Average attendance, one hundred and sixty-one.

Madison Avenue School.—Madison Avenue, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth streets; valuation, \$21,000; teachers—Sarah Milner, Mary M. Haire, Adeline Johnson, and Annie Symons. Average attendance, one hundred and twenty-five.

South Shore School.—Seventy-fifth Street and Railroad Avenue; valuation—, furniture, \$75; teacher, Maria A. Faire. Average attendance, twenty-six.

There are also school lots at Park Side, corner of Seventy-first Street and Eldred Avenue; and at Brookline, corner of Seventy-fourth Street and Langley and Evans avenues. The Board of Education consist of Hugo Boss, Homer N. Hibbard, Henry McKey, John C. Scovel, James S. Smale, president, and George H. Leonard, secretary; Leslie Lewis, Superintendent of Schools; Emma H. Springer,* clerk of board.

The high school is one wherefrom the graduates can enter the Industrial University without examination as to their proficiency. The school has an Agassiz Association, organized September, 1882, which has performed excellent work in natural history; their collection—all of which was presented by members—comprises: Birds, 17; eggs, 50; reptiles and animals, 10; skulls, bones, etc., 20; woods, 15; minerals, 100; fossils, 55; marine specimens, 20; miscellaneous, 115. The officers are: Alden L. Bennett, president; Gouverneur Calhoun, vice president; Sidney H. West, secretary; Antoinette B. Hollister, treasurer, and Harry L. Fulton, curator. The society was inaugurated at the suggestion of Davis R. Dewey, principal, and it has received his hearty support and assistance. The school last year received second prize in Latin, German and physics from the Illinois State Fair Association. The remainder of the schools in the district furnish instruction perhaps commensurate with the intelligence and culture of the majority of the inhabitants of the district; and no higher eulogium could be uttered.

THE FIRST POST-OFFICE established in the hamlet of Hyde Park was in 1860, George W. Waite being commissioned on March 23 of that year. Joseph W. Merrill succeeded him, with a commission dated May 28, 1863; next was Hassan A. Hopkins, commissioned June 30, 1866; then Goodrich Quigg Dow, commissioned December 8, 1873, the salary at that time being \$450. In October, 1877, the appointment became presidential and Mr. Dow was re-appointed on the thirty-first day of that month and year, and again commissioned December 15, 1881. The present assistant of Mr. Dow is John Henry Pittaway. There are five mails received and dispatched daily; those to the East and South are direct mails, the others go via Chicago.

THE FIRST STORE in Hyde Park was kept by Hassan A. Hopkins, on Hyde Park Avenue, a little south of Fifty-third Street. It was a little grocery store about ten feet square. He came to Hyde Park in the winter of 1856, in the employ of Paul Cornell as book-keeper, at which time, he states, there were but two prominent citizens in the place, Michael Purcell and Dan (or John) Hogan, squatters on the land of the Illinois Central.

In an interview with Mrs. Eliza Denison Jameson, that lady stated that she first came to Chicago in the spring of 1856, and visited Hyde Park in the spring ensuing, to determine upon its eligibility as a residence site. At that time there was nothing but sand hills, prairie, trees, and wild flowers. Judge Jameson's house was built in 1857; but, being unfortunately erected upon the wrong lot, he sold it, and had the one built wherein he now resides, which is situated exactly twenty feet from the edge of the lot, in compliance with a stipulation imposed by Paul Cornell on all purchasers of lots. In the spring of 1858

*Miss Springer furnished much important information that is presented concerning the schools.

Mrs. Jameson arrived in Hyde Park. The train ran down to the locality now the corner of Cornell Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, and dumped her baggage upon the turf; there was not even an inclosure at that time. The depot was situated at the corner of Fifty-first Street, and was moved to a point diagonally opposite its present location in the summer of 1858 by Mr. Cornell to accommodate the guests of the Hyde Park House. Immediately in the vicinity of the station wild flowers grew in profusion, and the park, that Mr. Cornell had established and cultivated upon the lake front near Fifty-third Street, needed very few flowers that were not indigenous for its embellishment. This park was maintained by Mr. Cornell for the benefit of property owners, actual and prospective, and possibly actuated by a prophetic spirit. It was long since washed away by the erosive waves of the lake, although breakwaters were built to try and protect it. It was a little secluded in Hyde Park then; and a little path that led by Judge Jameson's house—corner of Fifty-third Street and Cornell Avenue—to the depot, was so seldom trodden that Mr. Jameson's little daughter, seeing a man pass there one day en route to the depot, called to her mother to see the *rara avis*. Upon the veranda of the judge's house one could stand and plainly see the arches of the Illinois Central depot, near the foot of Lake Street; there was nothing to break the sky-line of observation between Chicago and Calumet. Then, also, there were but seven families living at Hyde Park in addition to J. A. Jameson's, those of Warren S. Bogue, Chauncey Stickney, Paul Cornell, Dr. A. B. Newkirk,* Charles Spring, Sr., Charles Spring, Jr., and Dr. J. A. Kennicott, at Kenwood. Mrs. Jameson also remembers the boarding-house of primitive construction, and of as primitive *ménage*, kept by Mrs. Garnsey, widow of Nathan Watson. The first death in Hyde Park, within Mrs. Jameson's recollection, was that of Curtis S. P. Bogue, whose death resulted from injuries received in the accident upon the Illinois Central. In the summer of 1858-59 many of the people who had been employed by Mr. Cornell, took lots in part payment for their services, and made a temporary settlement there; but they shortly sold their property and drifted away. The residents of Hyde Park then were exclusive, yet sociable—they still possess the same characteristics—and were sufficiently intellectual to furnish themselves with mental and bodily amusement. The little church provided by Paul Cornell was a representative Utopian church edifice; there union services were occasionally held, and when ministers of specific denominations could be amassed upon one Sunday, the Presbyterians would meet in the morning, and the Episcopalians in the evening, and the utmost harmony prevailed. The Acadian character of such society can be more easily described than imagined; possibly, however, their political and property interests may have been so dominant as to preclude any rampant dogmatism. In the spring of 1859 Leonard Jameson built a house on Fifty-third Street, at the corner of Washington Avenue, and therefrom was constructed a sidewalk, running eastward, upon scaffolding, beneath which sidewalk was quite a depth of water. Near where the First Presbyterian church now stands was a large slough. Mr. and Mrs. Jameson used to be fond of walking to Egandale, and one day on the way thither they came to this slough. The Judge clambered along the fence,

* Dr. A. B. Newkirk died at Falls City, Neb., in December, 1883. The funeral services were held from the residence of his brother-in-law, Joseph N. Barker, Lake Avenue, Kenwood, and were conducted by Revs. D. S. Johnson, E. C. Ray, and Charles H. Bixby.

traversing the slough, with the baby and deposited it; Mrs. Jameson, following the Judge, took care of the baby; the Judge returned and took the baby-carriage to pieces and, carrying it over piece-meal, assembled it on the other side, and the reunited family and baby-carriage proceeded rejoicing to Egandale.

