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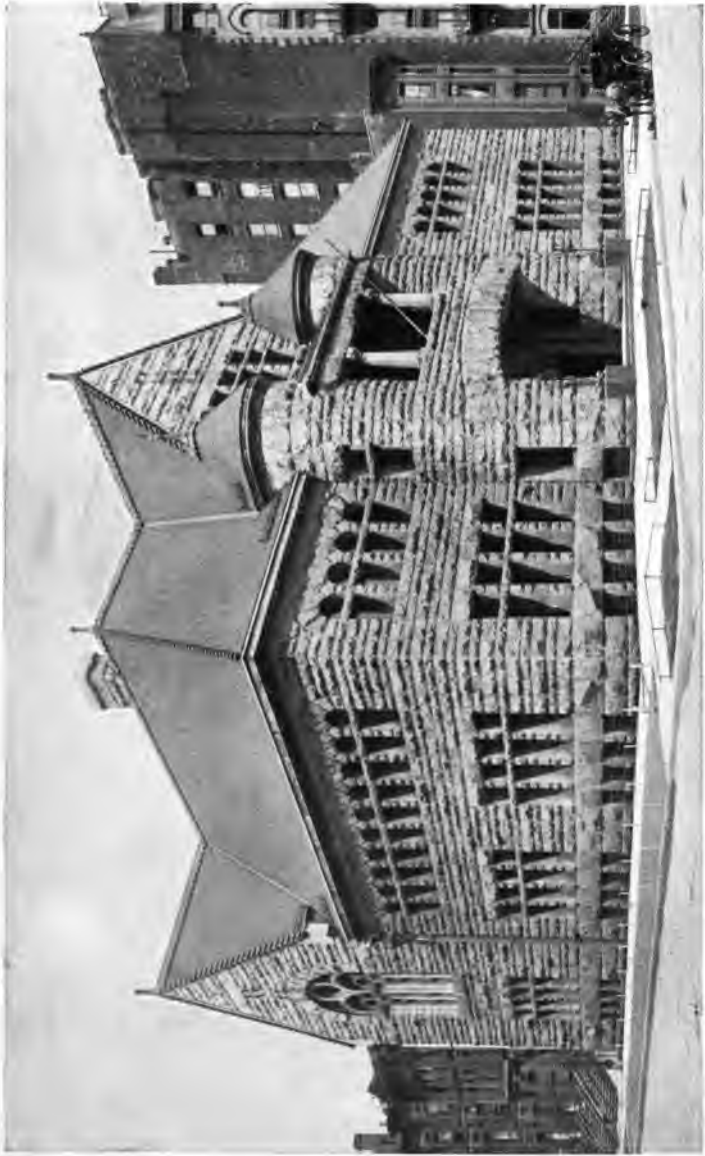
FROM

The Society



CHICAGO
HISTORICAL SOCIETY
1914





CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BUILDING, DEARBORN AVENUE AND ONTARIO STREET

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Charter, Constitution, By-Laws
Membership List

Annual Report for the Year
Ending October 31, 1914



PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY

1914

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The Society
of

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MEMBERSHIP

Membership in the Society may be had only upon recommendation of the Executive Committee. There is no entrance fee. Life membership, free from all dues, is five hundred dollars; annual membership twenty-five dollars. These payments carry with them the right to hold office, to vote, and take part in the proceedings of the Society; to the use of the Library and Reading-room; to admission to all lectures and entertainments, and to a copy of the Society's current publications.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY, incorporated by the Legislature of the State of Illinois, February 7th, 1857, the sum of

.....Dollars.

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CHARTER

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

WHEREAS, it is conducive to the public good of a State to encourage such institutions as have for their object to collect and preserve the memorials of its founders and benefactors, as well as the historical evidences of its progress in settlement and population, and in the arts, improvements, and institutions which distinguish a civilized community, and to transmit the same for the instruction and benefit of future generations:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That William H. Brown, William B. Ogden, J. Young Scammon, Mason Brayman, Mark Skinner, Geo. Manierre, John H. Kinzie, J. V. Z. Blaney, E. I. Tinkham, J. D. Webster, W. A. Smallwood, V. H. Higgins, N. S. Davis, Charles H. Ray, S. D. Ward, M. D. Ogden, F. Scammon, E. B. McCagg, and William Barry, all of the City of Chicago, who have associated for the purpose aforesaid, be and are hereby formed into and constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of the "CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY," and that they and their successors, and such others as shall be legally elected by them as their associates, shall be and continue a body politic and corporate, by that name, forever.

SEC. 2. Said Society shall have power to elect a President, and all necessary officers, and shall have one common seal, and the same may break, change and renew at pleasure; and, as a body politic and corporate, by the name aforesaid, may sue and be sued, and prosecute and defend suits, both in law and equity, to final judgment and execution.

SEC. 3. The said Society shall have power to make all orders and by-laws for governing its members and property, not repugnant to the laws of this State; and may expel, disfranchise, or suspend any member, who, by his misconduct, shall be rendered unworthy, or who shall neglect or refuse to observe the rules and by-laws of this Society.

SEC. 4. The said Society may, from time to time, establish rules for electing officers and members, and also times and places for holding meetings; and is hereby empowered to take and hold real or personal estate, by gift, grant, devise, or purchase, or otherwise, and the same, or any part thereof, to alien and convey.

SEC. 5. The said Society shall have power to elect corresponding and honorary members thereof, in the various parts of this State and of the several United States, and also in foreign countries, at their discretion: *Provided*, however, that the number of resident members of said Society shall never exceed sixty; and William H. Brown, or any other person named in this act, is hereby authorized and empowered to notify and call together the first meeting of said Society; and the same Society, when met, shall agree upon a method for calling further meetings, and may have power to adjourn from time to time, as may be found necessary.

SEC. 6. Members of the Legislature of this State, in either branch, and Judges of the Supreme Court, and officers of State, shall and may have free access to said Society's library and cabinet.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, February 7, 1857.

AN ACT FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE
CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

WHEREAS, it is a duty to past and coming generations, for the honor of the State, and benefits of its citizens, to collect, preserve and diffuse the materials of its early history, the memorials of its founders and benefactors, and the evidences of its progress in industry, arts and all the elements of an enlightened civilization; and whereas the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY, acting under chartered powers from this State, has for several years past been actively and successfully engaged in prosecuting these laudable objects, and formed extensive collections of books, newspapers, pamphlets and manuscripts, relating to our State and National History, and now numbering over 30,000 volumes, besides

establishing relations of exchange with the principal institutions of this and foreign countries—for the encouragement of the said Society,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That the Secretary of State be authorized and is directed, upon the written order of the President or Secretary of the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY, under the legal seal thereof, to deliver to the said Society fifty copies of all and each of the public documents (bound or unbound), books, pamphlets, charts or other publications by the State, as the same shall be hereafter printed, from year to year, or from time to time, and also such numbers of copies of documents which are now or may have been printed, as may be contributed to said Society, without detriment to the public interests; *Provided,* that the documents herein granted shall be used by the said Society for the sole purpose of preservation in its library, or of exchange with other States and institutions, or with individuals for publications of importance and value to the people of this State; but in no case to be sold for money; *Provided,* that the said Society shall make affidavit, through its President or Secretary, to the Governor of the State, at or before each biennial session of the General Assembly, that a sum not less than five hundred dollars has been raised and expended in and for the business and management of said Society in and during the two years preceding; and, at the same time, submit therewith a report of the meetings and transactions of said Society for the same period for the information of the people of this State.

SEC. 2. This act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, February 22, 1861.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED
AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
APPROVED FEBRUARY 7, 1857

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That section five (5) of the act, to which this is an amendment, be so amended that said Society shall have power to increase the number of its resident members, from time to time, to any number that shall by it be deemed expedient.

SEC. 2. The said Society shall have power to borrow money and mortgage its real estate to secure the same, to an amount not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, to be used in completing and paying for the buildings now in process of erection on the real estate of said Society. And the real estate and property of said Society shall be exempt from taxation.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, January 30, 1867.

CONSTITUTION

Adopted, 1856
Revised, November 29, 1870
Amended, January 16, 1883
Revised, November 21, 1893
Amended, November 20, 1906
Amended, November 21, 1911

ARTICLE I

NAME AND OBJECTS

This Society shall be called the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Its object shall be to institute and encourage historical inquiry, to collect and preserve the materials of history, and to spread historical information, especially concerning the Northwestern States.

ARTICLE II

MEMBERSHIP

SECTION 1. This Society shall be composed of Honorary Life, Life, Annual, Honorary, and Corresponding members, all of whom shall be elected by ballot of the Executive Committee, unless by unanimous consent they shall be elected by a *viva-voce* vote cast at a regular meeting by twelve legally qualified voters. Two adverse ballots of the Executive Committee shall reject a candidate.

SEC. 2. The dues for membership shall be as follows: For Life-Membership, five hundred dollars payable in money, or by services rendered or donations made, and publicly declared by resolution of the Executive Committee to exceed that amount in value to the Society: and for Annual Membership, twenty-five dollars per annum, the dues for the first fiscal year being payable within one month after election to membership and notice of such election; *provided*, that when such election shall occur after January first, the dues for the balance of said fiscal year shall be for

the proportionate part of the twenty-five dollars, and payable within thirty days after such election and notice.

Annual members, when of the age of seventy years or upwards, completing or having completed the payment of not less than ten annual dues will be excused from further payment of annual dues.

Persons who have heretofore made, or shall hereafter make, voluntary contribution of one thousand dollars or more to the Society's funds, or donations publicly declared by resolution of the Executive Committee to be of that value to the Society's collections, may be elected Honorary Life Members, upon recommendation of the Executive Committee.

The President and Secretary shall issue a Diploma, under seal of the Society, and certifying the class of membership, to each member elected, upon payment of the dues.

SEC. 3. The right to hold office and vote, and to take any part in the proceedings of the Society, shall be accorded to and may be exercised only by the members of the three classes first hereinbefore named.

SEC. 4. Before any person be elected a member by the Executive Committee such person shall be proposed by two members of the Society, and the name of such proposed member and the proposers shall have been posted for at least two weeks.

ARTICLE III

OFFICERS

SECTION 1. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, First and Second Vice-Presidents, and an Executive Committee of eight other members, all of which aforementioned shall be members of the Society, and also a Treasurer, Secretary, and Librarian. The President and Vice-President shall be *ex-officiis* members of the Executive Committee.

SEC. 2. The President and Vice-Presidents shall be elected by ballot at the annual meetings for one year, and shall respectively remain in office until the election of their successors.

They shall perform such duties as are common to such officers or as may be prescribed in the By-Laws. Vacancies occurring from any cause in any of these offices may be

filled by ballot at any special meeting, notice of such election being given in the notice of such meeting.

SEC. 3. The Executive Committee shall be chosen by ballot at the annual meetings, two members of which shall, from the time of the first election hereunder, hold their office until the next annual election of officers; two of them until the second such election; two of them until the third such election; and two of them until the fourth such election. The terms for which the first members so chosen at the first election shall hold their office, shall be determined by lot immediately after such election.

SEC. 4. At each annual meeting thereafter there shall be elected by ballot two persons to fill the places vacant by the expiration of the term of those heretofore elected as members of the Executive Committee, and of those who shall hereafter be elected such members.

On the expiration of the term of any of the members of said committee, their successors shall be elected by ballot for the term of four years.

Vacancies in the Executive Committee during an unexpired term, caused by death, resignation, removal from office, or inability to act, may be filled by a majority of the remaining members of said committee, until the succeeding annual election, at which time such vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term in the same manner as members of said committee are elected for the full term of their office.

SEC. 5. The Executive Committee, constituted above, shall alone hold, manage, administer, and control all the money, property, effects, and affairs of the Society; and said committee may appoint a Treasurer, a Librarian, a Secretary, and such assistants and employés in the service of the Society as to said committee may seem fit; and may prescribe the duties and fix the compensation of such officers, assistants, and employés; and said committee may make investments of the Society's funds, *provided* that no fund bequeathed to or held by the Society for a specific purpose shall be appropriated to or used for any other purpose, and *provided* further that said committee shall not incur any liability on the part of said Society in any one year which shall exceed its annual income; and it shall be the duty of said committee to make an annual report to the Society of all its acts and doings.

ARTICLE IV

MEETINGS

SECTION 1. The annual meeting for the election of officers and the transaction of other business relating to the affairs of the Society shall be held on the third Tuesday of November in each year, and the fiscal year of the Society shall begin with the first day of November in each year and end with the thirty-first day of the following October.

SEC. 2. The regular meetings shall be held at such times and conducted in such manner as shall be prescribed in the By-Laws and directed by the Executive Committee, provided no such regular meeting shall occur at the same time with the annual meeting.

SEC. 3. At the annual meetings not less than twelve members having the right to vote, and at the special business meetings not less than seven such members shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 4. Special meetings and special business meetings may be called by the President, or, in case of his absence, by one of the Vice-Presidents, of which due notice shall be given at least two days beforehand.

ARTICLE V

AMENDMENTS

This Constitution may be altered or amended by a two-third vote at any annual or special meeting; *provided* that a printed or written copy of the proposed alterations or amendments shall have accompanied the notice of the meeting at which they shall be acted upon; and *provided* further that not less than twelve members having the right to vote shall be present when such vote is taken.

BY-LAWS

DUTIES OF OFFICERS

ART. I. SECTION 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society and of the Executive Committee, and call such special meetings and special business meetings as he may deem necessary, or as he may, in writing, be requested to call by five members of the Society.

SEC. 2. The Vice-Presidents in the order of their seniority, shall perform the duties of the President in the

case of the absence of the President from the meetings of the Society or from Chicago.

SEC. 3. The Executive Committee may adopt such rules for their own action not in conflict with the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society, as they may find most convenient and necessary.

MEETINGS

ART. II. SECTION 1. The regular meetings of the Society shall be held on the third Tuesday of each of the following named months, to-wit: January, April, and October.

SEC. 2. The annual meeting shall be held on the third Tuesday of November, the precise hour in the case of this and all other meetings of the Society being designated by the President and stated in the notice of the meeting.

