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.
CHICAGO IN 1857. (VIEW FROM THE COURT-HOUSE. LOOKING SOUTHWEST.)
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 the railroad station as practicable. The polls were open. Levi Blackwell was chosen Overseer of Highways, and it was resolved that there be but one Pound Master; Prentice Law was elected chairman pro tern.; Warren S. Bogue was chosen moderator, and Abraham Bockee was chosen clerk pro tern.; 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 Master; Prentice Law was elected chairman pro tern.; Warren S. Bogue was chosen moderator, and Abraham Bockee was chosen clerk pro tern.; 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 Master; Prentice Law was elected chairman pro tern.; Warren S. Bogue was chosen moderator, and Abraham Bockee was chosen clerk pro tern.; 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 Master; Prentice Law was elected chairman pro tern.; Warren S. Bogue was chosen moderator, and Abraham Bockee was chosen clerk pro tern.; 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 Master; Prentice Law was elected chairman pro tern.; Warren S. Bogue was chosen moderator, and Abraham Bockee was chosen clerk pro tern.; 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 Master; Prentice Law was elected chairman pro tern.; Warren S. Bogue was chosen moderator, and Abraham Bockee was chosen clerk pro tern.; 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 Master; Prentice Law was elected chairman pro tern.; Warren S. Bogue was chosen moderator, and Abraham Bockee was chosen clerk pro tern.; 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 Master; Prentice Law was elected chairman pro tern.; Warren S. Bogue was chosen moderator, and Abraham Bockee was chosen clerk pro tern.; to Bogue and Bockee the oaths were administered by Henry Brooks, a notary public, and the clerk proclaimed the ballots open. L...
Henry C. Work, town clerk; George W. Waite, assessor; William R. Sluyter, collector; Frederick Bosworth, commissioner of highways; Asahel Otis and Isaiah S. Richardson, justices of the peace; Alexander Nelson and Adam Niep, constables. Overseer of highways appointed, Levi Blackwell.

1867.—Elected: Hiram M. Higgins, supervisor; George M. Bogue, town clerk; George W. Waite, assessor; Enos S. Brown, collector; Levis 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 corporal of ordnance was made ex-officio and John 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; 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 Vanderbilt, 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 Fugerty, 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 Fugerty, Cornelius Kniper, constables. Trustees: C. M. Cady (president), A. D. Waldron, E. G. Clark, Michael Doyle.


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.

† The supervisor, collector and assessor were ex-officio members of the board.

‡ The Board of Trustees for 1872 were: C. M. Cady, president; Michael Doyle, S. P. Farrington, C. M. Cady, 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 1871, 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; Peter Schmidt, constable.

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, John S. Ritchie, justices of the peace; Henry Lynch, Thomas Roney, John P. Reis, Peter Steenberg, Peter Landburg, constables.

1882-83.—Edward W. Henricks, town clerk; Hugh Maher, assessor; George H. Waite, collector; James B. Beach, 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 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 9, 1873. As will be seen from the list of town officers, * Failed to qualify. † Resigned March 23, 1874. ‡ Resigned May 23, 1874. § Resigned and Jacob Bremer appointed to fill unexpired term. ¶ Died February 23, 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.

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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.


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, village clerk. The office of village attorney was re-instated this municipal year, and Consider H. Willett appointed there to.

1878-79.—John I. Bennett, president; Silas F. Wright, Alexander R. Beck, George W. Green, Delonas W. Potter, Iruis Coy, trustees; Martin J. Russell, clerk. Appointees: A. R. Beck, Martin Farrell; 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; W. A. Bogue, comptroller; John A. Cole, engineer and superintendent of public works; W. 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, sealers 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
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; 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, harbormaster.