OAKLAND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN RUSSELL BENSLEY was born May 1, 1833, in Springville, Erie Co., N. Y., of Eaton and Sophia (Russell) Bensley, who were among the early settlers of that county. The father served in the War of 1812. Having received an academic education, young Bensley, in 1851, became a clerk in a general store in his native village. In 1854 he bought out his employers, and in 1857 sold out, and came West, going to DuPage County, Ill., whence he came to Chicago the ensuing year. Here he went into general commission business, which has been continued up to the present time, the firm being now known as Bensley Bros. In 1868 he added the sale of live stock to his grain, flour, produce and provision business, establishing a separate firm (Bensley Bros. & Co.) at the Stock Yards for that purpose, which also continues. In the Board of Trade, of which he has been an active member since 1858, he was a member of the committee of arbitration in 1868, of the board of directors in 1872, vice-president in 1874 and 1875, and president in 1876. He was appointed by the Governor, in 1873, a member of the committee of appeals, on grain inspection, and in 1877 was elected a member of the committee of appeals of the Board of Trade, serving two years. In 1880 he was one of the most active promoters of the enterprise which resulted in the erection of the new Board of Trade building at the head of LaSalle Street. In 1881, he was elected a real-estate manager by the Board of Trade, and in that capacity has been prominent in carrying forward that work. He secured from the Common Council the vacating of the necessary portion of LaSalle Street, and purchased for \$250,000 the whole block, and deeded to the Board of Trade the real estate on which the new building is being built. Interested parties endeavored to block the movement by an appeal to the courts but the Supreme Court of Illinois confirmed the action of the Common Council. The new building will be 175x225, and the office part will be ten stories high. For its erection \$1,500,000 were borrowed, and it will be completed in August, 1884. Mr. Bensley was elected president of the "Call Board" in 1881, and re-elected in 1882. He is president of the newly organized Western Insurance Company, with a capital stock of \$200,000, all owned here. Mr. Bensley is credited with one of the most remarkable feats of commercial management known to this generation. Upon the failure of McGeech, Everingham & Co., in June, 1883, he was appointed receiver by the court; and though the affairs of the firm seemed involved in inextricable confusion, and about twelve suits had been begun in five States, he completed the almost hopeless task of settlement in thirty-two days. He collected and paid \$4,500,000 on secured debts, and \$750,000 on the remaining \$1,500,000, or fifty per cent, which was highly satisfactory to all the creditors, and better than the unsecured had expected. The members of that firm were enabled to resume in three months after failure. Mr. Bensley removed to Hyde Park in 1868, and was elected one of its trustees in 1875, and again in 1876 and also in 1877. In 1876 and 1877 he was chosen president of that widespread municipality, covering a greater area than Chicago, and embracing fourteen villages, with a total population of perhaps 50,000. He has been twice married, and has two surviving children by the second marriage—Martha S., born June 27, 1872, and John R., Jr., born June 5, 1875. Their mother was known before marriage as Augusta F., daughter of Elijah Fuller, of Wyoming County, N. Y.

ROBERT DEMPSEY BOYD, physician, was born April 28, 1847, in Uniontown, Penn., of Joseph and Elvira (McMillain) Boyd. The family moved to La Salle County, Ill., in 1854, where the elder Boyd still resides, and where Mrs. Boyd died in 1878. Having received an academic education, R. D. Boyd removed to Chicago in 1869, where he commenced business as a druggist. In 1875 he began to study medicine in Rush Medical College, where he graduated in the class of 1878. He then sold out his store and entered on the active practice of his profession. After nearly four years' residence in Albany, Ill., Dr. Boyd returned to Chicago in 1881, and located in Hyde Park, where he still remains, and where he has succeeded in building up a lucrative practice. In 1873 Dr. Boyd was married to Mary Arrell, of Monongahela City, who died in 1880, leaving one child, Ralph Boyd, born in 1875. Dr. Boyd is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

ALDEN FINNEY BROOKS was born April 3, 1840, in Williamsfield, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, of Charles and Isabel (Thompson) Brooks. He received an academic education in J. L. Pickard's institution at Platteville, Wis., from 1857 to 1859. Being in poor

health he made the journey to Eureka, Cal., on foot in 1859. In 1861 he returned home and enlisted early in 1862 and served to the close of the war. For the last nine months of service he was on the staff of General George H. Thomas, as topographical engineer, with rank of First Lieutenant. In 1867 he went to New York City and studied a year in the National Academy of Design, having early evinced a taste for painting, and having already done some work in that line, for which, indeed, he inherited an aptitude. He also took lessons from Edwin White, the distinguished historical painter, for a year. In 1870 he came to Chicago, and opened his first studio, and was burnt out in the great fire. He soon re-opened, and has been here ever since, with the exception of the season of 1881-82, which he spent in Paris, as a pupil of Carolus Duran, where he exhibited in the Salon his painting, "Les Favorites." While home on furlough in 1864, he was married to Miss Ellen T. Woodworth, of Wayne, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, by whom he has had four children—Bessie, December 22, 1866; Fannie, November 22, 1869; Carrie, January 15, 1871, and Merle Thompson, May 9, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks are members of the Congregational Church of Hyde Park, where they have resided since 1875.

FREDERICK STEPHEN BURROWS was born February 21, 1844, in Cincinnati, Ohio, being the oldest son of John A. D. and Louisa (Dudley) Burrows. The father, who for many years was head of the firm of Burrows & Thompson, the largest grocery house in its day in Cincinnati, died there of cholera in 1850. The mother was a daughter of Colonel Ambrose Dudley of Lexington, a soldier of the War of 1812. Educated for two years in Kenyon College, he left it in his junior year, 1862, to enlist in the 96th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving three years, and being mustered out a Sergeant Major. In 1866, he began business as a jobber in groceries in Cincinnati, and in 1876 transferred his operations to Chicago, where he has since remained, and where he is now the Western agent for P. Lorillard & Co., of Jersey City, N. J. February 7, 1874, he married Eva J., a daughter of John J. Wadsworth, of Erie, Penn. They have two children: John W., born in 1876, and Ethelbert Dudley, born in 1880. They have resided in Hyde Park since 1880. Mr. Burrows is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a Republican in politics.

ROBERT H. CHERRY, general yard master for the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, took charge of these yards on Stony Island Avenue, two miles south of Grand Crossing, October 23, 1883. He has the superintendence of fifty men, and the capacity of the yard is 550 cars. Mr. Cherry came to Chicago in 1871, and embarked in the jewelry trade five years. He then engaged with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad as yard clerk, and continued until 1883, when he obtained his present position. He was born at Pittsburgh, Penn., September 30, 1854, and was raised there. In 1877 he married Miss Lillie H. Hanson, of Chicago. They have two children, Flora H. and Edith May.

LUCIUS BURR CONVERSE was born November 23, 1835, in Litchfield, Ohio, of Dr. William and Elizabeth A. (Burr) Converse. In 1845 the family removed to Princeton, Ill., where the father opened a drug and general store in partnership with a cousin, Henry J. Converse, of Boston, under the style of Converse & Co. In that store L. B. first learned commercial business. In 1856 he graduated at Bell's Commercial College, in Chicago. From 1862 to 1865 he was in the employ of Hower & Higbee, dry goods dealers, of Cleveland, Ohio, as book-keeper; and in the latter year opened a wholesale hat and cap business as Innis, Converse & Co., which continued until 1869. He next went into banking, with a general store, in company with his brother, James W., in Brooklyn, Iowa, as Converse Brothers. In 1874 they came to Chicago, invested their spare funds in real estate, and took positions under their father, the president of the Dime Savings Bank, where L. B. remained until 1879. Since then he has filled the position of book-keeper for commercial houses, disliking the risks of business on his own account. Mr. Converse was married June 20, 1871, to Mary L., a daughter of Russell Cole, of Oberlin, Ohio, from whose college she graduated with highest honors September 26, 1862. Mrs. Converse is an active member of Plymouth Church, and is interested in nearly all the benevolent enterprises of the South Side, and is also president of the ladies' society known as Friends in Council. Mr. Converse is an attendant with his wife at the services of Plymouth Church, and is a Republican in politics. They reside at No. 4001 Drexel Boulevard.

WILLIAM D'ARCY FRENCH was born in 1826, near Bryantown, Md. His father was D'Arcy A. French, a native of County Limerick, Ireland, who, half a century ago won some notice in educational circles in Washington as a teacher of languages. His mother, Christiana J., a member of the well-known Spalding family, of Maryland, was born at the ancestral home at Pleasant Hill, Charles Co., Md. After some eight years' residence in Washington, Professor and Mrs. French removed in 1842 to Galena, Ill. There, about 1844, young French began life on

his own account with a brief experiment in mining, which he soon exchanged for a clerkship in a mercantile house. In 1854 he came to Chicago and served E. Hempstead in the same capacity about five years. In 1859, supplied with a large stock of goods by Mr. Hempstead, he went to Hastings, Minn., where he grew into a jobber in groceries, as well as a buyer and shipper of grain, on his own account. Returning to Chicago in 1865, he went into the general commission business, which he exchanged about 1873 for brokerage in produce. He is a member of the Board of Trade and the Call Board, and is president of the Open Board. In 1857 he married Sarah P. Bosworth, of Chicago, who died at their home in Hyde Park in November, 1882, where they had resided since 1878.