SEC. 3. The exercises of the regular and special meetings of the Society shall be under the direction of the Executive Committee, and in general conformity with the objects of the Society.

SEC. 4. The order of business at the special business meetings of the Society shall be as follows:

1. Reading the minutes of the next preceding business meeting.
2. Reports of Officers.
3. Reports of Committees.
4. Election of new members.
5. Deferred business.
6. New business.

SEC. 5. The order of business at the annual meeting of the Society shall be as follows:

1. Reading the minutes of the next preceding meeting.
2. Reports of Officers.
3. Reports of Committees and Trustees.
4. Election of new members.
5. Election of Officers.
6. Deferred business.
7. New business.

MEMBERSHIP

ART. III. SECTION 1. The dues of the annual members of the Society shall be payable annually in advance on the third Tuesday of November in each year.

SEC. 2. Should the dues of any member remain unpaid for the space of one month, the Executive Committee shall notify him in writing, that unless his dues are paid within one month from the date of such notice his membership shall cease, and unless such dues are paid pursuant to such notice, or such default is accounted for to the satisfaction of the Executive Committee, such person shall thereupon cease to be a member of the Society.

SUSPENSION AND AMENDMENTS

ART. IV. The By-Laws in whole or in part may be suspended during any special business or annual meeting, by vote of a majority of the members present at any such meeting. The By-Laws may be amended on the same conditions prescribed for amending the Constitution.

REPORT OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

NOVEMBER 17, 1914

The fifty-eighth annual meeting of the Chicago Historical Society was held in the Gilpin Library of the building of the Society, 632 North Dearborn Street, Tuesday evening, November 17, 1914.

The first article of the CONSTITUTION of the Society, the guide of the Society for its conduct for fifty-eight years, has been especially studied during the past few years, not with the motive of departing from time honored work, but on account of the necessity, imposed by the progressive spirit of the times, to increase the Society's service to the community by the addition of some new activity or by changing existing conditions to give better facilities for the carrying on of the present work. The article reads as follows:

"ITS OBJECT SHALL BE TO INSTITUTE AND ENCOURAGE HISTORICAL INQUIRY, TO COLLECT AND PRESERVE THE MATERIALS OF HISTORY, AND TO SPREAD HISTORICAL INFORMATION, ESPECIALLY CONCERNING THE NORTH-WESTERN STATES."

The reputation of our library facilities for purposes of local historical research, and of our bureau for local historical information, is now so thoroughly established among lay and student workers that it is gratifying to note that the past year has shown increasing use of these facilities.

The museum has continued to exert its attractions in the usual way and has been supplemented by two special exhibitions of exceptional interest.

For some weeks the exhibition of pictures, books, various materials, historical and otherwise, relative to LIBERIA attracted hundreds of visitors. This has been stated authoritatively to have been the first large exhibition on Liberian civilization and progress ever held in this country.

Following this a loan exhibition of archaeological objects embracing stone implements from the Chicago area and Europe, in all stages of their making, elicited great attention.

Indian Archaeology always attracts an audience, and hence it is strikingly noticeable that a city, within whose confines and near suburbs arrow heads, chippings, and pottery fragments can everywhere be picked up, should be without regular facilities for acquiring information on this subject by actual demonstration and handling of these aboriginal implements of agriculture, of hunting, and of war. This collection is still on display at the time of this meeting and we beg to call our readers' attention to a full account of these exhibits, with the lectures accompanying them, in the *Librarian's Report*.

The Children's Lecture Course on Illinois and Chicago History on Saturday afternoons is now attended to the full capacity of Crerar Hall.

The overcrowding of the building, particularly its Library department, demanded some relief, as the actual working library with its necessarily increasing accessions was becoming seriously hampered.

The growth of the present library by donations, dating from the time of the Chicago Fire, readily accounts for the accumulation of books not at all germane to an historical collection. To these early gifts were added books of all kinds, thus forming a nucleus for an historical book collection on liberal lines at a time when, with the exception of the Public Library, there were no other large libraries in our city. But when the creation of other large libraries of a general character made our general collection no longer necessary, the limitation of material to the Old Northwest was begun. Although this specialization began many years before the erection of the present building no attempt to separate completely the older collections was attempted. This was accomplished, however, during the months of the summer and fall with the great advantage of freeing much shelving space so that already the library's physical condition has been markedly improved. In fact the building has been practically enlarged thereby.

The history-loving public has always experienced difficulty in learning of the publications of historical societies, these publications not being in the regular book market and consequently not regularly advertised and handled by bookdealers. The Chicago Historical Society has long felt that its publications could not find their larger usefulness if confined to the libraries of its members and those friends

who by accident or inquiry would hear of them. There was no method by which the Society could keep its publications before the public without the establishment of a special department for advertising and sale at an expense much in excess of any return. Such a plan could not be entertained.

Through the courtesy of the University of Chicago a satisfactory agreement between its Press and the Society was made. Thereby the Press of the University of Chicago has become the publisher of the pamphlets and books of the Chicago Historical Society and agrees to regularly advertise all these publications and to handle them as it does the University publications. The working of the contract for only a few months has demonstrated a greater sale of our publications than formerly.

The Society has always found generous friends during its upbuilding and it feels confident that old and new supporters will liberally aid in its future course. A study of the financial report will show that the Society's property is wholly unencumbered by debt, and that its means are sufficient to keep its doors open, but that further financial aid must be secured to carry on the larger requirements of the present times. The kindly interest and support of all our friends is solicited.

On account of the unavoidable absence of President Burley and First Vice-President Conover, the meeting was called to order by the Second Vice-President, Dr. Schmidt.

The Secretary of the Society, Mr. Seymour Morris, announced that a quorum was present.

There were in attendance: WILLIAM BOLDENWECK, WILLIAM H. BUSH, RT. REV. CHARLES EDWARD CHENEY, EUGENE H. FISHBURN, LUCIUS G. FISHER, JULIUS FRANKEL, C. F. GUNTHER, FRANK HAMLIN, RALPH ISHAM, JOHN W. LOWE, SEYMOUR MORRIS, H. J. PATTEN, PAUL C. PETERSON, EDWARD L. RYERSON, FREDERICK M. SCHMIDT, OTTO L. SCHMIDT, RICHARD E. SCHMIDT, HON. FREDERICK A. SMITH, H. H. WALKER, and the LIBRARIAN.

It was moved by Mr. Isham that the minutes of the last annual meeting as printed in the *Yearbook* be approved and their reading be dispensed with. The motion was seconded and carried.

The Secretary then presented the Executive Committee's Report as follows:

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1914

To the Members of the Chicago Historical Society:

GENTLEMEN:—The Executive Committee, in conformity with the Society's Constitution, has the honor to submit its Annual Report as follows:

FUNDS

The Chicago Historical Society's Funds consist of the General Fund, representing the membership dues, gifts of friends and some small sums obtained by the sale of its publications, and the Special Funds, thirteen in number, of which eleven were created through bequests by generous testators who valued the future and the mission of the Society.

The General Fund is used for the maintenance of the Society's building, the care of its collections, the management of its ordinary business, lectures, exhibitions and so forth.

The Special Funds are used according to the specifications of gift, mainly for the purchase of books, bookbinding, and the printing of the Society's publications. Although the income from these various sources is managed with scrupulous economy, only the necessary business can be done at times in order that the savings of one period may allow a greater undertaking at another time.

THE HENRY D. GILPIN FUND (\$70,000.00—*see* Report of Henry D. Gilpin Trustees) is under the exclusive care and management of trustees appointed under the will of HENRY D. GILPIN. The income from this fund, as paid to the Society by said trustees, is applied entirely to the maintenance of the Gilpin Library. The present trustees are EUGENE H. FISHBURN, CLARENCE A. BURLEY and WILLIAM O. GREEN, and the President and First Vice-President of the Society, *ex officio*. A full statement of the fund is

given in the report of these trustees, presented herewith on page 39.

THE JONATHAN BURR FUND consists of a legacy of \$2,000 from the late Jonathan Burr, the income to be used in payment of printing the Society's publications. It is invested in a cottage and twenty-one lots in the Town of Calumet, acquired in settlement of a note secured by trust deed on said lots. The account stands as follows:

Received rent on Trowbridge cottage	\$58.87	
Paid into General Fund on account of taxes and printing		\$58.87
		<hr/>

THE PHILO CARPENTER FUND consists of a legacy of \$1,000 from the late Philo Carpenter, the income to be devoted to binding books and periodicals. The account stands as follows:

Available balance on hand, Oct. 31, 1913.	\$100.00	
Received interest on bond	50.00	
Paid for binding		\$150.00
		<hr/>
	\$150.00	\$150.00

THE MARSHALL FIELD FUND consists of \$10,000, being the proceeds of the sale to the United States Government for the Library of Congress, of the eleven volumes of papers of President James Madison, which were purchased by Mr. Edward G. Mason in 1893 for the Society, with funds donated for that purpose by Mr. Marshall Field. By resolution of the Executive Committee it was voted that this fund should remain intact and the income therefrom be used toward defraying the expenses of editing, printing and distributing the Society's publications.

The account of this fund stands as follows:

Available balance on hand Oct. 31, 1913	\$610.61	
Received interest on bond	400.00	
To publishing Reed's Masters of the Wilderness		\$553.75
To publishing White's Lincoln and Douglas Debates		168.50
Available balance on hand Oct 31, 1914		288.36
		<hr/>
	\$1,010.61	\$1,010.61

THE T. MAURO GARRETT FUND consists of \$1,000 bequeathed to the Society by the late T. Mauro Garrett. The account stands as follows:

Received interest on bond	\$50.00	
Paid into General Fund.....		\$50.00
		\$50.00

THE HUNTINGTON WOLCOTT JACKSON FUND is a bequest of \$1,000 from the late Huntington W. Jackson, the income to be used in the purchase of books. The following statement shows the condition the fund:

Cash on hand Oct. 31, 1913.....	\$ 36.68	
Certificate of deposit.....	131.50	
Received interest on bond	50.00	
Received interest on certificate of deposit.....	5.92	
Paid for books.....		\$ 50.00
Certificate of deposit.....		131.50
Cash on hand Oct. 31, 1914.....		42.60
		\$224.10
	\$224.10	\$224.10

THE POLK DIARY FUND of \$3,500 was created out of the proceeds of the sale to the United States Government for the Library of Congress, of the twenty-four volumes of the diary and the letters and papers of President James K. Polk purchased by the Society in 1901 with funds collected for that purpose. By order of the Executive Committee it has been set aside, the income to be used for defraying the expenses of editing, publishing and distributing the Society's publications, *provided* that such money as shall be necessary may be advanced towards the expenses of the publication of the *Polk Diary*, such advances to be repaid into the fund as promptly as possible out of the proceeds and profits of sales of said Diary. This fund will increase in proportion to the sale of the James K. Polk Diary, published by the Society. A standard publication of this character is assured of a constant although slow demand and will in the course of a few years replenish the fund. It is a matter of satisfaction that the fund enabled the Society to give to the public this remarkable Diary in printed form, the four volumes of which were sent to every regular member of the Society in 1910. The sum now realized on the fund is \$1,644.83.

THE LUCRETIA POND FUND, being the proceeds of a bequest of real estate to the Society by Lucretia Pond, consists of a principal of \$13,500, the income to be used in the purchase of books, pamphlets and documents or pictures and paintings of historical interest. The account of this fund stands as follows:

Cash on hand Oct. 31, 1913.....	\$	80.84	
Certificate of deposit.....		1,100.00	
Received interest on bonds.....		640.00	
Received interest on certificate of deposit.....		59.95	
Received balance of Librarian's Contingent Fund.....		12.25	
Paid for books, manuscripts and periodicals.....			\$ 466.74
Paid for one five per cent bond.....			1,000.00
Certificate of deposit.....			426.30
			<hr/>
		\$1,893.04	\$1,893.04

THE WILLIAM C. SEIPP FUND consists of a legacy of \$5,000.00 bequeathed to the Society by the late William C. Seipp. As no special disposition for this bequest had been made by the donor, the Executive Committee according to its established rule created a permanent fund to be known as The William C. Seipp Fund, proceeds of which are to be applied to the general expenses of the Society. Unassigned bequests are much appreciated, for the general operative expenses, including those of the care and the improvement of the building, as well as frequent special undertakings of the Society, not provided for in the endowment funds for books, printing, etc., are paid from the General Expense Fund. The account of this fund stands as follows:

Received interest on bonds.....	\$250.00	
Paid into General Fund.....		\$250.00
		<hr/>

THE ELIZABETH HAMMOND STICKNEY FUND consists of \$6,650.00. Of this sum five thousand dollars was bequeathed to the Society by the late Mrs. Elizabeth Hammond Stickney, as a memorial to her husband, Mr. Edward Swan Stickney, the income to be used in maintaining the Stickney Library and making additions thereto. The nucleus

of this library was the private library of Mr. Stickney, also bequeathed to the Society by Mrs. Stickney. On account of the larger number of these books being on art, travel, philosophy and other subjects not allied to the work of the Society, Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick generously arranged, with all legal formality, a purchase of these books, with the express purpose of thereby increasing the principal of the fund and thus adding to its usefulness to the Society. The account of this fund stands as follows:

Cash on hand Oct. 31, 1913.....	\$ 154.09	
Certificate of deposit.....	1,100.00	
Received interest on bonds.....	260.00	
Received interest on certificate of deposit.....	59.61	
Paid for books.....		\$ 60.00
Paid for cataloguer's services.....		15.00
Paid for one five per cent bond.....		1,011.10
Certificate of deposit.....		487.60
	<u>1,573.70</u>	<u>\$1,573.70</u>

THE LUCRETIA J. TILTON FUND consists of \$3,000, bequeathed to the Society by the late Lucretia Jane Tilton, as a memorial to her husband, Lucian J. Tilton. The account stands as follows:

Received interest on bonds.....	\$150.00	
Paid into General Fund.....		\$150.00
	<u>150.00</u>	<u>150.00</u>

THE ELIAS T. WATKINS FUND consists of \$5,000 bequeathed to the Society by the late Elias T. Watkins. The account stands as follows:

Received interest on bonds.....	\$250.00	
Paid into General Fund.....		\$250.00
	<u>250.00</u>	<u>250.00</u>