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 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 1884, 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Vote Poll</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1861</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1862</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>April 21</td>
<td>1,097</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>April 17</td>
<td>1,535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>April 1</td>
<td>2,022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td></td>
<td>15,794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>April 5</td>
<td>2,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>April 4</td>
<td>2,717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>April 3</td>
<td>3,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>(estimated)</td>
<td>31,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, habitat 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

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 $68,000; 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 $135,915; the cost for machinery $43,643; 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 tunnelled and the works 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Gallons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>August, 1882</td>
<td>62,757,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September, 1882</td>
<td>55,268,845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October, 1882</td>
<td>59,915,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November, 1882</td>
<td>42,042,730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December, 1882</td>
<td>48,734,747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January, 1883</td>
<td>53,003,374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February, 1883</td>
<td>54,969,132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March, 1883</td>
<td>61,014,418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April, 1883</td>
<td>60,941,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May, 1883</td>
<td>55,821,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June, 1883</td>
<td>62,271,572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July, 1883</td>
<td>70,617,132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August, 1883</td>
<td>57,333,312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September, 1883</td>
<td>74,502,477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October, 1883</td>
<td>59,524,524</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 910,359,404

Making an average of 66,690,626 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 tunneling 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 wherupon 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 voyagers 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 of two and twenty feet per twenty-four hours, 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 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 jounced 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 perceptible 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 plumage 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.
29,160 linear feet of 8 inch pipe.
14,958 linear feet of 10 inch pipe.
37,361 linear feet of 12 inch pipe.
48,881 linear feet of 16 inch pipe.
2,621 linear feet of 20 inch pipe.
8,233 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—1882-83, 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 breakwater, on the lake shore, about half-way between the present piers, to protect the park from washing away, which was not accomplished.

In 1865 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 (Woodlawn 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, the town of Hyde Park, for the year 1863, by J. Rehm, County Treasurer, as follows:

- Total valuation, $195,024
- Total amount tax, $965.82
- Valuation railroad, 1875, 25,795
- Railroad tax, 1875, 143.98
- Total, 1876, $222,719
- Paid by Town Collector including commissions, $340.79
- Error and abatements, 1867, $9.08
- Advertising lots on which judgment was refused, 1869, $112.80
- Treasurer's commission, 1869, $39.15
- Paid by Treasurer, 1869, 74.28
- Twenty cents on $100 makes on $222,719, $445.44
- Deduct proportion of commissions and abatements, 22.20
- Amount, 1876, $247,16

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

- 1864, $550,000
- 1865, $750,000
- 1866, $1,250,000
- 1867, $1,500,000
- 1868, $1,500,000
- 1869, $2,500,000

In 1870 the Town Assessors valuation of real estate was $2,929,879, and of personal property $100,093, as follows: horses, $18,725; cows, $8,210; hogs, $1,285; carriages, wagons, etc., $6,975; watches and clocks, $1,725; pianos, $5,800; merchandise, $4,875; unmortgaged property, $353.

The cash receipts in 1869 were $85,705.28, and the disbursements $69,320.48; in 1870 the receipts were $62,331.59, and disbursements, $43,105.71.
Prior to 1878, however, the accounts were kept in a dispersed 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>Liabilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1877-78</td>
<td>$662,776.97</td>
<td>$674,408.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878-79</td>
<td>$58,954.59</td>
<td>$58,956.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879-80</td>
<td>$50,660.01</td>
<td>$50,660.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880-81</td>
<td>$46,870.27</td>
<td>$46,870.27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 1877-78 the bonds outstanding were $59,000; in 1883 the amount uncancelled was $11,000.

The annual appropriations have been as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1870-71</td>
<td>553,460.07</td>
<td>403,718.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871-72</td>
<td>789,000</td>
<td>778,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1872-73</td>
<td>789,000</td>
<td>778,000</td>
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<td>1873-74</td>
<td>789,000</td>
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<td>1874-75</td>
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<td>1875-76</td>
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<td>1879-80</td>
<td>789,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1880-81</td>
<td>789,000</td>
<td>778,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 25, 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,
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 cariologist, 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 property being sold to the innumerable members connected themselves with the Forty-seventh-street Church, which the growing needs of 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-