HENRY JEFFERSON GOODRICH was born January 23, 1840, in Worcester County, Mass., of Phineas and Nancy (Pierce) Goodrich. The father was a railroad contractor and builder, a descendant of Philip Goodrich, the original immigrant to New England, who settled in Connecticut. Receiving an academic education at Fairfax, Vt., from 1857 to 1859, young Goodrich studied law for a short time under Judge White, of St. Albans, but resumed more general studies under Rev. N. S. Dickinson, at Foxboro, Mass., 1860-61. Meanwhile he had taught school and studied law, and in 1861 was admitted to the Bar. In 1864 he spent one year at Indianapolis, then settling in Chicago in 1865, he became a partner of J. Esaias Warren. The firm of Warren & Goodrich was dissolved in 1870, and Mr. Goodrich has been for the most part alone since then until 1883, when the firm of Goodrich, Tuttle & Co. was formed. His specialty has been the investigation of titles to real estate, valuation thereof for insurance companies and other lenders, for purposes of railroad condemnation, and the like. He went to reside in Hyde Park in 1877, and in 1882 was elected its president. Though a Democrat, and a member of the Central Committee of that party, he received the support of the less partisan Republicans and discharged his official duties in the interest of all classes. During his year of office several public improvements of great value to the municipality were inaugurated or completed. The water, sewerage and street departments received a fresh impetus. New engines were placed in the water works and a tunnel projected to run about a mile and a half into Lake Michigan. The movement for adjustment with the general government of the lines of the Calumet River with a uniform width of two hundred feet was inaugurated. By that means was secured the needed encouragement for the establishment of large manufacturing industries in that section. Altogether it was a year of arduous labors, occupying his undivided time and eliciting the appreciation of his fellow-citizens, irrespective of party. Mr. Goodrich is a member of Blaney lodge, A. F. & A. M., Past High Priest of Fairview Chapter, and a member of Apollo Commandery. With his father-in-law, Robert Morris, LL. D., he was one of the original founders, in 1868, of the Holy-Land Exploration Society, now numbering perhaps fifty thousand members all over the world. He was married in 1866, to Miss Charlotte F., a daughter of Dr. Morris, of LaGrange, Ky., by whom he has one child, C. Maude, born in 1871.

CALEB GOODWIN was born in 1822 in Hartford, Conn., being the fourth child of Caleb, Sr., and Harriet (Williams) Goodwin. The parents were both of early New England stock, the mother being a lineal descendant of William Williams, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, representing Connecticut. Having received a grammar-school education, young Goodwin, at the age of fifteen, became a clerk in a book-publishing house in Hartford, where he remained until 1844. He then came West and settled in Galena, in the general trade, with an older brother, under the style of W. & C. Goodwin. In 1849, having sold out his interest to his brother, Caleb Goodwin came to Chicago. After some years in the employ of others, he began a commission business on his own account about 1858, which continued perhaps five years. Since 1863 he has been continuously in the employ of two or three Chicago publishers, being at present with John Morris, successor to Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co. In September, 1847, Mr. Goodwin married Elizabeth, a daughter of Samuel Brookes, an early settler and the first florist of Chicago. They are the parents of eight children, four sons and four daughters, and have five living grandchildren. Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin are members of the South Congregational Church, and have resided in Oakland since 1853.

WILLIAM HENDLEY GORE was born in 1851, near Zanesville, Ohio, of Townsend and Ann Amanda (Hoge) Gore. The father was a member of the Legislature from 1860 to 1864, and removed to Illinois in 1865, settling near Morris, Grundy County. In 1878 young Gore went to Kansas, where, in 1879, he began the business of sheep-raising, about thirty-five miles from Wallace, in which he still retains an interest, the firm being known as Gore Brothers. In the summer of 1882 he became a member of the firm of Hubbard & Gore, druggists, at the corner of Thirty-ninth Street and Cottage Grove Avenue. Mr. Gore was married February 2, 1882, to Mary Bulkley, of Morris, Ill., by whom he has had one

child, Anna Louise, born November 1, 1882. He became a member of the Masonic Order in 1875; and is a Republican in politics.

GEORGE CHARLES HICK was born in 1835, in Yorkshire, England, son of Charles and Mary (Wilcock) Hick. He derives his descent from Samuel Hick, the village blacksmith and Quaker disciple of John Wesley. Mr. G. C. Hick came to the United States in 1871, and settled in Chicago, where he went into the business he still follows. He imports grease and oil used by tanners in the stuffing and finishing of leather, being the only merchant in the West engaged in that special line. In 1858 Mr. Hick married Elizabeth Martha Townsend, of Yorkshire, England. On the mother's side, she is descended from the Ripleys, also noted disciples of Mr. Wesley. They are the parents of four children—William Arthur, born in 1850; Herbert Ripley, born in 1865; Aimie, born in 1871; and Lottie, born in 1878. Mr. Hick has resided in Hyde Park since 1870.

HENRY HUGH HUBBARD, druggist, was born June 3, 1848, in Whitley, Canada, of Eli Plater and Mary (Scott) Hubbard. The parents were natives of New England, and came to the United States in 1801, settling in Springfield, Ill. In 1804 young Hubbard was apprenticed to a druggist in Joliet, with whom he remained until 1870. In 1872 Mr. Hubbard came to Hyde Park, becoming a clerk with G. Q. Dow, by whom he was admitted into partnership in the two more northern stores in 1870; and to whom he sold his interest in the same June 13, 1882. Since then he has been of the firm of Hubbard & Gore, druggists. Mr. Hubbard was married February 22, 1882, to Miss Anna Woods, of Morris, Ill. They are attendants at Langley-avenue M. E. Church, of which Mrs. Hubbard is a member. Mr. Hubbard is a Republican in politics.

WILLIAM CRANE KINNEY was born February 3, 1838, in the town of Cambridge, Lenawee Co., Mich. Remotely, he is of English, Irish and Scotch descent, but of American ancestry for several generations. His parents were Sylvanus and Hannah (Crane) Kinney. He resided on the farm where he was born and received such educational advantages as are afforded by the common school, until eighteen years of age, when he entered the high school at Adrian, Mich., where he continued, except at intervals while teaching, until the spring of 1860, when he commenced the study of law in the office of Beecher & Howell, at Adrian. In the fall of that year he entered the law school of the University of Michigan, spending one term there, and then came to Chicago and graduated from the Union College of Law in 1861. After being admitted to the Bar, he removed to Princeton, Ill., and became a partner of J. Q. Taylor of that place. In June, 1862, with others, he busied himself in raising and organizing the 63d Illinois Volunteer Infantry, of which he became the Second Lieutenant in Company E. He served until July 7, 1865, being on staff duty the last two years. At the close of the war he settled in Nashville, Tenn., where he engaged in the collection of Government claims, remaining until 1870. He was for two years a member of the Board of Aldermen, and its president the second year. Removing to Kansas City, he there went into the real estate business, and continued in the same line after his return to Chicago in 1872. In August, 1881, he formed a partnership with Josiah E. Kimball, under the style of Kinney & Kimball, which still exists. In 1860 Mr. Kinney married Mary C., a daughter of Rev. Edward Troy, of the Methodist Church, and niece of Rev. William J. Rutledge, of Jacksonville, Ill., in whose family she was brought up, having lost her parents in infancy. They have one child, Troy Sylvanus, born December 1, 1871. They have resided in Hyde Park since 1870.

CHRISTOPHER McLENNAN was born in 1837 in Lancaster, Gengarry Co., Canada, youngest son of John and Catharine McLennan. His mother died when he was five years old, and his father, by birth a Scotchman, but a resident of Canada from the age of ten, died on his farm in Gengarry County, in 1866. C. McLennan was brought up to the business of surveyor and civil engineer, and is a graduate of McGill College, Montreal, of the class of 1850. He came to the United States in 1864, and has followed his profession in Chicago and Hyde Park since the spring of 1868. In 1875 he took up his residence in Hyde Park, and has been appointed to his present position of village engineer and superintendent of public works for five years, out of seven from 1877 to 1883. He was professionally connected with the surveys of South Chicago and Iroquaine, preparatory to their being laid out and subdivided into village sites.

ERASTUS P. MARSH was born in 1836 in Niagara County, N. Y., son of Isaac, Jr., and Esther (Rawson) Marsh. The Marshes are of Montpelier, Vt., whence Isaac Marsh, Sr., removed to Ontario County, N. Y., which he represented in the State Legislature. The Rawsons are old settlers of Massachusetts, and later of Ontario, N. Y., where Samuel Rawson, the grandfather of Mr. Marsh, was County Judge for several years. An uncle, Erastus Rawson, was an early settler of Chicago, for whom Rawson Street was named, where he built what was then known as the Chicago

Distillery. From 1857 to 1850, E. P. Marsh served as a clerk of F. Newhall & Co., fruit dealers; and in 1860 went into business on his own account as a jobber in provisions. After the close of the war, he retired for a time to his farm in Iroquois County, but spent the winters in Chicago, packing hogs. In 1860 he became the partner of F. Newhall & Co., and in the fire of 1871 they were burned out, losing heavily, but paying dollar for dollar. In 1872 Mr. Marsh invested over \$40,000 in the building on the northeast corner of Clark and Monroe streets, which he held a few years. In 1875 he went into the grain trade, buying and cribbing corn through Iowa and Missouri. In 1881 he built the Englewood Corn-house, and is still engaged in buying and selling grain. In 1861 Mr. Marsh married Frances, a daughter of Judge Alfred Holmes, of Lockport, N. Y. They are the parents of four living children—Mary R., born in 1862; Fred H., in 1863; Fannie, in 1866, and Clara L., in 1872. They went to reside in Hyde Park in 1874.