THE HENRY J. WILLING FUND consists of \$2,500 bequeathed to the Society by the late Henry Jenkins Willing. The following account shows the condition of this fund:

Received interest on bonds.....	\$110.00	
Paid into General Fund.....		\$110.00
	<u>110.00</u>	<u>110.00</u>

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING
OCTOBER 31, 1914

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand November 1, 1913.....		\$2,847.57
Dues from annual members.....	\$5,514.08	
Bequests and donations.....	1,022.50	
Interest and other sources.....	271.72	
Jonathan Burr Fund.....	58.87	
Philo Carpenter Fund.....	50.00	
Marshall Field Fund.....	400.00	
T. Mauro Garrett Fund.....	50.00	
Henry D. Gilpin Fund.....	2,322.03	
Huntington W. Jackson Fund.....	55.92	
Polk Diary Fund.....	1,001.03	
Polk Diary Fund certificate of deposit.....	548.50	
Lucretia Pond Fund.....	712.20	
Lucretia Pond Fund certificate of deposit.....	1,100.00	
William C. Seipp Fund.....	250.00	
Elizabeth H. Stickney Fund.....	319.61	
Elizabeth H. Stickney Fund certificate of deposit..	1,100.00	
Lucretia J. Tilton Fund.....	150.00	
Elias T. Watkins Fund.....	250.00	
Henry J. Willing Fund.....	110.00	15,286.46
		<u>\$18,134.03</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Binding.....	\$ 328.30	
Books, manuscripts and periodicals.....	591.74	
Equipment.....	535.00	
Fergus historical publications.....	350.00	
Heating and lighting.....	537.52	
Lectures and entertainments.....	255.50	
Postage.....	320.22	
Printing.....	454.58	
Publishing—		
1913 <i>Yearbook</i>	515.65	
Reed's <i>Masters of Wilderness</i>	553.75	
White's <i>Lincoln and Douglas Debates</i>	168.50	
Repairs and betterments.....	713.35	
Salaries.....	5,104.39	
Secretary's petty cash expenses.....	418.85	
General expenses.....	937.13	
Bonds in Stickney, Polk Diary and Pond Funds... ..	3,511.10	
Certificates of deposit in Stickney, Polk Diary and Pond Funds.....	1,058.73	\$16,354.31
Cash on hand October 31, 1914.....		1,779.72
		<u>\$18,134.03</u>

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT OCTOBER 31, 1914

ASSETS

Cash.....	\$ 1,779.72
Certificates of deposit.....	1,190.23
Bonds.....	52,000.00
Inventory of Polk Diary.....	2,238.35
Trustees of Henry D. Gilpin Fund.....	70,000.00
* Real Estate.....	227,000.00

\$354,208.30

LIABILITIES

Capital and Surplus:	
General Fund.....	\$226,448.76
Jonathan Burr Fund.....	2,000.00
Philo Carpenter Fund.....	1,000.00
Marshall Field Fund.....	10,288.36
T. Mauro Garrett Fund.....	1,000.00
Henry D. Gilpin Fund.....	70,000.00
Huntington W. Jackson Fund.....	1,174.10
Polk Diary Fund.....	3,883.18
Lucretia Pond Fund.....	14,926.30
William C. Seipp Fund.....	5,000.00
Elizabeth H. Stickney Fund.....	7,987.60
Lucretia J. Tilton Fund.....	3,000.00
Elias T. Watkins Fund.....	5,000.00
Henry J. Willing Fund.....	2,500.00

\$354,208.30

DIGEST OF BALANCE SHEET

FUND	Cash	Certifi- cates of Deposit	Bonds	Real Estate	Miscel- laneous	Totals
General.....	\$1,448.76	.....	.....	\$225,000	.....	\$226,448.76
Jonathan Burr.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	2,000.00
Philo Carpenter.....	.....	.....	\$1,000	.....	.....	1,000.00
Marshall Field.....	288.36	.....	10,000	.....	.....	10,288.36
T. Mauro Garrett.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	1,000.00
Henry D. Gilpin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$70,000.00	70,000.00
Huntington W. Jackson.....	42.60	\$131.50	1,000	.....	.....	1,174.10
Polk Diary.....	.....	144.83	1,500	.....	2,238.35†	3,883.18
Lucretia Pond.....	.....	426.30	14,500	.....	.....	14,926.30
William C. Seipp.....	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	5,000.00
Elizabeth H. Stickney.....	.....	487.60	7,500	.....	.....	7,987.60
Lucretia J. Tilton.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	3,000.00
Elias T. Watkins.....	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	5,000.00
Henry J. Willing.....	.....	.....	2,500	.....	.....	2,500.00
Totals.....	\$1,779.72	\$1,190.23	\$52,000	\$227,000	\$72,238.35	\$354,208.30

* Society's Building and Land \$8,225,000.00
 Burr Fund Lots..... 2,000.00

† Inventory of Polk Diary.

**RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE GILPIN
FUND OF THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL
SOCIETY**

NOVEMBER 1, 1913, TO OCTOBER 31, 1914

RECEIPTS

1914.	Certificates of Deposit on hand November 1, 1913.....	\$ 566.91
Jan. 14.	6 months' interest due Jan. 1, 1914, on \$17,000, 3½% bonds.....	297.50
	6 months' interest due Jan. 1, 1914, on \$52,000, 4% bonds.....	1,040.00
July 2.	6 months' interest due July 1, 1914, on \$17,000, 3½% bonds.....	297.50
	6 months' interest due July 1, 1914, on \$52,000, 4% bonds.....	1,040.00
	\$7,000 City of Chicago 4% bonds, matured July 1, 1914.....	7,000.00
	Interest on Certificates of Deposit.....	53.50
		\$10,295.41

DISBURSEMENTS

July 2.	Safety Box rent.....	\$ 10.00
	\$6,000 City of Chicago 4% bonds, due Jan. 1, 1920, @ 99½.....	5,970.00
	\$1,000 City of Chicago 4% bonds, due Jan. 1, 1924, @ 99½.....	995.00
	\$1,000 City of Chicago 4% bonds, due Jan. 1, 1918, @ 99¾.....	997.50
	Interest one day on above \$8,000 bonds.....	.88
		\$7,973.38
Oct. 28.	Paid Chicago Historical Society:	
	Annual appropriation.....	\$2,100.00
	Repairing exterior iron work.....	112.50
	Account bill of \$120.45 for wire brushing and painting same.....	98.73
	Cleaning high windows.....	10.80
		2,322.03
		\$10,295.41

STATEMENT OF GILPIN FUND, NOVEMBER 1, 1914

Chicago City 3½% bonds, par value.....	\$17,000.00
Chicago City 4% bonds, par value.....	53,000.00
Total	\$70,000.00
Amount received from Estate of Henry D. Gilpin, deceased..	64,314.34
Surplus	\$5,685.66

Chicago, November 1, 1914.

(Signed) EUGENE H. FISHBURN,	} Trustees.
(Signed) CLARENCE A. BURLEY,	
(Signed) WALTER L. FISHER,	
(Signed) WILLIAM O. GREEN.	

TREASURER'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1914

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand October 31, 1913.....		\$2,847.57
Deposits by Secretary.....	\$7,798.89	
Deposited by Trustees Gilpin Fund.....	2,322.03	
Interest, City of Chicago bonds.....	60.00	
Interest, South Side Elevated Ry. Co. bonds.....	180.00	
Interest, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Ry. Co. bonds.....	200.00	
Interest, Metropolitan Elevated Ry. Co. bonds....	40.00	
Interest, Chicago City Ry. Co. bonds.....	150.00	
Interest, Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co. bonds....	400.00	
Interest, Commonwealth Edison Co. bonds.....	250.00	
Interest, Commonwealth Electric Co. bonds.....	400.00	
Interest, City of Mobile bonds.....	90.00	
Interest, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé bonds....	440.00	
Interest on certificates of deposit.....	155.37	
Interest bank account.....	51.67	
Certificates of deposit.....	2,748.50	15,286.46
		\$18,134.03

DISBURSEMENTS

Vouchers issued by the Secretary, countersigned by the President.....	\$16,354.31	
Balance on hand October 31, 1914.....	1,779.72	\$18,134.03
The above balance is made up as follows:		
General fund.....	\$1,448.76	
Field fund.....	288.36	
Jackson fund.....	42.60	
	\$1,779.72	

LIST OF SECURITIES HELD IN SAFE DEPOSIT BOX

POND FUND			
Four	(4)	Alley L bonds, each.....	\$1,000.00 \$4,000.00
One	(1)	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R. bond	500.00 500.00
Eight	(8)	Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co. bonds..	1,000.00 3,000.00
One	(1)	Metropolitan El R. R. bond	1,000.00 1,000.00
One	(1)	Commonwealth Edison Co. bond.....	1,000.00 1,000.00
		Certificate of deposit, M. L. & T. Co..	426.30 426.30
STICKNEY FUND			
Five	(5)	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R. bonds.....	1,000.00 5,000.00
One	(1)	City of Chicago bond.....	1,000.00 1,000.00
One	(1)	City of Chicago bond.....	500.00 500.00
One	(1)	Chicago Telephone Company bond....	1,000.00 1,000.00
		Certificate of deposit, M. L. & T. Co..	487.60 487.60
CARPENTER FUND			
One	(1)	Commonwealth Electric Co. bond.....	1,000.00 1,000.00
JACKSON FUND			
One	(1)	Commonwealth Electric Co. bond.....	1,000.00 1,000.00
		Certificate of deposit, M. L. & T. Co..	131.50 131.50
GARRETT FUND			
One	(1)	Commonwealth Electric Co. bond.....	1,000.00 1,000.00
WATKINS FUND			
Five	(5)	Commonwealth Electric Co. bonds....	1,000.00 5,000.00
LUCRETIA J. TILTON FUND			
Three	(3)	Chicago City Ry. Co. bonds.....	1,000.00 3,000.00
HENRY J. WILLING FUND			
Two	(2)	City of Mobile, Alabama, bonds.....	1,000.00 2,000.00
One	(1)	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R. bond.....	500.00 500.00
MARSHALL FIELD FUND			
Five	(5)	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R. Co. bonds.....	1,000.00 5,000.00
Five	(5)	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Ry. Co. Illinois Division bonds.....	1,000.00 5,000.00
W. C. SEIPP FUND			
Five	(5)	Commonwealth Edison Co. bonds.....	1,000.00 5,000.00
POLK DIARY FUND			
One	(1)	Commonwealth Edison Co. bond.....	1,000.00 1,000.00
One	(1)	Cudahy Packing Co. bond.....	500.00 500.00
		Certificate of deposit, M. L. & T. Co..	144.83 144.83

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ORSON SMITH, Treasurer.

To the Members of the Chicago Historical Society:

We hereby certify that we have examined the accounts of the Chicago Historical Society and of Orson Smith, its Treasurer, for the year ending October 31, 1914, the vouchers for every disbursement, and the securities in the custody of the Treasurer, and that we find the same correct and as reported.

C. F. GUNTHER,
OTTO L. SCHMIDT,
Auditing Committee.

DONATIONS

The constant additions to the Society's collections indicate that the work the Society is doing is being increasingly appreciated by its members and by friends both in and outside of Chicago. In the Librarian's Report will be found a classified list of gifts to the Society's Library and Museum, and a tabulated List of Donors appears at the end of this volume. The following have made donations of money:

Elizabeth Skinner.....	\$ 25.00
Frederika Skinner.....	25.00
Seymour Morris, for Accession Clerk.....	60.00
LaVerne W. Noyes, for painting.....	150.00
C. A. Burley, O. L. Schmidt, C. H. Conover, each \$50 for display case.....	150.00
B. Allen, C. F. Gunther, F. G. Logan, H. J. Pat- ten, O. L. Schmidt, each \$10 for Ellsworth picture.....	50.00
Charles H. Conover, for advertising Polk Diary.	37.80
O. L. Schmidt, for services of extra man for collating books.....	282.50
Estate of General Newberry.....	300.00

MEMBERSHIP

While the Executive Committee feel keenly the need of a larger membership they acknowledge with gratitude the fidelity and interest of the present members who are carrying on its affairs, and whose efforts have made possible its present attainments.

During the fiscal year there have been added to the Society's roll five Annual and two Corresponding Members, as follows:

ANNUAL MEMBERS

ARNOLD, KATHARINE D.
 CRANE, RICHARD T. III.
 DEE, THOMAS J.
 DRAKE, HELEN VERNERA
 HINDE, THOMAS WOODNUTT
 PAEPCKE, HERMAN

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

QUAIFE, MILO MILTON
 SPENCER, ROSWELL T.
 STARR, FREDERICK

Resignations of seven Annual Members have been accepted and three have been dropped for non-payment of dues during the year. Two Honorary Life, two Life, six Annual, three Honorary and six Corresponding Members have died, leaving the summary of the present membership as follows:

Honorary Life Members.....	11
Life Members.....	13
Annual Members.....	221
Honorary Members.....	6
Corresponding Members.....	110
	361

NECROLOGY

The ever lengthening roll of those who have passed from us has been increased during the year by the eighteen following names, and one death had previously occurred, advice of which did not reach the Society until recently.

BARNARD, FREDERICK
 BARNHART, KENNETH
 BLATCHFORD, ELIPHALET WICKES
 BURTON, LE GRAND STERLING
 CAMPBELL, CHARLES BISHOP
 CHETLAIN, AUGUSTUS LOUIS
 CULLOM, SHELBY MOORE
 DEERING, WILLIAM
 GREENEBAUM, HENRY
 HEAD, FRANKLIN HARVEY
 HILLIS, DAVID M.
 MCGOVERN, REV. JAMES J.
 MORRIS, EDWARD
 MULLIKEN, CHARLES HENRY
 NICKERSON, SAMUEL MAYO
 PEET, STEPHEN DENISON
 SMITH, BYRON LAFLIN
 STEVENSON, ADLAI EWING
 WILSON, JAMES GRANT

Previously Deceased

REDMOND, LILY MELDRUM

As name after name has to be withdrawn from the rolls as members pass away, each leaves a gap even though the numerical strength of the Society be kept up. When there are descendants, the old names need not disappear and therefore members will do well to interest the younger generation in the work of the Society as opportunity offers. Only in this way can the traditions of the Society be assured of being perpetuated.