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

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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. 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. Wiltsberger, Sarah Kimball and Elizabeth McCobb. The name adopted by the congregation was the Salem Church, and the building stood on the west 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 1873, 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.
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 owns 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 Rockdale, Mass., and then he returned to the armory into the armory, 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, 1866, 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 more 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, and on November 6, 1858, the University 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 November 6, 1868, the University, having acquired a large house in Princeton 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; Rev. J. B. Jackson (acting) May 1876—October, 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—October, 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 worshiped 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 Tigh, 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 Tigh, 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 $31,000; and this too, when, on the arrival of Mr. Tigh 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 Tigh, 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 lading in America in 1866. Mr. Tigh then continued his studies in the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, graduating in the class of 1869, 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 Reardon. Then the degree of Magister Artem was conferred by his Alma Mater. On November 1, 1877, Mr. Tigh 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. Tigh 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 Tigh. Mr. Tigh 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 Swazy, of Chicago, supplied the pulpit from year to year until July, 1883; from that date until November, 1885, 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 Irys 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 Curser and William H. Lawrence, privates. The present hose-house, costing $750, 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 9, 1869, at said place, A. J. MacFarland, 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; $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. The tax levy for 1878 was $12,500. In 1883, 231. 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Hodson and William Turckington. The present Board of Education are: C. M. Hardy, president; Woodbury M. Taylor, secretary, William Turckington, John R. Hodson, C. W. Needham and John Koper. 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 $33,000; 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, Ethel Bannister, Mary L. Bay, Laura C. 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-

*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 demonstrates 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 eulogy of which it does 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 without dislocation. Miss F. Hayward, the present and only paid assistant, was engaged. Of this scholastic adjunct, a friend of Froebel, 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
Park Avenue. The old school was first held about from Thirty-ninth to Sixty-third streets, with the same particulars herein presented, states that, in 1856, when he territory to the Oakland and the Forrestville school settled at the present corner of Fifty-second Street and park. James H. Ely, who kindly furnished the par­
district was successively diminished by the setting off territory for the districts, and the appropriation of territory for the

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 Mulettis, 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 $7,700. 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 property is about $36,000; the average number of pupils is eight hundred, and the teachers are: James Henry Brayton, principal; Katherine S. Kellogg, Tammie Curtis, Harriet S. Kellogg, Sarah Mulettis, Eva Spencer, Isabel Smith, Mrs. Nellie Johnson, Julia Dun­don, Mary Springer, Mrs. Mary Hoar, Ada Lewis, Alice Drake, Belle Dodd and Ada Parker, assistants.

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 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 of any size in the village of Hyde Park or one that will not be filled in the village of Hyde Park or one that will not be filled 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 on route to Michigan City, on horse­back. He asked Watson what he contemplated doing there; he answered, "raise fruit." Mr. Morgan gazed in admiration at him and said: "Then, if it has not been done 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 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 the hotel, but while there held herself aloof from every-one, 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 above insurance, $250,000. 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'hote* 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' 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 benediction to create a sort of church extension fund by
EDWARD CHITTENDEN RAY was born October 12, 1849, at Rochester, N. Y., and was reared under the benificent auspices of home until entering college. He united with the Church in 1860, 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 he acquired 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, Pre-cott Hove 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, Elizabetha, 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. Olinsted and John A. Cole; Samuel West is clerk and treasurer, and the trustees are Paul Cornell, George M. Bogue, Coli Robinson, Christopher J. Bogue, John G. Wilson, J. H. Blackwell, 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 Boocke, 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 Eliza 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 corner-stone of the church. This however, did not meet with the approval of the Bishop, and met the views of most of the principal, and her sisters as assistants.

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, Bodd, 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 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 ungrace 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. McCardy 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 Mor.an. 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 rectory 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. Wolsey, 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 wherein 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. Mr. 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 mutantur 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. Hubbard, 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 sapienti- tum! 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 Forty-sixth Street; thence west along Forty-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 in the district to fill it in forty years. 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 bookkeeper, 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
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 incline 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 secluded and peaceful 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, 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 melius, 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 religious entertainment. The little church provided by Paul Cornell was a representative Swedish church edifice; there union services were occasionally held, and when ministers of specific denominations could be spared, the guests of the Hyde Park House. 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, theirبولتنتي and formalities, should be considered as very great. The pioneer was 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, or to Hyde Park, one day in the week, over the bank to this slough. The Judge clambered along the fence, 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 and went his own way and, careening his white dog, assembled it on the other side, and the reunited family and baby-carriage proceeded rejoicing to Egandale.