JAMES KIRON MURPHY was born in Ireland in 1825, and lost his father in 1830. When in his tenth year he was brought to America by his maternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. James Fenerty who, after a short stay in New York, came West and settled in Chicago in 1835. Here one of their sons, John, opened a general store, and in it young Murphy began to serve as a clerk at an early age. In 1843 he became a member of the volunteer fire company, No. 4, and has never entirely lost his connection or interest in that department, being now a member of the Fireman's Benevolent Association. About 1840 he formed a partnership with another uncle, being the junior member of the firm of P. A. Fenerty & Co., auctioneers. About this time he was rejoined by his mother and her other children. Upon the completion of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, in 1847, he became captain of the passenger boat "Mareppa." About 1851 he was in partnership with a brother, B. A., in a general store at St. Charles, with branches at Aurora and Rockford, under the style of Murphy Bros. Selling his interest in all three to the brother in 1853, he opened a similar store in Belvidere, which he disposed of in 1855. He then removed to Peoria and engaged in journalism, becoming the chief owner of the Peoria Transcript. About 1858 he sold out to his partners, and afterward (they being unable to meet their engagements), to other parties. Since 1858 Mr. Murphy has been continuously in the insurance business, returning to Chicago in 1860 as manager of the Peoria Fire Insurance Company, which he had charge of until 1868. In 1860 he organized the Chicago Fire Insurance Company, which went up in the great fire of 1871. Since then he has been agent for New York fire companies, representing in 1884 the American Exchange and Guardian, of that city, and the Lafayette, of Brooklyn. In 1851 Mr. Murphy married Miss Felicia E., a daughter of William Rounseville, editor and literateur, then residing at St. Charles; she died in 1864. In 1860 he married Miss Lane Peyton, of Chicago. About 1853 he joined the Masonic Order and has taken all the degrees attainable, being a member of Corinthian Chapter, Chevalier Bayard Commandery and Oriental Consistory. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion a Universalist.

CHARLES IRVING PARKER was born March 10, 1838, in Manchester, N. H., son of John and Eliza (Goffe) Parker. The father was a lawyer and farmer. The son is on both sides of early New England ancestry, the maternal line tracing descent from the historic regicide, William Goffe, more than one member of which was distinguished in the military annals of New England. Theodore, a son of "Major" Goffe, and three previous ancestors, are buried in the old graveyard at Bedford, N. H. Young Parker entered Dartmouth in 1850, and was afterward voted the honors of the class of 1863 by that institution, receiving the degrees of A. B. and A. M., though he did not complete the regular course, for, in 1862, as one of the Dartmouth Cavalry company, he entered the volunteer service, and on leaving the army in 1863, settled at Virden, Ill., where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits four years, and in 1867 taught school. In 1868 he was superintendent of schools in Carlinville; in Joliet from 1860 to 1874, and in Danville until 1870. From 1870 to 1881 he was principal of the Oakland high school, of Hyde Park, and superintendent from 1881 to the present time. He came to reside in Hyde Park in 1870. May 27, 1862, Mr. Parker was married to Miss Frances E. Avery, of Carrollton, Ill., by whom he has had three children—Adele F., born February 26, 1864, now a teacher in the Springer school, Hyde Park; John E., born April 15, 1865, and Mabel, July 10, 1876.

PHILANDER PICKERING was born in 1851 in Salem, Henry Co., Iowa, being the younger of two sons and the third of six children of Aquilla H. and Ruth (Dorland) Pickering. The father, now a retired merchant, has been a resident of Chicago for twenty years. From 1864 to 1882, under the style of Pickering & Co., he was engaged in the commission, grain and provision business, being among the earliest members of the Board of Trade. He is of New England birth and ancestry, and a nephew

of Colonel Timothy Pickering, of Revolutionary fame. The mother, a native of New York, of an ancestry originally German, but settled on Long Island for some generations, died in 1878. In 1870 Philander Pickering was admitted into partnership by his father, and succeeded to the business January 1, 1882. Since January 1, 1883, his brother, A. D., has been associated with him. In 1876 Mr. Pickering married Miss Ida, a daughter of C. R. Overman, a nurseryman, of Bloomington, Ill., where he died in 1865. Like his forefathers, he is a Quaker in religion, and like all the Friends, a Republican in politics. He took up his residence in Oakland in 1870.

FREDERICK T. PITNEY was born in August, 1844, in New York City, the oldest child of Franklin V. and Lucinda R. (Ogden) Pitney. The family came to Chicago in October, 1846, and the father went into the shoe business, in which he remained until burned out in the great fire. From 1872 until his death, in May, 1879, he was occupied chiefly with the care of his property. The mother still survives. In 1860 young Pitney entered the office of G. P. Randall, architect, to learn the business. In 1862 he enlisted in the United States Navy, being detailed as captain's clerk on the monitor "Catskill," of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, and served over two years. Returning to Chicago, he resumed the study of his profession of architect, and was in the employ of W. W. Boyington for about seven years. After working at his profession in connection with different firms until 1882, he formed with F. R. Wollinger the present firm of F. R. Wollinger & Co., manufacturers of superior furniture and interior fittings, from original designs furnished by themselves or others. In 1866 Mr. Pitney married Carrie A. Kent, of Niles, Mich., and they are the parents of one child, William T., born in 1867. Mr. Pitney is a Republican in politics, and has been a resident of Oakland since 1874.

GEORGE HENRY RANDELL, physician, was born in 1852 in Jersey Island, England, whence his widowed mother immigrated to the United States in 1854, settling for a time in Chicago. At an early age he completed a high-school course, when a period was put to his school days by his family moving on a farm. Here he remained occupied with the usual duties of a farm boy until his eighteenth year, when he left home and engaged in mercantile business. During all this time he was eager for knowledge, and by applying his leisure hours to study, with the help of such private instructors as he could command, he added very materially to his school acquirements. The study of anatomy and physiology turned his mind in the direction of the medical profession. Accordingly, he placed himself in a physician's office as a student, and when properly prepared entered the department of medicine and surgery of the University of Michigan, whence he graduated in 1878. Having become assistant to the professor of surgery, he remained at the university several months, and then settled in the practice of his profession in Leavenworth County, Kan., remaining three years, and being while there an active member of the Kansas State Medical Society. In 1881 Dr. Randell removed to Chicago, where he soon became well known among the profession, who accorded him a prominent place in their ranks. In 1883 he was sent to Cleveland as a delegate from the Chicago Medical Society to the annual meeting of the American Medical Association. He is physician to Cook County Hospital, department of obstetrics and diseases of women, and has laid the foundation of an extensive private practice. In 1880 Dr. Randell was married to Emma, daughter of the late Elias Jones, M. D., of Indiana, by whom he has had two children—Emma Maud, in 1881, and George Cecil, in 1883. Dr. and Mrs. Randell are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HENRY CLAY SMITH was born in 1848 in Hagerstown, Md., of George Washington and Mary (Norris) Smith. The father was a lawyer and a member of the Legislature of Maryland, and the mother was a native of Alexandria, Va. In 1866 young Smith enlisted in the regular army in the 2d Cavalry, and served three years "on the plains." In 1867, with his company, detailed as an escort, he visited Salt Lake City. In 1869 he went to clerk for his brother, in book and stationery, wholesale and retail, at St. Joseph, Mo. In 1874 he came to Chicago, and was employed for five years in the boot and shoe trade, in 1879 going into business on his own account in Hyde Park, where he still remains. He was married in 1883 to Miss Maen, a daughter of Rev. Mr. Coit, a Presbyterian clergyman of Collinsville, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Presbyterian Church.