In giving as much space as we have to the biographical sketches classed under this heading, the thought has been that the members of the Chicago Historical Society may be considered as representative "makers of history" in Chicago, and that the accumulation of biographical data concerning them will in time constitute a basis for future historians concerning the present generation.

FREDERICK BARNARD, the Pioneer Law Printer of Chicago, died at his home, 424 South Boulevard, Oak Park, on the tenth of April, 1914, in his seventy-ninth year. Born of an old English family, in his boyhood in Somerton, Somersetshire, he was a neighbor of Charles Dickens. In 1847 he came to Chicago, and as a lad carried papers for *The Chicago Journal*. He had an ambition to become a skilled craftsman at printing, and by 1857 had become a master printer and joint proprietor of the printing establishment known by the firm name of Beach & Barnard. The year of the Panic safely weathered, and a fine business built up, the fire of '71 obliterated it, but "before the ashes were cold," it was again started on the West Side, and has now for thirty years been well known at its present location, 170 North La Salle St., the firm name being Barnard & Miller. Legal work was their specialty, and Frederick Barnard came into personal contact with Abraham Lincoln, David Davis, Leonard Swett, Col. Van Arman, Emery Storrs, Judge Arrington, Wirt Dexter, and other great attorneys. His own dignified and genial personality made him worthy the friendship as well as the patronage of such as these.

One of Mr. Barnard's two sons, Edward, is an attorney, and the other, Frederick, a member of the printing firm. Three daughters also survive him. The business will be carried on without interruption. Extended notices of Frederick Barnard are printed in *The National Corporation Reporter* for April 16, 1914, and in *Public Safety*, for May 1. The Old Time Printers' Association, and the Typothetae, of which last he was formerly president, held him in high honor, and The Chicago Historical Society, whose official printer he was for many years, is proud to record that the list of its Active Members was enriched by so honorable a name as that of Frederick Barnard.

KENNETH BARNHART, secretary and treasurer of Marshall Field & Co., died December 6, 1913, at his Evanston home, 202 Greenwood Boulevard. He was a native of Streetsville, Ontario, was born in 1858, educated in London, Ontario, and obtained his first business experience in the firm of A. R. McMasters & Bro., of Toronto.

On December 14, 1880, he entered the employ of Field, Leiter & Company, and continued without interruption with that firm and its successors for nearly thirty-three years.

For more than twenty years he was in charge of the foreign department, and for the last ten years has been an officer of the company. Only those who know the distinguished reputation of this house, at home and abroad, for excellence of business methods and high integrity, will appreciate the full significance of a fact so easily stated.

Mr. Barnhart was a member of the Union League, Mid-day, and Evanston Country clubs and the Glenview and Old Elm Golf clubs. Among his associates, and honorary pall bearers at his funeral, were John G. Shedd, Stanley Field, James Simpson, Orson Smith, A. D. Jones, Lindsay T. Woodcock, Frank W. Porter, and others of Chicago's best business men. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Fanny M. Barnhart, and a son, Eugene M. Barnhart. Mr. Barnhart had been an Active Member of the Chicago Historical Society since 1913.

ELIPHALET WICKES BLATCHFORD, a man notable for his activity in the organization and administration of educational and philanthropic enterprises in Chicago, passed away at the family residence, 1111 North La Salle Street, on January 25, 1914, aged eighty-seven years.

Mr. Blatchford was born in Stillwater, N. Y., May 31, 1826. His father, Rev. John Blatchford, a Presbyterian minister, came with his family to Chicago and became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. The son, Eliphalet, was educated at Illinois College, Jacksonville, graduating in the class of 1845. By 1850 he had engaged in the lead and oil industry in St. Louis, and in 1854 came to Chicago to manage the firm's local office. The original partnership having been dissolved, the firm of E. W. Blatchford & Co. was organized, and still continues near the site of the first office of more than sixty years ago, the Blatchford shot-tower being a conspicuous landmark for miles.

To enumerate all the bodies with which Mr. Blatchford was officially connected would exceed the limits of this necessarily brief notice. Among the more prominent offices held by him was that of treasurer of the Northwestern Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission, of which Mark Skinner, and later E. B. McCagg, were presidents. Both Mr. and Mrs. Blatchford labored all through the Civil War period for the relief of the soldiers, the latter being one of the

managers of the great Sanitary Fairs held in Chicago in 1863 and 1865.

When Mr. Walter L. Newberry willed to the city a fund for the Newberry Library to be established on the North Side, Mr. E. W. Blatchford and Judge William H. Bradley were the first trustees. They in turn chose the other trustees constituting the board, and Mr. Blatchford became president of it, continuing in office until his death. Prior to the actual collection of books, a task entrusted to Dr. Wm. Frederick Poole, Mr. Blatchford had travelled abroad and in this country informing himself as to library architecture and administration. On the formation of the John Crerar Library Board in 1891 he became its president also, entering into the minutiae of the administration of both libraries.

Among other educational institutions Mr. Blatchford was active in the organization of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, in 1857, and was later president; he was president of the Chicago Manual Training School from its organization in 1882 until its absorption by the University of Chicago; a trustee in Illinois College, Rockford Seminary, and the Art Institute of Chicago. He was for many years president of the Chicago Eye and Ear Infirmary. He became an Annual Member of the Chicago Historical Society in 1867, and in 1869 was added to the roll of Life Members.

In his religious affiliations Mr. Blatchford was president of Board of Directors of the Chicago Theological Seminary, vice-president of the American Board of Foreign Missions of the Congregational Church, one of the originators of the Chicago City Missionary Society, the Chicago Congregational Club, the Bohemian Mission of Chicago, and was one of the most prominent members of the New England Congregational Church of this city.

Socially Mr. Blatchford, although a member of the Union League, University, Chicago, Literary and Commercial clubs, preferred to entertain at his home, which stood on the site where it was rebuilt after the Chicago fire, and which contained a private library of over five thousand volumes,—a well-known center for intellectual activity and hospitality. In 1858 he married Mary Emily Williams of Chicago. The names of their seven children follow: Paul, Mrs. Amy Bliss of Beirut, Syria, Frances May, Edward W., Florence, Charles H., and Eliphalet H. Blatchford.

LE GRAND BURTON, a member of a pioneer Chicago family, died June 7, 1914, in Berlin, Germany. He was born in Chicago in 1846. His father, Stiles Burton, a native of Connecticut, came to Chicago in May, 1836, arriving by the Great Lakes route. As a young man Stiles Burton had been employed by a French merchant in Charleston, S. C., and later he had engaged in business in Montreal, acquiring facility in the French language, which was extended by much European travel. His place of business in Chicago, at the corner of State and Lake streets, is still in the possession of the family, with much other real estate in which he invested in the early day. The son, Le Grand Burton, like his father proficient in the French language, assisted in the organization of the Alliance Française in Chicago, became its president, and in 1913 was decorated by the French government as a chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

His membership in the Chicago Historical Society, of which his father was a Life Member, dates from 1897. In this and in many other organizations, such as the Chicago Opera, the Art Institute, the French Theatre, and numerous clubs and social circles, his genial personality was familiar and always a welcome addition. He is survived by a widow, one child, and by his mother, Mrs. Ann Germain Burton,* who, past her ninetieth year, still resides at the Congress Hotel, together with her daughter, Mrs. Ira Holmes, and a grandson, E. Burton Holmes, the lecturer.

CHARLES BISHOP CAMPBELL, judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit of Illinois, died in Kankakee, Ill., April 1, 1914. Judge Campbell's interest in the French occupation of Illinois, the French Canadian colonization of the eastern part of the state, and especially in the Kankakee River trail from Canada to the Illinois country, with the special research which he had made in this department of history, had led, in 1904, to his acceptance of Corresponding Membership in the Chicago Historical Society, where much material bearing upon his chosen field is to be found.

Charles Bishop Campbell was born in Kankakee County, Illinois, March 1, 1869. His father and grandfather were soldiers, having both served in the same regiment of Illinois Volunteers in the Civil War. He was educated in part in the local schools of the county, in a Methodist seminary

* Deceased December 28, 1914.

at Onarga, teaching for two years himself, then completing two years in De Pauw University and finishing at Northwestern University, where he also took the law course. He attended Chicago Law School as well, being in the same class with Mr. Leonard A. Busby. Opening a law office in Kankakee, Illinois, he became widely known, and in June, 1909, was elected one of the judges of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit.

Mr. A. S. Chapman, of Rockford, Ill., who was closely associated with him in his official career, writes: "Judge Campbell was an exceptional man, a man of the highest type of character and of marked ability. At his funeral the whole city of Kankakee was in mourning. Perhaps this tribute was due not only to his great personal popularity, but to the feeling of every man of the community that should he ever have his day in court he would be assured of absolute fairness and justice."

MAJ.-GEN. AUGUSTUS LOUIS CHETLAIN, a military leader during the Civil War and a personal friend of Gen. U. S. Grant, died at the residence of his son, Judge Arthur Henry Chetlain, in Sheridan Road, on the fifteenth of March, 1914, aged ninety years.

Gen. Chetlain, who was born Dec. 28, 1824, in St. Louis, was of French Huguenot and Swiss ancestry. Two years after his birth his parents removed to Galena, Ill. Here, as a boy of eight, he had his first taste of war, watching the oxen draw logs for a stockade to protect Galena against the Indians during the Black Hawk War.

As a young man he was active in politics and took part in the campaign to elect Abraham Lincoln to the Senate. He was a friend of Grant's in Galena, and when the news that Sumter had been fired upon occasioned the calling of a meeting there, Chetlain was the first to enlist. The first choice of the company for captain fell upon U. S. Grant, but when he declined on the ground that his West Point training and previous service as Captain should entitle him to a colonelcy Chetlain was chosen at his suggestion. The company was ordered to Springfield, and Grant accompanied it, being appointed clerk in the government office. He and Captain Chetlain were roommates, and when, in a month or so, the latter was appointed lieutenant colonel of the 12th Illinois Infantry, while Grant

still remained only a clerk, there was some tendency to discouragement and a return to Galena was contemplated. His friend prevailed upon him to wait a while longer for the desired promotion. Chetlain was himself promoted in a short time to the rank of brigadier general.

Among important commands which he held, was first that at Paducah, following his regiment's service at Cairo; at Smithland, in 1862; at Donelson, and at Shiloh, with the Twelfth; at Corinth, which latter city he commanded after the battle; and at Memphis, from Jan. to October, 1865. He was mustered out at Talledega, Ala., Jan. 15, 1866, with the rank of brevet major general.

Until 1869 he served as assistant United States collector of revenues for Utah and Wyoming, when he became consul general at Brussels. In 1872 he came to Chicago to live, and organized the Home National Bank, and later the Industrial Bank of Chicago, becoming president of each. In 1898 he published a volume entitled, *Recollections of Seventy Years*, which is rich in memories of well-known personages, both military and civil.

In 1847 Gen. Chetlain married Emily Tenney, of Lorraine County, Ohio, who died leaving a son, former Judge Chetlain. In 1865 he married Mrs. Annie Edwards Smith, widow of Gen. Melancthon Smith. He is survived by his widow and by his son. Gen. Chetlain became an Annual Member of the Chicago Historical Society in 1878 and continued until his death.

SENATOR SHELBY MOORE CULLOM, colleague of Lincoln and for more than fifty years a conspicuous figure in the political life of the State of Illinois and of the United States, died at his late residence in Washington, D. C., on January 28, 1914.

With the name of Cullom are associated such names as that of Blaine, Conkling, Trumbull, Judd, Logan, Palmer, Washburne and Yates, and above all that of Lincoln, with whose rise to political eminence his own was coincident. Like Lincoln he was born in Kentucky (Wayne County, Nov. 22, 1829), and like Lincoln was early brought to Illinois, his parents moving to Tazewell County in 1830. His father, Richard Northcut Cullom, a farmer, became a Whig leader in his district, which he represented in the 10th, 12th, 13th, and 18th general assemblies. Young Shelby Cullom was,

like Lincoln, accustomed to the use of axe and plow from his childhood. The meagre opportunities for education in the public schools of his day not sufficing, he managed to save enough to pay his way through two years at Rock River Seminary, Mt. Morris, teaching school in the intervals. In 1853 he began to study law in the office of Stuart & Edwards, at Springfield, and by 1855 was admitted to the bar. Soon after he was elected city attorney and began to take his place among the brilliant group of lawyers of the day.

Millard Fillmore was running for President in 1856, and Cullom became a candidate for presidential elector as a Whig, while at the same time he was elected to the Twentieth General Assembly of Illinois, representing Sangamon County. In 1860, during the Lincoln campaign for the presidency, he again represented Sangamon County, but this time as a Republican, with the support of both the Fillmore men and the "Free Soilers." At the following session he was elected Speaker of the House, succeeding Sidney Breese.

Cullom supported Lincoln in the senatorial contest with Douglas and in the presidential campaign, and Lincoln, in the darkest hour of the first administration, in 1862, when the policy of the government was called in question, appointed Cullom, together with Gov. Boutwell of Massachusetts and Chas. A. Dana of New York, to settle the claims as to expenditures at Cairo. Cullom did his duty on the claims commission but lost the senatorship that year.

During the reconstruction period in 1864, 1866, and 1868, Cullom was sent to Congress from the 8th district, helping to shape the policies of the nation, especially on the question of the payment of the national debt. He was also successful in securing the passage of the first anti-polygamy bill.

As chairman of the Illinois delegation to the National Republican Convention of 1872, it fell to the lot of Shelby M. Cullom to propose for nomination to the presidency of the United States the name of Grant, and again in 1884 and in 1892 he occupied the same responsible position. Cullom was representing Sangamon County in the Illinois Legislature in 1872 and 1874, being elected speaker again in 1873 and 1875. In the following year he became governor of Illinois, continuing until 1883, when he resigned, regarding this as the highest office he had held, and in fact as almost

equivalent to the presidency. In 1883 he was elected Senator from Illinois, succeeding David Davis; was re-elected in 1889, 1895, 1901, 1907, and indeed suffering no defeat until the final one which occurred, when Lawrence Y. Sherman defeated him at the primaries in 1912, his term not expiring until March 3, 1913—a period of continuous service of thirty years in the Senate.