* 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 Park, Minn., and were conducted by Revs. D. S. Johnson, E. L. Ray, and Charles H. Blysby.
HELENE L. BURROWS was born February 23, 1852, in Cleveland, Ohio, as book-keeper; and in the latter year opened a wholesale hat and cap business as Innis, Converse & Co., 313 West Second Street, in company with his brother, James W., in Brooklyn, N. Y. Business on his own account about 1858, which continued perhaps ten years. Since 1863 he has been continuously in the employ of two of the leading manufacturers of architects, and in 1870 he opened his first studio, and was burnt out in the great fire. He was born at Pittsburgh, Penn., September 30, 1854, and was raised in his native city.

Mr. Burrows is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a Republican in politics. With the general government of the lines of the Calumet and St. Lawrence Railroad Company. 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 work in Hyde Park in 1872, and its business is conducted by a local firm of attorneys, who have removed to Hyde Park since 1850.

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child, Anna Louise, born November 1, 1852. He became a member of the Masonic Order in 1875; and is a Republican in politics. 

CHARLES HICK, born in 1872 in Essex, 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 1875, and settled in Chicago, where he went into the business he still follows. He imports grease and oil used by tanners in the tanning and finishing of leather, being the only merchant in the West engaged in that special line. In 1856 Mr. Hick married Elizabeth, daughter of Martha Lowesend, 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, born in 1840; Herbert, born in 1842; Alice, born in 1844; and Lottie, born in 1872. Mr. Hick has resided in Hyde Park since 1870.

HENRY HUGH HUBBARD, druggist, was born June 1, 1845, in Whitby, Canada, of Eliz Flater and Mary (Scott) Hubbard. The parents were natives of New England, and came to the United States in 1861, settling in Springfield, Ill. In 1864 young Hubbard was apprenticed to a druggist in Joliet, with whom he remained until 1865. In 1857 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 lost his interest in the same June 13, 1882. Since then he has been on the firm of Hubbard & Gore, druggists Mr. Hubbard was married February 12, 1852, to Miss Anna Woods, of Morris, Ill. They are attended in the Christian Church, and have two children—William, born in 1871; and Lottie, born in 1875. Mr. Hubbard has resided in Hyde Park since 1870.

WILLIAM CRANE KINNEY was born February 3, 1835, in Cambridge, Lemoyne Co., Ohio. He is a native of English, Irish and Scotch descent, but of American ancestry for several generations. His parents were Sylvanus and Hannah (Cranle) 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 working, until the spring of 1859, when he commenced the study of law in the office of Beacher & 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 banded himself in raising and organizing the old Illinois Volunteer Infantry, of which he became the second lieutenant in Company E. He served until July 8, 1865, being on duty during the last two years. At the close of the war he settled in Nashville, Tenn., where he engaged in the practice of law, remaining with the practice until 1873, when he removed to Chicago. He was appointed Alderman and its president the second year. Removing to Kansas City, he there went into the real estate business, and continued in the same business, returning to Chicago in 1882. In 1881, he formed a partnership with Joseph E. Kimball, under the style of Kinney & Kimball, which still exists. In 1890 Mr. Kinney married Mary C., a daughter of Rev. Edward Fry, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Rockford, Ill., and niece of Rev. Robert B. Kinney, of Oshkosh, Wis. He was born in Clinton Co., Ill., in whose family she was brought up, having lost her parents in infancy. They have one child, Troy Sylvanus, born December 1, 1873. They have resided in Hyde Park since 1870.
of Colonel Timothy Pickering, of Revolutionary fame. The
mother, a native of New York, of an ancestry originally German,
immigrated to this country before the revolution, and spoke
English as her mother tongue. She married a surveyor, A. H., who
was killed on the White House road, near Greenesville, in 1838.
In 1857 Philaroid Pickering was admitted into partnership by
his father, and succeeded to the business January 1, 1852. Since January
1, 1857, he has been in the employ of the firm. Mr. Pickering has
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, he
reared his children in politics. He took up his residence in Oakland
in 1870.