GEORGE ALEXANDER STANNARD was born in 1836 in Westbrook, Conn., of Reuben and Nancy (Stokes) Stannard. The father was a farmer and a leader in the management of township affairs. The Stannards and Stokeses are both of early New England stock. The early education of young Stannard was supplemented by an academic course, and at the age of seventeen he became assistant book-keeper in the office of the Boston & Albany Railroad. In 1855 he received the appointment of cashier in the New York State Treasury, which position he held seven years. In

1862 he entered the service of Franklin, Edson & Co., a large grain commission house in Albany, N. Y., with whom he remained until 1867. In 1868 he came to Chicago and became a member of the Board of Trade. In 1869 he took the position of book-keeper in the Ransom stove house, where he remained six years. Since 1876 he has been in the employ of the Fairbanks Scale Company in Chicago. In 1856 Mr. Stannard married Anna Elizabeth Chirritree, of Albany, N. Y. They are the parents of five children, three of whom are now living, namely, George Perry, born in 1862; James Mason, born in 1864, and Ella Amelia, born in 1872. Mr. Stannard first went to reside in Hyde Park in 1873, and with the exception of two years, has permanently resided there since.

ROBERT GARDINER STEVENS was born in 1828 in Fayette, Kennebec Co., Me., the second son of John and Priscilla (Lane) Stevens. The Lane and Stevens families are both of early New England origin, the latter being of the New Hampshire branch. The father, one of ten children of whom eight lived to be over eighty years of age, was a farmer, and a soldier in the Madawaska war, or conflict about the boundary line between New Brunswick and Maine. He filled the offices of Selectman, Collector and Treasurer of his town, and, having come West permanently in 1876, he died at the house of his son, R. G., in 1881, aged eighty-three. The mother had died eighteen years before, at their home in Maine. R. G. Stevens came West in 1853, and settled in Chicago, becoming early identified with its grain trade, and has been a member of its Board of Trade for the last twenty years. In 1861 he formed a partnership with J. S. Barker, under the style of Stevens & Barker, which lasted over twenty years. In 1868 Stevens & Barker built the elevator and feed-mill which he still owns and runs, besides his transactions in grain, as buyer and seller. In April, 1882, he bought his partner's interest and has since carried on the business alone. In 1856 he married Catharine M., a daughter of William True, of Wayne, Me. They are the parents of four children, born as follows: Ella L., in 1859; Kate M., in 1862; Arthur John and Anna Priscilla, twins, born December 14, 1865. They have resided in Hyde Park since 1870.

GEORGE OLIVER TAYLOR, physician, was born in 1848 in Adair County, Ky., of Dr. James G. and Sally (Elliott) Taylor. In 1863 young Taylor, inheriting strong Union sentiments, enlisted in the 13th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, in which he served two years and two months. In 1865, he began to study for his profession, attending lectures in Louisville, Ky., and afterward in Rush Medical College, Chicago, where he graduated in the class of 1868. Since 1873 he has been at his present location on the confines of the great city and the big village, 1339 Oakland Boulevard. Besides his large general practice, Dr. Taylor is medical director of the Northwestern Masonic Aid Association. He has been a member of the Masonic Order some fifteen years, and as a member of the Apollo Commandery made the memorable tour of Europe with many of his associates in 1883. He was married in 1871 to Augusta Harpole, of Sangamon County, Ill. Mrs. Taylor is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

WOODBURY MANNING TAYLOR was born January 3, 1831, in Weathersfield, Vt. of Rev. Philander and Thankful (Woodbury Manning) Taylor. In 1833 the family removed to Tioga County, N. Y., and in 1844 came to Chicago, afterward settling in Warrentonville, Dupage County. The father, a Baptist minister for about fifty years, died at Ottawa, Ill., in 1881, aged eighty. In 1852 the son left home at Babcock Grove and entered upon the battle of life, successively trying Chicago, Milwaukee and Elgin, where he located as a painter, becoming associated in business with M. Morrison. In 1853 he commenced the study of law in the office of Paul R. Wright, and in 1855 removed to Amboy, Lee Co., Ill. (having been married a year before to Miss Sarah E. Harvey, of Elgin), where he entered the law office of William E. Ivis. Soon thereafter he entered into the real estate business, but the panic of 1856-57 induced a return to law, and the law firm of Kinyon & Taylor resulted. In 1859 he removed to Geneva, Kane County, taking the position of Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court under his first law instructor, Mr. Wright. In 1861 he enlisted in the 8th Illinois Cavalry and was elected by his company Second Lieutenant. He remained with the regiment till August, 1862, when he was detached upon the staff of General Pleasanton, with whom he remained till mustered out of the service at Milwaukee in 1866. A few months later found him in Chicago as a member of the law and real estate firm of Jones, Bundy & Taylor. Early in 1867 he was, without his solicitation, commissioned as Captain of the 10th Cavalry (Regular Army), which position he resigned upon being nominated for Clerk of the Supreme Court of Illinois, to which position he was elected the following June. Resigning this position also a few months before his term expired, in 1873, he returned to Chicago, where he bought an interest in the Chicago Evening Mail, which paper was afterward consolidated with the Post, becoming the Post and Mail. He was its editor and manager, until its demise. During this period he

was appointed as Commissioner of the Illinois State Penitentiary, and was elected president of the board by his colleagues. He is now a resident of the village of Hyde Park, and is engaged in the law and real estate business in Chicago.

FRANK B. ULLERY was born in Miami County, Ohio, in 1843; son of Henry G. and Elizabeth Ullery. His grandfather, Jacob Ullery, immigrated from Pennsylvania in the early part of this century, and was one of the pioneers of Miami County, settling near the present site of Covington, of which he was one of the founders. In 1860, young Ullery, hitherto brought up on a farm, began the study of medicine; but the war breaking out, he enlisted at the first call, and served through the war. In 1865 he resumed his studies, but turned his attention to the specialty of dentistry, finishing in 1867. He began practice in Ohio, but a few months later he removed to Illinois, locating in Kankakee, where he practiced his profession until April, 1871, when he removed to Mokence, east part of same county, where he continued practice until 1878, when he came to Chicago, locating at 3906 Cottage Grove Avenue, where he is still to be found in practice.

JACOB W. VELIE, secretary and curator of the Chicago Academy of Science, was born in 1829 in Montgomery County, New York; son of Philip J. and Betsey (Wilbur) Velie. Grandfather Velie was born in Holland, and, after his arrival in the United States, married Catharine Boyd, a native of the State of New York, and of Gaelic ancestry. The Wilburs are of New England descent, the later ancestors of Dr. Velie, on the maternal side, being natives of Vermont. The early education of Dr. Velie was received almost exclusively at the local select schools of the various places where his youth was passed. At the age of twenty-one he began the study of medicine under Dr. C. S. Younglove, of Hammondsport, N. Y., with whom he remained three and a half years, attending meanwhile a course of lectures at the Geneva Medical College, and participating in the practice of his preceptor. Dr. Velie early manifested unusual aptitude for medical science and practice, and on the removal of Dr. Younglove to Illinois, he took his practice at Hammondsport, at the earnest solicitation of Dr. Younglove's patients. In 1856 he came West and settled at Rock Island, where he studied for, and became, a dentist. The manual dexterity that made him proficient in this science, has been greatly utilized in his position at the Academy of Sciences, not in odontology, however. During the year 1864 he spent five months in the Rocky Mountains, and at the time assisted in taking the height of several peaks, one of which, 13,173 feet in height, he named Mount Audubon, in honor of John James Audubon, the naturalist. He had the honor of having a peak, 13,457 feet in height, given his name—Velie's Peak. In 1867 he returned East, and went into business at Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y., as a druggist; he having married Adelia, a daughter of Lay Noble, of that town, in 1858. This lady died, leaving no children, December 14, 1883, at their temporary residence at Hyde Park. In 1871 he removed to Chicago and became the assistant of Dr. William Stimpson, secretary of the Academy of Sciences. After the destruction of that society's collection by the fire of 1871, which included the results of thirteen years of his labor in collecting and his scientific library, he accompanied Dr. Stimpson on a scientific expedition to Florida, Cuba, and Yucatan, bringing back what formed the nucleus of a new collection for the Academy. Dr. Stimpson died on his return trip, at Ilchester, Md., May 27, 1872, and Dr. Velie, on his arrival with the collection, was placed in charge thereof and the new Academy building. In July, 1877, for faithful services rendered, he was presented by the trustees with a paid-up life membership. He has, since 1872, made five expeditions to Florida in the scientific interests of the Academy. He is an ornithologist of wide reputation, and of late years has given special attention to conchology and archaeology. He is a careful student, of comprehensive research, and no branch of practical science is foreign to his understanding. He is a corresponding member of the Davenport (Iowa) Academy of Sciences, of the Biological Society of Washington, D. C., of the National Ornithological Congress; contributor to the Smithsonian Institute, and president of the Ridgeway Ornithological Club of Chicago.