Among the important posts which Senator Cullom has filled are that of chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, reporting the bill which went into effect April 4, 1887; chairman of the commission to establish government in the Hawaiian Islands, 1898; chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations; chairman of the Republican Caucus; and resident commissioner to supervise the erection of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington. To this last he gave his utmost endeavor, and the contract for its erection was signed only a few days after his death.

At the funeral of Senator Cullom in Springfield, Illinois, his late opponent, Senator Sherman, said of him: "He was of the type who build states and successfully govern nations. Neither the agitator nor the destroyer found in him a response. He always feared mistakes. He never feared criticism. In the remarkable development that followed the Civil War he observed that the distribution of things was as needful as their production. He made no crusade on common carriers. He supported the wise regulation, but never the destruction or embarrassment of railways. His interstate commerce law was a pioneer and it survives. Today his act is re-enforced and fortified by legislation and administration until the law that Cullom penned governs 250,000 miles of railroads."

The name of Shelby M. Cullom was first placed on the rolls of the Historical Society as an Annual Member in 1889. On the 16th of April, 1894, he was made an Honorary Member. His autobiography, "Fifty Years of Public Service," is on our shelves, and the measures with which he was connected are part of the archives of our State. Senator Cullom was twice married, and one of the daughters by the first marriage became the wife of Wm. B. Ridgely, Comptroller of the Currency under Roosevelt; the other the wife of Robert Gordon Hardie, the portrait painter. Neither of these children nor of those of the second marriage survive him.

When asked, "Who was the greatest man you have known during your long public life?" he was wont to reply, "Abraham Lincoln, without question. I have never known an abler statesman, a shrewder politician, a more eloquent or forcible speaker, a keener lawyer or a more successful diplomatist."

WILLIAM DEERING, promoter of agriculture through the improvement of harvesting machinery and of education through the endowment of universities, died at his winter home in Miami, Florida, on the night of December 9, 1913. The life of William Deering affords an example of what may be accomplished after a man has passed the half-century mark. He was born in Paris, Maine, April 25, 1826; educated in Readfield Seminary, and began life with the intention of being a doctor. His father, James Deering, was president of the South Paris Manufacturing Company, makers of woolen fabrics, and William Deering dropped medicine for wool, only in turn to abandon that for western farm land. He travelled in Illinois and Iowa in 1853, and visited Chicago, but notwithstanding his apprehension of the importance of this field of labor, the year 1865 found him apparently settling down to the manufacture and sale of dry goods, in Portland, Me., under the firm name of Deering, Milliken & Co., with subsequent extension of the business to Boston, New York and Chicago.

In 1870, at the age of forty-four, ill health overtook him, and he was obliged to retire. Again he came out to Chicago. This was a period of great activity along agricultural lines in the West, coincident with the advance of invention in reaping machinery and the adaptation of other labor-saving devices. A minister of the name of Gammon was engaged in the manufacture of reapers in Chicago. He interested Mr. Deering to invest capital, and they formed the firm of Gammon & Deering, building a factory in 1872 at Plano. By this time the idea of a reaping machine had added to itself the attachment of a "binder." The reaper manufactured by the McCormick Company had in 1874 been transformed into a "harvester" by the addition of the Withington wire binder, the gavels of wheat being wound about with wire. In like manner the machine in which Mr. Deering was interested, which was of the Marsh type, was, in 1879, provided with a binding device invented by a man

by the name of Appleby, in which the binding was done with twine instead of wire. Associated with Mr. Deering in these experiments, after the withdrawal of Mr. Gammon, was Mr. John F. Steward and a skilled staff.

In 1880 the company removed from Plano to Chicago and organized the Deering Harvester Company, of which William Deering was president and his two sons co-partners. The business grew until it employed an average of 9,000 persons and turned out two machines per minute. In 1901 Mr. Deering retired from active interest in the business, and in the following year it was merged in the International Harvesting Company.

When exhibiting his automobile harvester in Paris in 1894, Mr. Deering was decorated with the order of knighthood in the Legion of Honor. He made his home in Evanston, Ill., and contributed largely to the support of Northwestern University and of Garrett Biblical Institute, being honorary president of the board of both institutions. He became an Annual Member of the Chicago Historical Society in April, 1897, and so continued until his death. Another member of the Historical Society, Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick, said of him: "He was one of the men who had a great vision of the future possibilities of our country's development, and by his business he helped to promote the rapid growth of American agriculture and the prosperity of American farmers."

Mr. Deering is survived by his widow, by his son Charles, secretary of the International Harvester Company, and by James and Elizabeth Deering, children of his second marriage.

HENRY GREENEBAUM, banker, general agent for the Equitable Life Insurance Company, for sixty-five years a resident of Chicago and for forty-four years a life member of the Chicago Historical Society, died at his home, 4059 Michigan Boulevard, on February 2, 1914, in his eightieth year.

Mr. Greenebaum was born at Eppelsheim, Germany, June 18, 1833. He received a classical education there, and, in October, 1848, came to Chicago. His brothers Michael and Elias had preceded him by two years and were already established in business. Henry entered the service of R. K. Swift & Co., bankers, and in a few years, together

with his brother Elias, organized the banking house of Henry Greenebaum & Co. He also organized the German National and the German Savings banks, but in the general depression which followed the panic of 1873, they both went into liquidation, Henry Greenebaum turning over his private fortune of a million dollars to meet the liabilities, which were all paid.

Coming to Chicago while it was still in the "village stage" of development, Mr. Greenebaum took part in such pioneer service as that of the volunteer fire department, in which gentlemen of the "first families" scorned not to be seen running to fires dragging their hand-engine after them. During the "Free Soil" campaign, Greenebaum stumped the State for Douglas, but his sentiments afterward became thoroughly Republican, and when, on the outbreak of the Rebellion, the government was unable to provide sufficient equipment for the hastily summoned troops, Henry Greenebaum was one of the patriotic Chicagoans to personally equip a regiment. In 1868 he was an elector at large for Grant. In 1869, upon the incorporation of the West Side Park Commission, Henry Greenebaum was one of the board of seven members, of which C. P. Holden was chairman, appointed by the governor of Illinois to preside over the park and boulevard system which have made Chicago famous.

Mr. Greenebaum served at one time as alderman, and was proposed for mayor. He was prominent in all demonstrations of public spirit, and when the Peace Pact was signed between France and Germany, after the Franco-Prussian War of 1871, Mr. Greenebaum was selected for the chairman of the great meeting and marshal of the parade in celebration of the event in Chicago.

"The history of fire insurance in Chicago," wrote A. T. Andreas, "properly began with the wooden era of that expensive period of frame construction just antedating the great fire of 1871." The house of Henry Greenebaum & Co. is cited in Andreas' *History of Chicago* as members of the first board of underwriters. Since 1882 Mr. Henry Greenebaum has devoted himself to the business of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, of which he was general agent at the time of his death.

He was one of the founders of several Hebrew organizations and churches, including the United Hebrew Charities,

of which he was the first president, the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, and of Isaiah and Sinai congregations, but he befriended every religious sect that applied to him. In 1859 he married Miss Emma Hyman, who died fifteen years before her husband. He is survived by two brothers, Elias Greenebaum of Chicago, now in his ninety-second year, and David S. Greenebaum of New York.

Mr. Greenebaum was a friend of Stephen A. Douglas, as he was also of Abraham Lincoln, Gen. Grant, and John A. Logan. He became a life member of the Chicago Historical Society in 1870, and in the exercises held by the Society in commemoration of the Douglas centenary on April 23, 1913, he entered thoroughly into the spirit of the occasion, his white hair, fine black eyes, and erect figure making him conspicuous among the notable group of contemporaries gathered about the base of the monument. A photograph was made of this group, and the Society is particularly fortunate in receiving from the family a fine portrait painting of Mr. Greenebaum.

FRANKLIN HARVEY HEAD, business man, littérateur, and former President of the Chicago Historical Society, died at Maplewood, N. H., on the 24th of June, 1914. He was born in Paris, Oneida County, N. Y., January 24, 1832, his parents being Harvey and Callista (Simmons) Head.

Graduating from Hamilton College with the bachelor's degree in 1856, he pursued the study of law there for two years under Prof. Dwight, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1859. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Mr. Head at Hamilton College in 1896.

He began the practice of law in Kenosha, Wis., and in 1860 married there Miss Catherine Putnam Durkee, who died in 1890. In 1865, following an illness, Mr. Head sought a less confining life and went to Utah. Here he acted as Superintendent of Indian Affairs, became interested in ranches in Utah and California, incidentally making some valuable research in regard to Mormonism.

Coming to Chicago in 1870 he did not resume the practice of law, though finding many of his closest friends in that profession, but engaged in business here and elsewhere, taking an active part in the public and intellectual life of the city. He was at different times president of the Elk

Rapids Iron Company, the Chicago Malleable Iron Company, the Chicago and Iowa Railway Co., the Cedar Rapids Improvement Co., and others, and served as a director in many banks and other corporations and institutions. Mr. Head was much in demand as a presiding officer, being of a tolerant and tactful nature, and relieving many a trying situation with his timely suggestions and ready wit. He was a man who seemed to have time for many things other than business. He was one of the directors of the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893, and a member of the jury of awards at the Exposition Universelle at Paris in 1900, receiving the decoration of a chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1901.

Mr. Head became an Annual Member of the Chicago Historical Society on January 21, 1890; vice-president, 1899-1904; and was elected President in 1904, succeeding John N. Jewett, and serving until 1910. In December, 1913, by vote of the Society, he was made an honorary member. Mr. Head, besides contributing occasional papers to the Society, was the means of much indirect benefit to it through his exceptionally wide acquaintance with men of letters in all parts of the country, not a few of the prominent lecturers who have appeared before the Society having come to Chicago as his guests. He was a trustee of the Newberry Library, dating from 1892, and was instrumental, as a member of the book committee there, in the formation of a symmetrical collection. He was also a governing member of the Art Institute, a member of the Mayflower Society, and treasurer of the Athenaeum. He was a member of many clubs, serving twice as president of the Union League, for many years as president of the Twentieth Century Club, president of the Chicago Literary Club from 1890-1891, where he had been an active member since 1884. His *Shakespeare's Insomnia and the Causes Thereof* was first presented before that club. As historian of the Commercial Club he contributed a very readable volume on one of their western tours. One of his favorite haunts was the "Cliff Dwellers," and he was an unflinching attendant upon the sessions of "The Little Room."

From his college days Mr. Head had shown a fine feeling for niceties of expression and the happy phrase in literature. Certain unpublished works of his, such as the introduction to Prof. Swing's essays, *Old Pictures of Life*, indicate a

serious vein, but his own privately printed "unhistorical histories," such as *Dante and the Boodlers of his Time*, *The History of Jekyl Island*, *A Notable Lawsuit*, etc., with various magazine articles, must be classed with the most characteristic American humor, and cause regret that he did not devote more time to the development of his own gift in writing.

It has been said that Mr. Head possessed an "especial genius for friendship," and many who recall evenings spent at his home in Banks Street will remember the loving pride with which he related anecdotes of the originals of his "gallery" of autographed portraits from all parts of the country and from over seas. One of the last occasions on which Mr. Head appeared in Chicago at a large public reception was at the home of Mrs. LaVerne Noyes, when she entertained the son of Charles Dickens.

Mr. Head had made his home in Washington, D. C., since the marriage of his daughter Elizabeth, Mrs. Merrill E. Gates. He is survived by this daughter and by his two younger daughters, Mrs. George W. Breck, of New York City, and Mrs. Herbert W. Perkins, of Chicago.

DAVID MARQUIS HILLIS, lawyer and capitalist, died on September the 15th at his late residence, 6547 Kimbark Ave., of fever contracted in Egypt two years before. He was born in Greensburg, Indiana, in 1841. His father being a farmer, he received his early education at a country school and worked on his father's farm in the intervals. He nevertheless graduated from Butler University with the degree of A.B. in 1864. He then went to Yale University and studied law for a year.

In 1865 he entered the law office of Polk & Hubbell, at Des Moines, Ia., practicing with them for two years, at the end of which time, in 1868, he came to Chicago and established himself as a lawyer. In 1871 he married Miss Dora Knights, the daughter of a Chicago pioneer, who survives him, together with their two sons, Dr. David S. Hillis and George H. Hillis.

Mr. Hillis had been an Annual Member of the Chicago Historical Society since February 13, 1908. He was also a member of the Indiana Society, of the Union League Club, and a life member of the Art Institute, as well as one of the founders of the Independent Religious Society.

REV. JAMES J. MCGOVERN, pastor of St. Denis' Church, Lockport, Ill., and a Corresponding Member of this Society since 1886, died at Mercy Hospital, Chicago, March 31, 1914. He was born in Chicago on March 25, 1840, and in point of service was reputed to be the oldest Catholic priest in his diocese. He was elected to the College of the Propaganda of Rome at the age of twelve, said to be the first boy so elected. In 1862 he was ordained priest; served a year as private secretary to Cardinal Barnabo, returning to Chicago in 1863. He was made vice-president of the old University of St. Mary's of the Lake, where he became Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Sacred Scriptures. Among his published writings are: *History of the Catholic Church in Illinois*, *Life of Pope Leo XIII.*, *Life of Bishop McMullin*, and a *Catholic Dictionary and Encyclopedia*.

EDWARD L. MORRIS, head of the house of Morris & Co., packers, died at his Chicago home, 4800 Drexel Blvd., November 3, 1913, in his forty-eighth year. He was born in Chicago October 1, 1866. His father, Nelson Morris, founder of the Morris Packing Company, was one of that group of men whose improved methods, coupled with the great natural advantages of Chicago, resulted in the building up of an industry which, in the words of Mr. Franklin Head, our late president, "dwarfed all other commercial enterprises."