FREDERICK T. PITNEY was born in August, 1844, in
New York City, a son of Solomon and Mary (Stimne)
(Tyler) Pitney. The family came to Chicago in October, 1846,
and the father went into the shoe business, in which he remained
until he moved to the great fire. From 1872 until his death,
May 15, 1879, he was occupied chiefly with the care of his property.
The mother still survives. In 1860 young Pitney entered the office
of G. F. Randall, architect, to learn the business. In 1862 he en-
tered 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, and was assistant to the professor of
architecture in 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 City, Kan., remaining
there three years, and being there an active member of the Kansas
State Medical Society. In 1881 Dr. Randall removed to Chicago,
where he soon became well known among the students, 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. In 1887 he became consultant in obstetrics and diseases of women, and has laid the foundation of an extensive private practice. In 1880 Dr. Randall married to Emma, daughter of the late Elisha Jones, M. D., of Indiana, by whom he has had two children—Emna Maud, in 1881, and George Cecil, in 1883. Dr. and Mrs. Randall 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 1860 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 was sent to Salt Lake City. In 1869 he went to clerk for a lawyer in his home town and studied law. In 1870 he was elected to the Illinois House of Representatives. In 1873 he married Miss Ida, a daughter of Rev. Moore, and Mrs. Smith are members of the Methodist Church. Setttled in Pleasanton, with whom he remained until he came to Chicago in 1879, and commenced the business of paper and book stationery. The firm was successively the firm of Draper & Taylor, E. H. Taylor & Co., and in 1890 the firm of Smith & Stannard, which has continued under the name of the last-named firm until the present time. In 1892 he received the appointment of Receiver of the New York State Treasury, which position he held seven years. In

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Chicago and became partner in the firm of
1867. In 1868 he took the position of book-keeper in the Ransom stone house, where he remained six years. Since 1876 he
has been a member of the Board of Trade. In 1879 he was elected
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where he soon became well known among the students, 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. In 1887 he became consultant in obstetrics and diseases of women, and has laid the foundation of an extensive private practice. In 1880 Dr. Randall married to Emma, daughter of the late Elisha Jones, M. D., of Indiana, by whom he has had two children—Emna Maud, in 1881, and George Cecil, in 1883. Dr. and Mrs. Randall 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 1860 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 was sent to Salt Lake City. In 1869 he went to clerk for a lawyer in his home town and studied law. In 1870 he was elected to the Illinois House of Representatives. In 1873 he married Miss Ida, a daughter of Rev. Moore, and Mrs. Smith are members of the Methodist Church. Setttled in Pleasanton, with whom he remained until he came to Chicago in 1879, and commenced the business of paper and book stationery. The firm was successively the firm of Draper & Taylor, E. H. Taylor & Co., and in 1890 the firm of Smith & Stannard, which has continued under the name of the last-named firm until the present time. In 1892 he received the appointment of Receiver of the New York State Treasury, which position he held seven years. In
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.

Dr. J. C. 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 pioneer settlers in the town of Union, 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 once and served through the entire struggle. After 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 Chicago, 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 Betsy (Willbur) Velie. Grandfather Velie was born in Holland, and, after his arrival in the United States, married Catharine Loyal, a native of the State of New York, and of Gaelic ancestry. The Willburs are of New England descent, the later ancestors being natives of Vermont. The early education of Dr. Velie was received almost exclusively at the local school 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, at 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 and archaeology. He is a careful student, of comprehensive interests of the Academy. He is a naturalist. He is a valuable student, of comprehensive space to the place, and there had them planted, according to the most approved method of landscape gardening.

GEORGE WOODLAND was born, in 1847 in Utica, N. Y., son of George Woodland, Sr., and Hannah (Stevens) Woodland. During the year 1864 he spent five months in the Rocky Mountains, and at the time assisted in the taking of 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 1855. This lady died, leaving no children, December 14, 1885, at their temporary residence at Hyde Park. In 1871 he removed to Chicago and became assistant of Dr. William Stimpson, secretary of the Academy of Sciences. After the destruction of the institution to the present time. November 5, 1871, Mr. Velie was presented by the trustees with a paid-up life membership in 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. 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.

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

EGANDALE.
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 heart 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.

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 employees of the Illinois Central Railroad about 1862; 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 Ritchiecock 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 coteries 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 no 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 gentleman 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 1853, and the first officers were Nicholas Francis Cooke, W. M.; Homer Na-h 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 Hibbsrd, James Madsworth, 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 the 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.