GEORGE WASHINGTON WAITE was born July 2, 1819, in Wolcott, Wayne Co., N. Y., son of Dr. Daniel D. and Lucy (Clapp) Waite. At the age of nineteen Mr. Waite came West, and taught school, with little intermission, for seven years, first in Marango, Mich., then in Norwood, Ill., where he was joined by his father and the rest of the family in 1840; next in St. Charles, Ill., whither they moved in 1842, and last of all, at Warrenville, Ill., where he was principal of the high school for one year. He was appointed Surveyor of DuPage County by the Legislature about 1847, vice Kimball, deceased, and Deputy Surveyor of Kane County. In 1848 he was employed as assistant engineer on the Galena & Chicago Railroad, the first railroad out of Chicago, and helped to lay the first tie on that road, as well as convey the first locomotive, the "Pioneer," exhibited in Chicago in 1883, from a vessel to the head

of the road at Kinzie and Halsted streets. In 1852 he left that road to become chief engineer of the Chicago & Aurora Railroad, now C., B. & Q. R. R., which he surveyed, located, got the right of way for, and built. Since then he has filled a similar position on three other roads—St. Charles Air Line, Iowa Central, and Chicago, Texas & Mexican Central, and is now locating engineer of the New York Texas & Mexican, of which ninety-two miles, from Rosenberg Junction to Victoria, in Texas, are already built. In 1859 he removed to Hyde Park, where he has filled every village office—Town Clerk one, Assessor six, Trustee nine, and Supervisor two years; he was Chief Engineer of South Park for the first four years after its establishment, and was also one of three commissioners appointed by the Circuit Court, in 1869, to levy the park assessment of \$3,320,000. He was for nine years President of the Board of School Trustees of Township 38, Range 14; and was President of Cook County Board of Supervisors in 1871. He was married May 1, 1843, to Mary S. Sargent, of Warrenville, Ill.; and they are the parents of five boys and two girls, of whom are living Charles S., George H., William W. and Mabel. Mr. Waite is a member of the Old Settlers' Club of Chicago. He came to Chicago, November 15, 1839.

ELIAS RICHARD WILLIAMS was born in 1840 in Great Britain, whence his parents, with six sons and one daughter, immigrated to the United States in 1851, being preceded in 1849 by another son. They settled on a farm in Randolph, Columbia Co., Wis. In 1857, Elias went to Fox Lake to learn the business of watch-maker and jeweler. In 1859 he worked at his trade in Portage City, Wis.; and in 1860 he began business on his own account in Markesan, Wis. In 1863, coming to Chicago, he worked a few years for leading houses in his line, but was in business for himself from 1865 until burnt out by the great fire, by which he lost heavily. He resumed in 1872, and three years later removed to Hyde Park where he has since remained, and has succeeded in building up a remunerative local trade. In 1873 Mr. Williams was married to Ida, daughter of Charles Chamberlain, a Chicago merchant residing in Englewood. He has been an Odd Fellow for some years; is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and a Republican in politics.

GEORGE WOODLAND was born, in 1847 in Utica, N. Y., son of George Woodland, Sr., and Hannah (Stevens) Woodland. In 1862 young Woodland entered the office of Wood & Mann Steam Engine Company, of Utica, N. Y., as clerk, afterward becoming general office manager, and remained in their employ five years. In 1867 he went into the savings bank business in Syracuse; selling out his interest in 1871, he came to Chicago and took the position of receiving teller in the Prairie State Loan and Trust Company, becoming assistant cashier in 1879, and has owned an increasing amount of stock from the date of his first connection with the institution to the present time. November 8, 1871, Mr. Woodland was married to Miss Ophelia C., a daughter of Thomas Buchanan, a banker of Utica, N. Y., by whom he has had two children—Fred. B., August 31, 1872, and Margie, September 19, 1878. They have resided in Hyde Park since November, 1872.

EGANDALE.

Egandale was a pleasant garden laid out by the celebrated Dr. William Bradshaw Egan, of Chicago, and was comprised within the following boundaries: Commencing at the corner of Forty-seventh Street and Cottage Grove Avenue; thence south to Fifty-fifth Street; thence east on Fifty-fifth Street to Madison Avenue; thence north on said avenue to Fifty-first Street; thence west on Fifty-first Street to Woodlawn Avenue—formerly Van Buren Street—thence north on Woodlawn Avenue to Forty-seventh Street; thence west on said street to the place of beginning. From this point, where a porter's lodge was situated, a continuous winding drive meandered through the pleasure-garden. When its construction was first undertaken, the site was nothing but prairie land and Dr. Egan hauled car loads of evergreens and deciduous trees to the place, and there had them planted, according to the most approved method of landscape gardening. Near the corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Cottage Grove Avenue was a race-track, whereon the celebrated Flora Temple once trotted. A little south and east of the track stood an ornamental mound surmounted by a handsome rustic arbor; east of this mound, and

between Woodlawn and Madison avenues was another mound, whereon was an observatory, or look-out; from whence a magnificent view of the whole surrounding country was obtainable. The grounds were planned, laid out and cultivated with excellent taste and judgment, and were not only designed as a pleasure-garden for the public, but ultimately to be transformed into grounds surrounding a manorial residence to be erected by Dr. Egan. The prominent plan of Egandale, was that of the domiciliary estates of large landed proprietors of Great Britain. At the southern end were nurseries, and small plantations yet remain that were planted under Dr. Egan's auspices. After the Hyde Park House was built, the portion of Egandale lying between Madison and Woodlawn avenues was laid out for residence property. The garden was opened to the public about 1863, and the frustration of Dr. Egan's financial plans and real estate speculations prevented the consummation of the Egandale ground as he had contemplated and intended. Mrs. Jameson thinks that the first school teacher in the public schools of Hyde Park, was Mrs. Ellen Noble, a sister of Mrs. Homer N. Hibbard. Of her recollections of those whom

" * * The march of the encroaching city
Drives an exile
From the hearth of his ancestral homestead ;"

Mrs. Jameson recalls one whose patronymic was the regal one of McCarty. An old, old house that was occupied by James Purcell, who for a long time was a factotum of Hyde Park, and subsequently moved to Kansas City with his family—was afterward occupied by one Hogan, and McCarty. Hogan left and McCarty died; in consideration of his services to the Illinois Central Railroad, his widow the Mrs. McCarty, for a long time was allowed to occupy the cabin rent-free. But the railroad had to be extended and the cabin, which stood in the way, had to be torn down, and Mrs. McCarty was as much aggrieved as though she were evicted from her own property, and loudly declaimed against the soullessness of corporations. But she passed on before the railroad as her congeners, the primitive squatters of Hyde Park, did.

Having alluded to Egandale, another portion of Hyde Park may be alluded to, a district that used to pride itself upon being the most aristocratic of Chicago's suburbs. This *crème de la crème* of hamlets was called

KENWOOD.—The first settler was Dr. John A. Kennicott, who built a small frame house there in the spring of 1856, and settled with his family; there were then no houses near him. The place was named by him after the home of his ancestors near Edinburgh, Scotland; and, in 1859, when the station was established by General George B. McClellan—then vice-president of the Illinois Central Railroad Company—it was called Kenwood Station; and thence the custom arose of calling the region adjacent to Dr. Kennicott's residence, Kenwood, without any definite limits being given to the place. Kenwood Station, at the foot of Forty-seventh Street, is exactly one mile south of the city limits. The earliest settlers after Dr. Kennicott were William Waters and John Remmer, who were employes of the Illinois Central Railroad about 1860; and P. L. Sherman. This gentleman still resides in Kenwood and each successive year of his residence but the more endears him to the denizens of that suburb. Near this station, on January 8, 1862, a frightful accident occurred, the Cincinnati express train telescoping the rear of the

Hyde Park train, * Judge William T. Barron was instantly killed, and the following were more or less severely injured: Hassan A. Hopkins, James P. Root, Charles Hitchcock of Gallup & Hitchcock, Malcom Packard, John Remmer, James Brown, engineer of the Cincinnati train, and S. C. P. Bogue—who died shortly afterward. Resolutions of respect were passed to the memory of Judge Barron by the Chicago Bar, and the pall-bearers at his funeral were E. C. Larned, H. P. Smith, G. W. Joy, John Woodbridge, Paul Cornell, and G. W. Thompson. The estimation in which Kenwood was held by its residents has by no means lapsed with the progress of years; the aristocratic denizen of that aristocratic suburb, esteems it as the Faubourg Saint Germain was considered by the old régime of the Parisian aristocracy. It certainly is an undeniable proposition that in the region bounded by Thirty-ninth and Fifty-seventh streets, Grand Boulevard and Lake Michigan, can be found as exclusive, talented coterie of society as those existing in the old Quaker circles of Philadelphia, in the Knickerbockers of New York and Brooklyn, or the refrigerative *haut ton* of Beacon Street. With this distinction; that in Oakland, Forrestville, Kenwood, South Park or Hyde Park, there is not one social clique, admission to which may be attained with wealth as the sole "open sesame," and there are very few where talent would be denied the *entrée*, because of impecuniosity. It is only in circles where the status of those professing aristocratic culture, is imperfectly and uncertainly defined, that shoddy receives its perfect worship. In the district mentioned, the inhabitants are too thoroughly gentlemen and ladies to be very amenable to the dogmas of snobbery.