Until he was fourteen years old Edward Morris was sent to the public schools in Chicago, and at that time his father started him "at the bottom rung of the ladder" in his own business. It did not take him long to climb, and at his father's death in 1907 the son was ready to assume control, having already become recognized as a leader in the commercial world. He was a hard worker, reaching his office at eight o'clock in the morning and utilizing his time to the uttermost. He was much beloved by his employes, and looked after their welfare, leaving \$100,000 to add to their pension fund, which he had himself established. He was, moreover, a large contributor to charities in Chicago, such as the Jewish Associated Charities, the Children's Memorial Hospital, the Chicago Home for Convalescent Women and Children, and many others. One of his pleasures was travel, particularly in England, and a gift of importance to us all was that of the Harvard Home,

presented by Mr. Morris to the town of Stratford-on-Avon, with money for its maintenance.

Mr. Morris had been an Annual Member of the Chicago Historical Society since 1905, and while not personally active in its affairs was regarded as contributing, as do all men of broad sympathy and great industry, to the general well-being of the community, and to be looked upon as one who helped to make the name of Chicago known throughout the world,—a man as worthy to be commemorated in the annals of history as the leader of an army, and, in a sense, of more constructive importance to humanity than many a monarch. On the day when his body lay in state in the palatial residence on Drexel Boulevard—a home to which the humblest employé was admitted as readily as the wealthiest citizen—the flags on the Historical Society, the First National Bank, (of which he was a director), and many other institutions were at half mast, and the people stood in respectful groups for blocks along the avenue. Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, who preached the funeral sermon, said that “Edward Morris, whom I have known for many years, was a man in a thousand as a husband and father.” Mr. Edward Andrews, of the Chicago Board of Trade, declared that “his standard of business ethics was of the highest,” while George T. Buckingham called him a “twentieth century organizing genius.”

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Helen Swift Morris; four children, Edward Morris, Jr., Nelson Swift Morris, Ruth Mae, and Helen Muriel Morris; by his sisters, Mrs. Maurice L. Rothschild and Mrs. Maude Morris Schwab, and by his brother, Ira Nelson Morris.

CHARLES HENRY MULLIKEN, identified with Chicago's real estate interests since 1874, and an Annual Member of the Chicago Historical Society since 1879, died at the Chicago Beach Hotel on the day before Christmas, 1913. He was born in Hallowell, Maine, in 1831. His father moved to Augusta, where the son was educated, entering the office of his father, who was a merchant. At eighteen he went to Boston, engaging in the office of a merchandise broker. In 1851 he returned to Augusta and founded the firm of Davis & Mulliken. Shortly before the Civil War Mr. Mulliken, as a member of the firm of Means & Mulliken, ventured upon the southern commission trade, with headquarters at Boston, a line of packets running to Indianola,

Tex., and a branch office at San Antonio. They did a thriving business, but the war brought ruin upon them, their stock of goods, valued at \$50,000, being confiscated by the Confederacy. Mr. Mulliken, going to San Antonio to save something out of the wreck, was thrown into prison. He escaped, however, reached New Orleans, and was passed through the Union lines by Gen. Butler. After clearing up the firm's debts by paying one hundred cents on the dollar, he came, in 1867, to Chicago. In 1874 he entered upon the real estate business for himself, took a leading position among the well-known firms, and became connected with many important changes in Chicago.

Mr. Mulliken was very active in Presbyterian circles, holding the office of elder in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, director in the McCormick Theological Seminary, and superintendent of the Howe St. Mission. He was on the executive committee of the Presbyterian Social Union, president of the Chicago Bible Society, a member of the Citizens' Association, Chicago Club, Union Club, and the Real Estate Board.

In 1851 he married Sarah E. Hallett, of Augusta, Me., and they had four children, of whom A. Henry Mulliken became well known in Chicago. Mr. Mulliken is survived by a second wife, who was Miss Cora Shupp Waddel, to whom he was married in 1911.

SAMUEL MAYO NICKERSON, for nearly thirty years president of the First National Bank, an Honorary Life Member of the Chicago Historical Society, and prominent in artistic and social circles of Chicago, died on July 20, 1914, at the summer home of his daughter-in-law, Fieldstone Hall, East Brewster, Mass., aged eighty-four.

His parents, Ensign and Rebecca Mayo Nickerson, resided in Chatham, Mass., at the time of his birth, June 14, 1830, but, desiring to give their children the best educational advantages, removed to Boston in 1837, where Samuel attended school. Later he was sent to New Hampton Academy, N. H. In 1847 he launched out on a sea-going packet bound for Apalachicola, Florida, to seek his fortune. His brother was already there, and Samuel entered the same general store as a clerk. At the end of three years, with what little he had saved, and with money borrowed from northern friends, he started a similar venture. After

several years of hard work, his entire stock was swept away by fire. His one thought seemed to be to sustain his reputation for integrity, and although a compromise was temporarily made, all obligations were finally met.

1858 found Mr. Nickerson in Chicago. Again under the necessity of borrowing money, his credit proved good, and he engaged in the distilling of high wines and alcohol, retiring from this form of business in 1864.

During the discussion of the National Banking Act, in 1862-1863, it is said that a certain group of men used to gather in the office of Aiken & Norton, Room 1 of the old Board of Trade Building, on the northeast corner of La Salle and Water streets, to discuss the feasibility of a national bank in Chicago. Among them were Edmund Aiken, Samuel Allerton, Byron Rice, Benjamin P. Hutchinson, and Samuel M. Nickerson, then a man of thirty-two. When it was decided to enter upon the project of a national bank, Mr. Nickerson subscribed largely to the stock, was elected to the first board of directors, and almost immediately made vice-president. Upon the death of Mr. Aiken, the president, in 1867, he was elected his successor. For twenty-four years he served continuously, resigned in 1891, but was again called to duty in 1897, finally retiring in 1900. It is officially stated that Mr. Nickerson was the central figure of the First National Bank during the guidance of the enterprise through the most important crises of its career. To it he gave the best portion of his life and almost all of his working time. Its second home, on the southwest corner of State and Washington streets was built, rebuilt after the fire, and supplanted by its present home during his administration.

When the Chicago Historical Society's building was burned in the fire of 1871, Mr. Nickerson, who had been a member since 1869, was among the first to subscribe, together with Wm. B. Ogden, Mark Skinner, Levi Z. Leiter, John Crerar, George Dunlap, and others, to a fund which resulted in its re-erection in 1877. He became a Life Member in 1871, and because of gifts greatly in excess of life membership dues, was made an Honorary Life Member in 1883.

In the distinguished mansion in which they lived, on the northeast corner of Cass and Erie streets, Mr. Nickerson and his wife (who was Mathilda Crosby, of Brewster, Mass.)

had gathered one of the most complete general collections of paintings, porcelains, jades, lacquers, ivories, and other objects of art in the West, and on their departure for the East this collection was donated to the Art Institute for the benefit of all Chicago. Another enterprise of importance to Chicagoans in which Mr. Nickerson was a prime mover was the establishment of the Chicago Musical Festival in the old Exposition Building, with Theodore Thomas as director—the forerunner of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra.

Mr. Nickerson was at one time president of the Chicago City Horse Railroad Company, which, it is said, he administered with great regard for public utility. He helped to organize the Union Stock Yards National Bank (now the National Live Stock Bank), and was its president for six years. In November, 1871, when Lincoln Park was being organized, the governor appointed Mr. Nickerson first on the board of commissioners, and the labors of that board resulted in the condemnation of sufficient land for the park and in the completion and dedication of the Lake Shore Drive.

In 1900 Mr. and Mrs. Nickerson removed to New York City, where Mr. Nickerson died at the home of the late Hon. Roland C. Nickerson. He is survived by a sister, two grandchildren, Roland C. and Helen Nickerson, and by one great grandson, Samuel Mayo Nickerson, 3rd.

STEPHEN DENISON PEET, clergyman, author, and editor, a Corresponding Member of this Society since 1881, died in Northampton, Mass., May 24, 1914, at the age of eighty-three. His father was a pioneer missionary in the Middle West, and was instrumental in establishing Beloit College, Chicago Theological Seminary, and many churches in Wisconsin. The son, Stephen, born in Euclid, O., had spent his boyhood in Wisconsin, often accompanying his father on missionary tours, and having his interest aroused in Indian life and the relics of the Mound Builders. He graduated from the first class in Beloit College in 1851, studied theology at Yale and Andover, and then returned to the West, where for forty years he held pastorates in Congregational and Presbyterian churches in Wisconsin, Ohio, and Illinois. His interest in archaeology led him, in 1878, to found *The American Antiquarian*, and he continued its editor and publisher for thirty-two years.

He was the author of a series of volumes on prehistoric America and of many pamphlets and articles. The series includes: *Emblematic Mounds and Animal Effigies*, *The Mound Builders, Their Works and Relics*, *The Cliff Dwellers and Pueblos*, *Myths and Symbolism, or, Aboriginal Religions*, and *Ancient Monuments and Ruined Cities*. Dr. Peet's later years were spent with his sons and daughters in Chicago and in Salem. He is survived by eight children and by nine grandchildren. One of his sons, Dr. Charles Emerson Peet, is Professor of Geology and Geography at Lewis Institute, Chicago.

MRS. DAVID HAMILTON REDMOND (*née* Lily Dermont), granddaughter of Mrs. John Kinzie's youngest sister, died in Harbor Springs, Mich., November 2, 1912, news of her death being communicated to us through Rev. Charles F. Westman, of Logansport, Indiana, on July 15, 1914. Mrs. Redmond's grandfather, George Meldrum, was one of the pioneers and large land-owners of the State of Michigan. His wife was Miss Sally Lytle, a sister of Mrs. John Kinzie, Sr., of early Chicago. Their daughter, Ann Meldrum, after her mother's death, lived with the family of her cousin, Col. John Kinzie, and later with that of Col. Robert A. Kinzie, becoming quite well known in Chicago society. She married, first, a Dr. Johnston, of the United States Army, and upon his death, Robert Dermont of Detroit, where the daughter Lily was born in 1864. The latter, who was a writer of much literary ability, has resided since her marriage in Harbor Springs, Mich. She is survived by her husband, David H. Redmond, and by one son. She was made a Corresponding Member of the Society in 1903, at the time of the centenary of the founding of Fort Dearborn. The survivors of the Kinzie family were invited to assist at a reception given by the Historical Society to early residents and their descendants, and Mrs. Redmond, who had been instrumental in helping to reach the members of the family, and who was herself so closely connected, was present.

BYRON LAFLIN SMITH, founder and president of The Northern Trust Company and an Honorary Life Member of the Chicago Historical Society, died at his home, 2140 Prairie Avenue, March 22, 1914, aged sixty years and ten months. Although comparatively short, his life has been of inestima-

ble value to Chicago, which is proud to claim him as one of her representative men.

Born in Saugerties, N. Y., May 9, 1853, he was brought to Chicago when an infant by his parents, Solomon A. and Mari Laffin Smith, and educated in the public schools of Chicago, later attending the old University of Chicago (class of 1874). A characteristic item contributed by some of his comrades is to the effect that he was one of the best players on the University base ball team and the first boy in Chicago to learn to throw a curved ball.

It will be remembered that Chicago's general development took a great step forward in the fifties by reason of the introduction of railroads. It was, however, also a period of "wild-cat" and "stumptail" banking experiments. In 1857, through the activity of a few men who had sounded these theories and disapproved them, there was organized the Merchants Loan & Trust Company, of which the father of our subject, Solomon A. Smith, was shortly made president, so continuing until his death in 1879. Of him it was said that he had "no respect for the man who could draw distinctions between corporate and individual honesty."

Trained in such principles, Byron L. Smith made his modest entrance in the banking world in 1871 as clerk and messenger of the National Bank of Illinois. One of his early duties was to assist his employer, Capt. George Schneider, to transfer the bank's currency in an open wagon from under the front steps of the latter's dwelling to temporary quarters on the West Side, following the fire of '71.

In 1876 he became connected with the Hide and Leather National Bank; in Jan. 1880 a trustee of the Merchants Loan & Trust Company, and on Jan. 4, 1881, became vice-president of that bank, and served until 1885, when he resigned with the intention of retiring from active business.

In Andreas' *History of Chicago*, volume 3, appear at intervals the enterprises with which Mr. Smith was connected during this time of comparative leisure, and from some of which he never disengaged himself. Among these were the Sunday evening service, begun in Central Music Hall by the First Presbyterian Church in 1883, under Dr. Barrows, with musical service in charge of W. L. Tomlins, and the support and management in the hands of Marshall Field, Byron L. Smith, and a few others; also the Chicago Musical Festival Association, on whose committee of finance Mr.

Smith served; the Chicago Athenaeum, of which he was an officer, and the Citizens' League, of which he was vice-president. In the annals of the Chicago Historical Society the name of Mr. Smith appears as an Annual Member and Treasurer in 1879, and in 1883 as one of four to give a thousand dollars toward relieving the Society of a mortgage which had burdened them since 1858. The list on this occasion was headed by L. Z. Leiter, and the whole amount was raised by nine members. It is also stated that "twenty-five members were added within six months, and the first and second volumes of the Society's collections published." In consequence of this and of other gifts which were greatly in excess of the amount qualifying one for Life Membership, the name of Mr. Smith was transferred directly from the Annual Membership to the Honorary Life Membership roll.

The so-called "life-work" of Byron L. Smith began in 1889 with the organization of The Northern Trust Company, of which he was president from its inception to the time of his death. An idea of the place he held in the community may be gained from an editorial in *The Chicago Tribune* of March 24, which reads:

"Chicago banking and business interests have lost in the death of Byron L. Smith an exemplar in the matter of commercial probity. . . . Involved in money dealings that offered opportunities to get something for nothing, he found no pleasure in taking that which did not belong to him. While this is apparently saying little, it is, indeed, saying much. The influence which his character necessarily exerted cannot be measured by the ordinary standards of achievement. His love of children, flowers, and birds was a trait of gentleness to be treasured in the memory of his friends. His devotion to the practice of simple honesty in the affairs of men is an enduring legacy left to the community."

The Chicago British American said of him:

. . . "He took time during his arduous professional labors to work steadily for the common good,"

and *The Bank Man* states that

"In the death of Mr. Smith every employe in The Northern Trust Company, from the smallest messenger to the senior vice-president feels that he has lost a personal friend. . . ."