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 reorganized December 14, 1877, and shortly afterward permanently dismissed. 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. Amer. 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 frequenter 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 $3,000. 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 person, 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 Kimber 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 $2,350, and the lot upon which it stands is worth $2,150, 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 Danielsville, 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, 1888, 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.

The churches in the village of Hyde Park, outside of South Chicago, are the following: The First Scandinavian Church, the First Presbyterian church, the First Congregational Church, and the First Baptist Church. The First Scandinavian Church was founded in 1874, and has a membership of about one hundred persons. The First Presbyterian church was founded in 1875, and has a membership of about one hundred persons. The First Congregational Church was founded in 1876, and has a membership of about one hundred persons. The First Baptist church was founded in 1877, and has a membership of about one hundred persons.

* These particulars were furnished by W. C. Logan.
Willard, George H. Wait, Wilhelm Bodemann, Elisha C. Ware, Edward S. Hunt, James Stephen, Mrs. Mary F. Donahue, John A. Pettit, 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; C. E. Harris, treasurer; William Everett, chaplain; James Boyd, guide; James Stephen, warden; George H. Wait, senry.

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 members 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. Arderson, 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 Fifty-fifth 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 Hegadro, Thomas Edward Verne, Daniel Graves, William Sanders, Elwood Van Fossen, Charles Peter Van Hon, 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 chronicine 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. This 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 pictant manner.

The Metropolitan Press Bureau had its office in the publishing office of the Herald, and their subsistence from Hyde Park dated at the discontinuance of that paper.

The South Side News was published by 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 therefore. Upon judgment obtained, and execution, for $93.35, the South Side News collapsed. It suspended for a time in 1875, and 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 Sun Publishing 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 9, 1845, in Manlius, Onondago Co., N. Y., being the second son of Calvin Chapin and Ann Sophia (Fishier) 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 Vermont. The family came West in 1846, 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 1850 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 telegraphy, 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 in the construction of the Union Stock Yards, and 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 member of the Board of Trustees of the same church.

George Harrison Bliss was born May 12, 1840, in Worcester, Mass., of Perrin and Persia 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 Railroad Company, at Dixon Ill., in 1859, and at Muscatine, Iowa, in 1860. He was stationed at Aurora, III., 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 time as a substitute of the superintendent of the Chicago & North-Western, where he became chief operator in 1865. 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 1862 the stock company, George H. Bliss & Co., capital $40,000. The firm was continued until the spring of 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 his former possessions. His health becoming impaired, he was largely occupied in a successful endeavor to restore the same by journeys to and from Utah, the higher elevations of the North-western Mountains, in 1876 and 1877. 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 Danvers, Mass., by whom he has had four children—Herbert C., in the spring of 1866; Ethel in 1869, Julian Perrin in 1872, Gilbert Armes in 1873 and George Edson in 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Bliss are members of the South Congregational Church, of which Mr. Bliss is a deacon. He has been a Mason for about three years, and a member of the Odd Fellows and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in politics. He has been a resident of Hyde Park since September, 1877.

Sarah 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, was a prominent citizen of Wellsville, 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—which 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 Sally 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 engaged in steamboat and rail road freight service, and since then, except for two years 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, the two elder brothers, Owen 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, moved 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-two) leaving two children and two days; there, also, the father, Owen A., died in May, 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, and 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 living—Hamilton, Darwin, 1866; Dr. Roswell G., 1867; Arthur Hoyt, November 28, 1874, and Wayne Catfield, March 4, 1876. Their home is 3109 Greenwood Avenue, where Mrs. Bogue is still a resident. Mr. Bogue is a Republican in politics. He has been a resident of Hyde Park since January, 1871.

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 mercantile way 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, 1868, after being out of business about two years, he moved into the Rock River Company, of which he has since been the secretary and Chicago manager. In 1862 Mr. Brown was married to Miss Julia Bliss, a daughter of Joseph and Hattie Bliss, to whom he has had three children—Herbert C., in July, 1865, now a student in Beloit College; Fannie V., in 1877; and Walter B. They are members of the Congregational Church, and have resided in Hyde Park since 1872. Mr. Brown is a Republican.

Dexter Graves Brown was born in 1824 in Munson, Mass., son of Joseph and Hattie (Graves) Brown. His 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 went to 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