HYDE PARK LODGE, No. 422.—In the history of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, mention is made of this lodge, and the rock of offense that the corner-stone laid by them became to an ecclesiastical dignitary. This lodge was granted a dispensation in 1863, and the first officers were Nicholas Francis Cooke, W. M.; Homer Nash Hibbard, S. W.; William K. Ackerman, J. W.; Edwin Oscar Newberry, T.; John Trimble, Jr., S.; W. C. Lewis, S. D.; George Washington Waite, J. D.; and Fergus M. Blair, tyler. From the blue book of the lodge, Jonathan Asa Kennicott appears to have been the first person raised, on August 31, 1863. The lodge was chartered October 5, 1864, with the following charter members: Homer Nash Hibbard, James Wadsworth, Daniel Tyler Waite, Samuel Hopkins Downs, Edwin Oscar Newberry, John Middleton, George Washington Waite, Carlton Drake, Charles Sunter, Jonathan Asa Kennicott and Thomas Leeds Morgan. The officers subsequent to the investiture of the lodge with the charter, and the number 422, were H. N. Hibbard, W. M.; G. W. Waite, S. W.; J. Middleton, J. W.; E. O. Newberry, T.; J. A. Kennicott, S.; W. K. Ackerman, S. D.; C. Drake, J. D., and S. H. Downs, tyler. The worshipful masters subsequently were H. N. Hibbard, 1865; G. W. Waite, 1866; J. Middleton, 1867-68; Pennoyer Levi Sherman, 1869, and Horace Acmon Harvey, 1870. On July 19, 1870, the lodge removed from Hyde Park to Chicago, and on October 4, 1871, the name was changed to Landmark Lodge, No. 422, which name it still retains.

But a short time after the migration of Hyde Park Lodge the Masons felt the want of a lodge in their midst and applied to the Grand Lodge, and received a dispensation in 1871. On October 3, 1871, the lodge was chartered as

* List taken from Chicago Tribune of January 9, 1862.

SOUTH PARK LODGE, No. 662; with the following charter members: John Middleton, Asa D. Waldron, Charles S. Waite, Homer Nash Hibbard, George Washington Waite, James S. Smale, James R. Stanley, Robert H. Middleton, William Lewis, Pennoyer Levi Sherman, John W. Evans, James H. Ely, James R. Flood, Elam Gilbert Clark, William P. Gray, Ebenezer T. Root, Sidney L. Underwood, George Leach, William S. Johnson, Charles Creighton, John Barwick, Thomas R. Coleman, Henry H. Adams, George W. Hale, Joseph B. Lewis, Van H. Higgins and Neil Mc Lean. The first officers were John Middleton, W. M.; Asa D. Waldron, S. W.; Charles S. Waite, J. W. and in 1871 the Worshipful Master was Joseph B. Lewis and the secretary William P. Gray; the ensuing year John Middleton was Master and W. P. Gray secretary. The officers in 1875 were C. S. Waite, W. M.; W. P. Gray, S. W.; Leslie Lewis, J. W.; W. S. Johnson, T.; C. B. Reese, S.; J. W. Evans, S. D.; N. G. Meyers, J. D., and R. Williams, tyler. The present officers are: John L. Bennett, W. M.; Andrew Mc Adams, S. W.; W. W. Watkins, J. W.; C. L. Norton, S.; W. B. Webb, T.; T. E. Wright, S. D.; E. W. Kappel, J. D., and Lyman Riley, tyler. The lodge meets in the Masonic Hall in Flood's Block.

The intellectual societies had a representative in the Literary Society of Hyde Park. It flourished in 1871, when E. S. Bastin was vice-president, W. Moore, recording secretary, and B. A. Ulrich, treasurer. This society was especially organized for elocutionary exercises, debates, etc. It existed for a few years, then subsided into inactivity; was rehabilitated December 14, 1877, and shortly afterward permanently demised. There now exist a Lyceum and Philosophical Society, whereat literary culture is the prime object. For the public convenience a free reading-room is maintained in Flood's Block, on Fifty-third Street, by the individual contributions of citizens. In the hall in this block a congregation of Methodists worshiped for some time, but services were discontinued while the pulpit was filled by Mr. Aner. Financial difficulties are alleged to have been the cause of the discontinuance of the meetings. Another enterprise for the amelioration of the spiritual and intellectual condition of wayfarers is the R. R. Branch Y. M. C. A., at 4645 State Street. A branch of the Young Men's Christian Association hold meetings on Sunday, the average attendance at which is about one hundred and twenty-five. During week days the library and reading-room are open, and there are held educational classes under the auspices of the resident secretary, A. M. Wilson. Entertainments are also occasionally given for the frequenters of the rooms. This branch is doing an excellent work, and one much needed in the district immediately around the rooms.

Another edifice in the immediate vicinity of the above is the **FORTY-SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH**. This church was dedicated December 31, 1871, with a membership of eleven persons. On January 7, 1872, the Sunday-school was organized with forty scholars attending. The value of the church property at that time was \$8,000. The pastors that have had charge of the church since its dedication were: Rev. M. M. Stokes, J. Frank Stout, J. E. Campbell, W. A. Spencer, George K. Hoover, S. M. Davis, E. M. Boering, Watson Thatcher, J. W. Richards, and Watson Tranter, the present incumbent. The Church is steadily progressing and is doing a good work, much needed in

the vicinage of the building, on the east side on State Street near Forty-seventh.*

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—In May, 1869, twenty persons assembled to hear mass said by Father Bolles, in the building now known as the Kenwood High School. This was the first Catholic service held in the village of Hyde Park, outside of South Chicago, and was the embryo of the present St. Thomas' Church, on the corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Kimbark Avenue. In August, 1869, a small church on the present location was dedicated that has since been enlarged. The pastors who have had charge of the church and parish were: Father Leyden, from October, 1869, to 1870; Kennedy and Campbell, 1870 to 1873; Flanigan, 1873 to 1877; D. A. Tighe, 1877 to 1882; August, 1882, William Aloysius Horan was appointed parish priest. The original St. Thomas' Parish embraced about thirty square miles of territory, and included the three parishes of South Chicago, the parishes of Grand Crossing, Pullman, Englewood and Oakland. The present boundaries of the parish are: Forty-seventh Street, Lake Michigan, Grand Boulevard and Sixty-third Street, and within its limits are eighty-six families and two hundred single persons who are members of the congregation. The average daily attendance at the church on Sunday is four hundred at each service, making a total of eight hundred persons ministered unto each Sunday.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH located on Madison Avenue, near the corner of Fifty-fourth Street, was established in 1874. The building is a neat frame building, the main edifice twenty by forty-four feet, with a lecture-room in the rear twenty-six by fifteen feet. It cost \$2,300, and the lot upon which it stands is worth \$2,250, upon which there is an encumbrance of \$500. It was dedicated in October, 1874, and the pastors were the Reverends E. E. Bayliss, James Goodman and J. B. Jackson, who resigned September 1, 1883, on account of ill health, since which time Dr. Anderson, of Chicago University, held one service each Sunday until January, 1884, when Rev. W. C. Carr, of Danielsonville, Conn., became the pastor. The congregation numbers about fifty members, and the Sunday-school has ninety attendants. Its present trustees are N. B. Dodson, J. G. Pratt, and R. Beeman.