In this connection it should be stated that the will of Mr. Smith provided for the employes of the bank who had been long associated with him an amount equal to half the year's salary of each, in addition to the generous pension fund which he had established.

Among his subsidiary business interests were directorships in the Chicago & Northwestern and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railways, Commonwealth Edison Co., Chicago Telephone Co., and his memberships in the Association of Commerce and the Chicago Board of Trade, of which latter he was treasurer from 1882 to 1885.

Mr. Smith is said to have had an original way of administering trusts which were committed to him. He did not leave to others what he could do himself. A striking example of this is shown in the affairs of The James C. King Home for Old Men, which he helped to plan with its founder, to provide such a place as they themselves would have enjoyed. Mr. Smith, as president of the institution, was apt to appear at the home without announcement in advance, and was not content with an inspection of the parlor, but included the kitchen and the quality of the food prepared for his friends the inmates as among his proper subjects of inquiry. The Chicago Home for Incurables knew him not as a name only, but as a genial friend to the most hopeless, and the Chicago Orphan Asylum, Presbyterian Hospital, O. S. A. Sprague Memorial Institute, Chicago Railroad Mission of the Presbyterian Church, sick poor of the Olivet Memorial Church, and Visiting Nurse Association felt the stimulus of his personal and "big brotherly" attention.

With all of these duties Mr. Smith found some time for "play." He is said to have belonged to every golf club in the vicinity of Chicago, certainly to all in the neighborhood of his summer home, "Briar Hall," at Lake Forest; and his other clubs included the Bankers, Chicago, Commercial, Union League, University, Mid-Day, and Caxton clubs of Chicago, with the Metropolitan Club, Down Town Association, and Lawyers' Club of New York.

Mr. Smith is survived by his wife, Carrie Cornelia (Stone) Smith, whom he married May 24, 1876, and by their four sons, Solomon Albert, Walter Byron, Harold Cornelius, and Bruce Donald Smith. Although but thirty-seven years of age, Solomon A. Smith has been found competent to follow in his father's footsteps as president of The Northern Trust Company, the youngest president of any of the larger banks, and the youngest son, Bruce D., is assistant cashier and assistant secretary of the bank.

On the day of the funeral flags were at half mast throughout the financial district, and for the first time in the history

of the Chicago Clearing House the member banks suspended business for a time during the funeral services, which were performed by Mr. Smith's old friend and pastor, Dr. James G. K. McClure, and rich and poor throughout the city of Chicago united in declaring imperishable the qualities of kindness and uprightness expressed by Byron L. Smith.

ADLAI EWING STEVENSON, vice-president of the United States under Grover Cleveland and an Honorary Member of this Society since 1900, died at the Presbyterian Hospital in Chicago June 14, 1914. He was born in Kentucky, Christian County, in 1835, and in 1852 removed with his parents to Bloomington, Ill., where he has made his home. He was educated at Wesleyan University and Center College, Ky., and in 1857 was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law at Meamora, Woodford County, Ill., filling various public offices there. In 1869 he returned to Bloomington and formed a partnership with Judge James S. Ewing. In 1866 he had married Miss Letitia Green, of Danville, Ky., and they together founded a home in Bloomington that was for forty years renowned for its hospitality.

His political career is briefly as follows: 1874, elected to Congress; 1885-89, first assistant postmaster-general; 1892, elected vice-president of the United States on ticket with Grover Cleveland, following the Democratic Convention at Chicago, at which he was chairman of the Illinois delegation. He served from 1893-97; was Democratic nominee for vice-president in 1900 and for governor of Illinois in 1908. In 1897 he was a member of the commission which met in Belgium to try to secure international bimetallism. In General Stevenson's book, *Something of Men I Have Known*, published in 1909, his experiences are delightfully told, with graphic portraits of Cleveland and other men of the period.

A student of American history, he was particularly well versed in that of Illinois and Kentucky, and in 1903 delivered the annual address before the Illinois Historical Society, his subject being, *The Constitution and Constitutional Conventions of Illinois*. Quoting from the McLean County Bar Association, ". . . He knew Lincoln and Douglas, and in fact nearly all of those of our times whose names are associated with the history of our country. . . . No stain ever touched his garments, and not even the breath of

suspicion ever rested upon his good name." In his *Autobiography* Andrew D. White made the statement that of all the public men he had ever known Mr. Stevenson was the most delightful raconteur. Another has said, "He held the wine of gladness to the lips of his friends and made them drink to the health of all happiness and good will. . . . He had an irresistible power of humor without frivolity; a profound sense of life's seriousness without heaviness; dignity without dullness; honor without hauteur."

The story of the administration with which Gen. Stevenson was so identified is too much a part of our national history to need repetition here. His private life was one of unusual charm—an illustration of the ideal of Illinois as to its public men, never ceasing to be a part of the people and the best of neighbors, while not hesitating to take their places among the foremost when occasion calls them.

He is survived by a son, Lewis Green Stevenson, and two daughters, Mrs. Julia Stevenson Hardin, of Chicago, and Miss Letitia Stevenson. The oldest daughter, Mary, died in 1892 and Mrs. Stevenson in 1913. For many of these facts we are indebted to Mrs. Hardin.

GEN. JAMES GRANT WILSON, soldier, editor, and author, a Corresponding Member of the Society since 1865, died in New York City on February 2, 1914, at the age of eighty-one. He was the son of the Scotch poet, William Wilson, and was born in Edinburgh April 28, 1832. His youth was spent in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., whither his family came when he was a year old. At twenty-five he founded in Chicago what is considered the first literary journal published in the Northwest, called *The Record*. Leaving this work to become a major in the Fiftieth Illinois Cavalry in 1862, he took part in Grant's Vicksburg campaign, and in 1863 became colonel of the Fourth Regiment of U. S. colored cavalry. His published works include more than twenty volumes, among them, *Life of Gen. U. S. Grant*, *Lives of the Presidents of the United States*, *Sketches of Illinois Officers*, *The World's Largest Libraries*, etc., and his most arduous editorial work was that done on *Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography*. He was for a long period president of the American Author's Guild, of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, and of the American Ethnological Society. In 1894 he was knighted by the Queen Regent of Spain for having a statue of Columbus erected in Central Park, N. Y.

MEETINGS

The first meeting of the Society in the year occurred November 4, when Professor Clarence W. Alvord presented a paper on *The Spanish Conquest of St. Joseph, Michigan, in 1781*. An audience of moderate size but of decidedly scholarly character gathered in the Society's Lecture Hall on this occasion and many learned for the first time that the Spanish Crown aspired to gain holdings as far north as the little village of Niles, Michigan, where La Salle's Fort St. Joseph's formerly stood. A vivid picture of this episode is found in the late Edward Gay Mason's *March of the Spanish Across Illinois*, published in 1886.

On November 18 came the Fifty-seventh Annual Meeting, reported in the *Yearbook* for 1913.

November 19, being the *Fiftieth Anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address*, exercises commemorating this event were arranged. On this occasion members of the Loyal Legion and of the Grand Army were special guests and practically filled the Lecture Hall with a splendid body of men in dress uniforms. The venerable Bishop Cheney read the immortal ADDRESS, prefacing it with remarks so appropriate and impressive that they were reported verbatim in the newspapers of the next day. Mr. Charles A. Kent, principal of the Eugene Field School, held the attention of the audience for an hour and twenty minutes while he compared pictures of the battle ground and cemetery fifty years ago with the scenes witnessed by himself there last summer during the reunion of the Armies of the North and South. Three of the lantern slides shown were unique, being from the photographs by Brady taken in the National Cemetery in 1863 while the Gettysburg Addresses were being delivered. These were the gifts of Mr. Frederick Meserve, of New York.

At the close of the program the audience was dismissed by "taps" sounded by Dr. Charles F. Barnes on the bugle and drum used by him in the Battle of Gettysburg. Many of the old soldiers expressed heartfelt appreciation at the honor paid them by the Historical Society, and the younger portion

of the audience seemed to be impressed anew with the debt owed to the men who fought to preserve the Union. Among the many descendants of early citizens present were the daughters of Isaac N. Arnold, Chicago's Congressman throughout the entire period of the War. At the back of the platform, draped with flags, were the bronze bust of Lincoln by Volk, the bronze tablet of the Gettysburg Address by V. D. Brenner, and the bronze relief portrait by Pickett. At the rear of the room the Borglum head of Lincoln was festooned with oak leaves. The company lingered long after the program to examine the Lincoln collections of Mr. Frank G. Logan and of the Arnold family, the latter loaned for the occasion.

On December 2d Miss Mattie E. French, of Kenosha, addressed the Society on the subject of *Lights of Other Days: Lighting from the Earliest Times to the Present*, exhibiting her valuable collection of over 150 lamps, candlesticks, and lanterns. The lecture proved very interesting to an audience of moderate size.

On Tuesday evening, January 20th, Professor Harry T. Nightingale, Instructor in the Department of History and Economics at Northwestern University and a member of the State Board of Equalization, read a paper on the subject of *History and Political Science*. A synopsis of this lecture shows that Professor Nightingale holds advanced views on the subject of the relation of these studies and on methods of inculcating good citizenship. His hearers were greatly diverted by specimen answers to elementary questions on government written by high school students. Professor Nightingale strongly advocated that political economy be taught even to the grammar schools in preparation for citizenship. The City Club, Woman's City Club, and the School of Civics and Philanthropy were represented in the audience.

Hon. Jesse W. Weik, of Greencastle, Ind., who with W. H. Herndon wrote a well-known biography of Lincoln, addressed an audience of high school students on Lincoln's Birthday on *The Career of the Immortal Railsplitter*, illustrating his remarks with letters and documents in the handwriting of Lincoln. Judge Dent, Mr. Logan, and Dr. Schmidt and other adults were present. This address will

long be remembered by everyone present. One of the most interesting of the papers was a page from an arithmetic copied by Lincoln on foolscap paper. At the foot of the page were the well known lines:

"Abraham Lincoln, his hand and pen:
He will be good, but God knows when."

On February 17th Mr. Horace White, of New York, formerly editor of *The Chicago Tribune* gave his much anticipated address on *The Lincoln and Douglas Debates*. Mr. White spoke with authority, having been appointed to follow the debates and write them up for the *Tribune* at the time of their occurrence. That his address was in no way a disappointment was amply attested by the enthusiasm of the audience of four hundred that gathered to hear the last survivor of those who listened to all of the joint debates. Many more were turned away for lack of seats. The newspaper accounts of the affair were so full that further comment is unnecessary, particularly as Mr. White, at the request of the Librarian, gave the manuscript of his address to the Society with permission to publish it, which has now been done.

The audience was notable for the number of members of the Bar and members of this Society who were present, among them:

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Adams	Mr. Harlow N. Higinbotham
Miss Katherine D. Arnold	Dr. and Mrs. Henry Hooper
Mrs. Emmons Blaine	Mr. Charles L. Hutchinson
Mr. Clarence A. Burley	Mr. John W. Lowe
Bishop Cheney	Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Logan
Professor Elias Colbert	Mr. Joy Morton
Hon. J. McCann Davis, of Springfield	Mr. Spencer Morton
Mr. Francis A. Eastman	The Misses Skinner
Mr. William A. Fuller	Dr. and Mrs. O. L. Schmidt
Judge and Mrs. Goodrich	Mr. and Mrs. Orson Smith
Mrs. Frederick Greeley	Mr. Homer Stillwell
Mr. S. S. Greeley	Mr. John P. Wilson
Mr. Frank Hamlin	Mr. M. L. Wilson, Fallon, Montana
Mr. and Mrs. William G. Hibbard, Jr.	Mr. A. G. Woodbury, Danville

On Saturday, March 14, at half past three o'clock, exercises were held in the Society's building in observance of the *Fiftieth Anniversary of the Introduction of the Ordi-*

nance *Creating Lincoln Park*. Mr. Burley presided and addresses were made as follows:

Hon. John M. Armstrong, who as Alderman of the then 13th Ward introduced the Ordinance, March 14, 1864.

Mr. Francis A. Eastman, Postmaster of Chicago 1869-1873.

Mrs. Mary Ridpath Mann gave a lantern talk on "Early Chicago."

Mr. Armstrong interested the large audience greatly by his recital of the circumstances leading up to his fathering of the ordinance when he himself was known as the Boy Alderman, and of the still earlier times, when with his gun and dog he pursued rabbits in the fastnesses of sand hills and forest that stretched northward from the old city cemetery between the Green Bay Trail and the Lake, or fished in the Ten Mile Ditch that took its winding course under festoons of the wild grape in a southeasterly direction, emptying into the Lake opposite Wisconsin Street. Mr. Burley recalled a fact that seemed to awaken amused recollections in many minds; namely, that the boys of the neighborhood christened this stream the "Susque-John." Mr. Eastman dwelt on the less romantic theme of the real estate and transportation interests that were fostered by the establishment of a public pleasure ground in this rural district.

Mr. Franklin S. Catlin at the close of the program presented resolutions favoring the erection of a monument commemorative of this event. These were unanimously adopted.

On Monday evening, March 23rd, an Exhibition Illustrative of Liberia was opened with a program of addresses by George W. Ellis, former secretary of the American Legation at Monrovia, Ernest H. Lyon, for five years a resident of the Republic, and by Frederick Starr of the Department of Anthropology of the University of Chicago. The Liberian National Hymn was sung by seven members of the Umbrium Quartette. In the audience of 250 those of negro blood slightly outnumbered the whites; nevertheless the descendants of more than one noted abolitionist were present.

The exhibition, which is said to be the first of its kind ever held, was brought to a close on Saturday evening, April

4th, with a stereopticon lecture by Professor Starr, entitled *Liberia, the Hope of the Dark Continent*, in which he showed the present condition of Liberia, her enormous resources and the need of American assistance to prevent the aggressions of the great powers that constantly threaten to absorb the rich little Republic.

Between fifty and seventy-five persons examined the exhibits daily, and on Tuesday and Friday afternoons, when Professor Starr was present to answer questions, several hundred were in attendance.