SCANDINAVIAN CONGREGATION.—The Scandinavian Methodist Episcopal Church of Hyde Park was organized in October, 1880, as a body subordinate to the First Scandinavian Methodist Episcopal Church of Chicago, but holding separate meetings at a locality somewhat near to their residence. They have their ministerial supply sent them by the Mother Church, and for three years met in a hall over Dodson & Peirce's store, on the northeast corner of Fifty-third Street and Hyde Park Avenue, and then in the First Presbyterian church. The congregation has about fifteen members, and has a service every Sunday afternoon and a prayer meeting on Friday evening.

Other existing societies, combining the social, beneficiary, and secretive elements, are the

AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR.—Home Council, No. 1,046, American Legion of Honor, was instituted November 16, 1882, with a charter list of twenty-three members, as follows: Mrs. Melvina F. Boyd, William S. Gee, William Everett, Otis S. Favor, George H. Leonard, Robert Boyd, Charles H. Arms, George

* These particulars were furnished by W. C. Logan.

Willard, George H. Waite, Wilhelm Bodemann, Elisha C. Ware, Edward S. Hunt, James Stephen, Mrs. Mary F. Donahoe, John A. Pettigrew, Andrew McAdams, John L. Bennett, Charles L. Norton, Leslie Lewis, Charles A. Dewey, Lucius W. Parsons, Charles L. Boyd, George H. Chapman and James Boyd. The ceremony of institution was performed by Deputy Grand Commander Charles L. Boyd. The officers for 1883 are: William S. Gee, commander; Otis S. Favor, vice commander; Charles L. Boyd, past commander; George Willard, orator; Lucius W. Parsons, secretary; Charles L. Norton, collector; John L. Bennett, treasurer; William Everett, chaplain; James Boyd, guide; James Stephen, warden; George H. Waite, sentry.

ROYAL ARCANUM.—Hyde Park Council, No. 582, Royal Arcanum, was instituted April 21, 1881, with twenty charter members. The officers were Otis S. Favor, R.; Dr. W. H. D. Lewis, P. R.; C. L. Boyd, V. R.; George H. Leonard, orator; Walter D. Crosman, secretary; Charles L. Norton, collector; G. E. Harris, treasurer; J. Kearney Rogers, guide; Abner T. Hinckley, chaplain. The first year it increased one hundred and twenty per cent, the second year had sixty-two members, and now numbers seventy members. It has two representatives in the Grand Council, and the Grand Orator of the State from among its membership. Its present officers are: Henry V. Freeman, regent; Edward S. Hunt, vice regent; I. Giles Lewis, orator; Leslie Lewis, past regent; Samuel West, chaplain; William H. Leckie, secretary; Charles Leverett Norton, collector; John L. Bennett, treasurer; George H. Waite, guide; Frederick Kanst, warden; E. C. Ware, sentry; Joseph J. Siddall, William G. Lewis, Addison G. Procter, trustees.

One other society remains to be noticed—one that has been eminently successful in the achievement of the objects to attain which it was organized, and whose success has made it a veritable institution of Hyde Park. The MENDELSSOHN CLUB of Hyde Park was organized in October, 1866, with Joseph N. Barker, president; Henry V. Freeman and F. W. Norwood, vice-presidents; E. Ryan Woodle, secretary, and Goodrich Q. Dow, treasurer; and under the musical tutelage of Prof. C. J. Smith. At this time the club averaged about thirty-five members, and was a social organization. The ensuing year the club was re-organized and an *impresario*, Frederic W. Root, employed. The officers were: H. N. Hibbard, president; Joseph N. Barker, and F. W. Norwood, vice-presidents; Charles Leverett Norton, secretary, and G. Q. Dow, treasurer. This tenure of office continued with the change of J. N. Barker to the presidency in 1878, until 1881, when W. J. Fairman became president and so remained until 1882. The present officers are: Joseph N. Barker, president; Homer N. Hibbard, vice-president; Charles L. Boyd, secretary; Goodrich Q. Dow, treasurer; M. L. Bartlett, musical director; Mrs. M. L. Bartlett, accompanist; and the object of the club is musical proficiency and vocal culture. The club gives five concerts during the winter, and any profits arising therefrom are devoted to the payment of the musical professors employed. The Steinway piano owned by the club was purchased in 1877-78 by a loan of \$500 from some citizens, and this amount was repaid from this source within two years. On May 10, 1882, the club was incorporated so that it could possess property as a corporation. It now averages three hundred members. Another benevolent society, whose object and work is an honor to Hyde Park, is the UNION

CHARITABLE SOCIETY, a non-sectarian confraternity, whose aim is to confer "the greatest good upon the greatest number" of deserving poor. Its officers are: Mrs. P. L. Sherman, president; Mrs. H. A. Hopkins, Mrs. M. E. W. Cole, vice presidents; Mrs. H. N. Hibbard, recording secretary; Mrs. J. H. Long, corresponding secretary; Mrs. William H. Potter, treasurer. Advisory Committee—Rev. and Mrs. E. C. Ray, Rev. and Mrs. C. H. Bixby, Rev. and Mrs. J. B. Jackson, Rev. and Mrs. L. P. Mercer, Father W. A. Horan, H. L. Wait, H. S. Osborn, A. T. Hinckley, Leslie Lewis, R. R. Donnelley, N. S. Bouton, H. T. Chace, E. T. Brookfield, D. A. Peirce, H. D. Sheldon, George Barry, H. N. Hibbard, W. S. Johnson, M. D., W. H. D. Lewis, M. D., William S. Gee, M. D. Executive Committee—Mrs. J. N. Barker, Mrs. N. P. Jacobs, Mrs. Colin Robinson, Mrs. H. L. Wait, Mrs. F. W. Norwood, Mrs. D. A. Peirce, Mrs. W. C. Stevens, Mrs. E. Towner Root, Mrs. B. P. Hinman, Mrs. J. A. Atkinson, Mrs. J. P. Root, Mrs. R. R. Donnelley, Miss Mary Noble.

HYDE PARK HOSE COMPANY, No. 2.—The officers and members of this company were: J. H. Madden, captain; M. Horne, first assistant; Robert Barr, second assistant; William Murray, third assistant; John W. Woolhouse, secretary; Thomas Carr, treasurer; W. A. Bailey, William T. Horne, John Greene, John W. Evans, John Turner, C. Lepper, Michael Healey, Joseph McCurdy, Thomas McGraw, William Smith, M. Morrissey, Charles Gohlke and Theron E. Wright, members. The hose house of this company is near the corner of Fifty-third Street and Hyde Park Avenue, and cost \$300. Their apparatus consists of one double hose, hook and ladder truck, with hose reel attached, and five hundred feet of rubber hose. The last organized company had the following members: M. Horne, captain; George Christians, first assistant; Jacob Bauer, second assistant; Frank Bauer, third assistant; C. M. Anderson, treasurer; William Bauer, George Kyle, Gus Peterson, Henry Dudenbostel, Frank Mackast, W. L. Robinson and Frederick Simons, members. PROTECTION HOSE COMPANY, No. 3, have their quarters in a rented building near the corner of State and Fiftieth streets. Their equipment consists of one double horse hook and ladder truck with hose reel attached and eight hundred and fifty feet of cotton hose. The present members of the company are: James Wallace, captain, and D. Miller, Edward Leech, Frank Sherrard, William Hegadorn, Thomas Edward Verne, Daniel Graves, William Sanders, Elwood Van Fossen, Charles Peter Van Horn, David Johnson and Thomas Wilson.

NEWSPAPERS.—The contiguity of Hyde Park to Chicago has prevented the establishment of many newspapers in the former place, but there are three to chronicle as having lived in Hyde Park. THE HYDE PARK HERALD was established January 14, 1882, by Fred Fuller Bennett and Clarence P. Dresser, editors, publishers and proprietors. The paper ran about six months when each of the editors receiving extremely favorable offers to write for the Chicago Times and Inter Ocean and Philadelphia Press, they discontinued the Herald, giving the subscription list to the South Chicago Tribune. The Herald was a weekly paper, ably conducted, and was a remunerative investment; its discontinuance was a just cause for regret. This fact evidently became impressed upon the minds of its whilom proprietors; for, upon January 5, 1884, the Hyde Park Herald issued its No. 1, Second Series, with John D. Sherman, editor, and Clarence P. Dresser associate editor. The management and proprietorship

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, 1868; 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