On April 23rd Dr. Henry M. Whelpley, of the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, addressed the Society on *Mounds and Mound Builders of Illinois*, illustrating the subject with stereopticon. Dr. Schmidt presided and requested Mr. William A. Peterson to tell the audience something of his remarkable collections of European and American stone artifacts on exhibition in the building. In a five minute talk Mr. Peterson gave enough facts to arouse an interest in this subject in the most indifferent listener. Dr. Whelpley held his audience in wrapt attention for an hour and a half, succeeding in impressing upon everyone the desirability of saving from destruction the monuments of the vanished races, particularly that great mound known as Cahokia, or Monk's Mound, in St. Clair County, Illinois. A list of the splendid loan exhibit made at this time will be found under SPECIAL EXHIBITIONS.

The meetings of other societies are treated under the head of RELATIONS in the Librarian's Report.

The Executive Committee feels that its annual report would be incomplete if it failed to publicly express and inscribe in the Society's records the Committee's appreciation of the faithfulness and zeal of the Society's employees during the year. Their interest has been constant and their industry untiring.

Respectfully submitted,
For the Executive Committee,
SEYMOUR MORRIS, *Secretary*.

Mr. Eugene H. Fishburn, Chairman of the Trustees of the Gilpin Fund, then presented the Report on the Gilpin Fund, which appears on page 39 of the Executive Committee's Report.

Mr. Frankel moved that the Report of the Trustees of the Gilpin Fund be accepted, approved, and placed on file. The motion was seconded and carried.

In the absence of the Treasurer, Mr. Orson Smith, the Treasurer's Report was presented and read by Mr. Paul C. Peterson as printed on page 39 of the Executive Committee's Report.

On motion of Mr. Boldenweck, duly seconded and carried, the Treasurer's Report was accepted and ordered placed on file.

The Report on Membership was read by the Acting President, who requested those present to show their respect for the departed members of the Society by arising during the reading of the NECROLOGY.

Bishop Cheney moved that the Chair appoint a Nominating Committee of three to prepare a ticket of the officers and trustees to be elected at this meeting. The motion was seconded and carried.

The Chair appointed Bishop Cheney and Messrs. Hamlin and Lowe.

The Librarian, Miss McIlvaine, then presented the Librarian's Report, reading highly interesting extracts therefrom. The full text of the report follows on pages 76 to 133.

Mr. Lowe moved that the Librarian's Report be accepted, approved, and referred to the Library Committee. The motion was seconded and carried.

The nominating Committee presented its Report, which was read by the Chairman, Bishop Cheney, as follows:

The undersigned members of the Nominating Committee hereby recommend the election of the following members as officers for the ensuing year:

CLARENCE A. BURLEY, President,
CHARLES H. CONOVER, First Vice-President,
DR. OTTO L. SCHMIDT, Second Vice-President.

Executive Committee, term ending 1918:

GEORGE MERRYWEATHER,
WILLIAM A. FULLER.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES EDW. CHENEY,
FRANK HAMLIN,
JOHN W. LOWE.

Mr. Ryerson moved, seconded by Mr. Patten, that the Report be accepted and that the Secretary cast the ballot of the Society for the election of the persons named in the Report of the Nominating Committee. Carried.

The Secretary thereupon cast the ballot of the Society and declared the persons named in the Report of the Nominating Committee duly elected to their respective offices.

The election of new members being the next order of business the Chair presented the name of Professor M. M. Quaife and moved that the Secretary cast the ballot of the Society for the election of Professor Quaife to the Corresponding Membership.

The motion was seconded and carried.

The Secretary thereupon cast the ballot of the Society and the Chair declared Professor Quaife duly elected to the Corresponding Membership of the Society.

Mr. Lowe presented the name of Mr. Richard T. Crane III, and moved that the Secretary cast the ballot of the Society for the election of Mr. Crane to the Annual Membership.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Walker and carried.

The Secretary thereupon cast the ballot of the Society for the election of Mr. Richard T. Crane III, to the Annual Membership of the Society.

There being no other business the Chair reported briefly on plans for the Illinois Centennial in 1918 and the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

SEYMOUR MORRIS, *Secretary.*

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

*To the Executive Committee of the
Chicago Historical Society:*

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit my Report as Librarian of the Chicago Historical Society for the year ending October 31, 1914.

Each year in surveying the achievements and the failures of the twelve months that have passed some activity looms larger than all the rest. Last year the development of the Society's Chicago History Lectures for Children eclipsed all other activities, but 1914 will probably be remembered in the annals of the Society as the year of the Great Exodus. I refer to the elimination from the Library of some 30,000 works on subjects unrelated to the Society's field.

Preparations for this Exodus had been going on in a quiet way for forty years; that is, since 1874, at which time the loss of the Society's second library by fire was heralded from one end of the country to the other. So widespread and in some instances so indiscriminate was the response to the cry for help in assembling new collections, that thousands of works on science, religion, and art, as well as on history, were donated. It should be said here that no books in any way related to the Middle West nor any purely historical works bearing on the United States have been included in the Exodus.

During the last ten years active measures have been taken to segregate all materials foreign to the Society's field in the unused parts of the building, and had not the congestion become so great that an addition to the building was needed, it is doubtful if the officers of the Society would have overcome their reluctance to part with anything that had come to the Society as a gift, however foreign to its field.

The space thus gained will permit a complete rearrangement of the Gilpin Library and provide shelves for new accessions for perhaps three years to come; but by the end



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PARLEY PRELIMINARY TO THE TREATY OF GREENVILLE

of five years, certainly, the building of a stack room will be necessary. Many of the members feel that the central nave of the Gilpin Library, instead of being obstructed by book shelves, should be equipped with table-top cases wherein some part of the rare books, manuscripts and valuable early maps owned by the Society might be perpetually on exhibition. At present these are kept behind locked doors and see the light only on rare occasions.

The Children's Chicago History Lectures were so fully reported on in the last *Year-Book* that it is only necessary here to say that the experimental stage is long since passed. The new season opened the first Saturday in October with over three hundred eighth-grade pupils present, and communications from the teachers show that they are gradually coming to recognize the value of the new impetus that the Historical Society is giving to local history studies in the schools. The question is frequently asked, "Does the Society intend making this a permanent part of its work?" Thus far the Society is indebted to Dr. Schmidt for this new line of activity.

It is a pleasure to record an unusual amount of money donated by members of the Society for special purposes during the year. These gifts are enumerated under the head of DONATIONS, but are dwelt upon here because when a member of the Society who is not an officer sees a need and supplies it the Executive Committee rejoices and redoubles its efforts to administer affairs in such a manner that no funds shall be wasted and that the greatest benefit shall accrue to the Society from all available sources. The following are among the valued benefactions of the year:

EQUIPMENT

MESSRS. BURLEY, CONOVER and SCHMIDT have together presented to the Society the handsome bronze display case that contains Mr. William A. Peterson's exhibit.

MR. SAMUEL INSULL presented to the Society 434 Mazda Tungsten lamps.

MR. ENOS BARTON has added a house-telephone to the Library equipment that is doing good service in saving trips to the Librarian's desk.

MR. SEYMOUR MORRIS contributed \$60.00 to pay for the services of an Accession Clerk for one month.

MR. RICHARD E. SCHMIDT as in former years secured bids, made contracts and superintended all major repairs on the building without charge though the service rendered has cost him much time and saved the Society expense.

Under the head of **ACCESSIONS** will be found a list of all the more important gifts to the Library and Museum, but attention is directed to the following gifts and loans particularly significant in the Society's field:—

CHICAGO AND ILLINOIS

1803-57. A memento that is familiar to all is the "Wau-ban-sie Stone" that formed the basis of a fountain made of fire relics in Mr. Isaac N. Arnold's side yard. The story of the stone is that a soldier in Fort Dearborn carved the portrait of Chief Waubansie that decorates one side of this block of granite. The removal of the landmark emphasizes the inevitable passing not only of this historic home, but of the old residence district of the lower North Side. This comes to the Society from the **DAUGHTERS OF MR. ARNOLD**.

1817-21. The thanks of the Society are especially due to Mr. C. M. Burton, who has copied from his collections a number of letters of Major Daniel Baker, commander of Fort Dearborn after its rebuilding, and has permitted the Librarian to make copies of the correspondence. This is only one of many benefactions that this generous scholar has performed for the Society. Indeed students of Northwestern history go to the man for aid just as they would go to any historical society and the writer has never heard of one turned away without more than he asked. The donations of his historical library to the city of Detroit was consummated last year and now students are eagerly waiting for Mr. Burton's translations of Margry's works to reach publication.

1818. The piano brought to Illinois by George Flower, one of the founders of the English Colony in Edwards County in 1818, for his daughter, Martha, later Mrs. William Pickering. The gift of **MISS MARTHA P. FLOWER**, of Marshfield Hills, Mass. The piano, which was made by Clementi in London, remained at Park House until the fair Martha was married to General William Pickering in 1824 when it was transferred to their home also in New Albion. Their son, William Richard Pickering, now 85 years old, writes that people came for miles on horseback to see and hear his mother perform on this piano. General Pickering was appointed governor of Washington Territory by President Lincoln.

1827. A colored photograph of Chief Alexander Robinson's first and second cabins on his Reservation on the Desplaines River, the gift of his granddaughter, **MRS. ANNA KLEINKOPF**. This reservation contained two square miles of land and was granted to Chief Robinson in payment for his services as Interpreter at the Treaty of Prairie du Chien, 1829. His daughter Mrs. Mary Rager lives there to-day. *See also under FIELD WORK.*

1830. A Chicago Volunteer Fireman's belt used in Chicago during the 30's and once the property of C. C. P. Holden, is the gift of **DR. O. L. SCHMIDT**. It will find a place of honor beside the cape and bucket of Chicago's First Volunteer Fire Company already in the Museum.

1833. A crayon portrait of Mr. Benjamin Jones, who came to Chicago in 1833 and was in 1837 the first Street Commissioner of the Town, is the gift of his grandson **MR. CHARLES COLBY BLAKE**. Benjamin Jones was a brother of William Jones, the father of our late well-known citizen, Hon. Fernando Jones.

1835. A marble bust of H. O. Stone by Leonard W. Volk, with pedestal for the same, is the gift of his daughters Mrs. C. A. GUNN and Mrs. SECOR CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Stone came to Chicago in 1835 and his general merchandising business is advertised on the cover of the first Chicago Directory, 1844, where he gives notice as follows: "No charge for showing Goods at 114 Lake St.—Cash Advances Made on Produce Left in Store — Cash Paid at All Times for Wheat and Flour." The "goods" included everything from "nails, sash, glass and putty" to "Muslin de Lanes and Chusans, Tuscan, silk and velvet Bonnets."

1836. Two pieces of jewelry made by Isaac Speer, Chicago's first jeweler, who began business in 1836 and was in 1855, and for many years after, at 77 Lake St. The gift of his son DR. CHARLES SPEER. DR. Speer, a member of the Chicago Zouaves, was with Ellsworth at Alexandria. His father made the gold badge bearing the insignia of the Company that was the proud possession of each Chicago Zouave. They cost \$10.00 each.

1836. An oil portrait by Healy of Hon. C. C. P. Holden who came to Chicago in 1836; a badge and baton used by Mr. Holden in Lincoln's funeral procession. The trowel and mallet used by him as President of the Board of Cook County Commissioners in laying the corner stone of Cook County Court House, July 4, 1877, recall the fact that for many years no occasion was complete without the presence of this useful citizen. The gift of his widow.

1840. A piece of Haviland china from a set made for Burley & Tyrrell, and bearing their mark, said to be the first imported china sold in Chicago. This set was bought by Christopher Hageman about 1840 and is presented by Miss LIZZIE DAVIES, a friend of the family who received it as a keepsake.

1848. A bronze bust of James H. McVicker who opened his theater in Chicago in 1857, also thirteen volumes of programs of the McVicker Theater Company. This bust has stood for many years in the foyer of the theater and its removal marks the end of the old régime in that early play house. Mr. and Mrs. McVicker's advent in Chicago occurred in May, 1848, when they played in Mr. John B. Rice's Chicago Theater, established the previous year.

1856. From the ESTATE OF MR. HENRY GREENEBAUM have come an oil portrait of Mr. Greenebaum painted about 1856 when he was campaigning for Stephen A. Douglas, also a large number of early reports of public bodies and institutions in which Mr. Greenebaum was an officer.

1857. The life mask of Stephen A. Douglas made in Chicago in 1857 by Leonard W. Volk is presented by the son of the sculptor, MR. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS VOLK, of New York.

1861-5. A 12-inch shell that was found embedded in a large cypress log while it was going through the lumber mill. The log was cut on the west bank of the Mississippi near New Madrid, Mo., and the shell must have been thrown by a gun-boat during the Civil War. The gift of MR. HERMAN PAEPCKE.

1863-1903. Record books of the Chicago Astronomical Society. The gift of the Society through its President, PROF. ELIAS COLBERT, Professor of Astronomy in the Old Chicago University.

1864. Sword of Col. James. A. Mulligan and Regimental Flag of 23rd Illinois Volunteers, the "Irish Brigade," also a sword of Lieut. James Nugent. The flag bears the words "Lay me down and save the flag," the dying order of the gallant Col. Mulligan when he was being borne from the battlefield of Winchester, Va., in the defence of Washington, by Lieut. Nugent who was shot down a few moments later. The gift of the
DAUGHTERS OF COL. MULLIGAN.

1866-71. From MRS. H. S. TIFFANY 254 stereoscopic views of American scenery, 75 of these being views of Chicago before and at the time of the Great Fire.

1871. "An incident of the Chicago Fire," by S. H. Kimball, of Oak Park, tells the circumstances of his finding the glass standard of a lamp in the ruins of Mrs. O'Leary's cow-shed, when, as a boy, he and his brother searched the place for relics to add to their cabinet on the day after the fire.

ELLSWORTH'S ZOUAVES

1861-65. A manuscript entitled: "The Story of Ellsworth and His Zouaves" is presented by MR. H. H. MILLER, formerly of Chicago and a member of the Ellsworth Zouaves, later of Company A, 77th Illinois Infantry. He now resides in Steamboat Springs, Colorado, but like all good Chicagoans never forgets the earlier home.

1856-61. A group of four Chicago Zouaves with elaborate decorations in colored crayons is the original draft made by Ellsworth for a sort of diploma to be sold to aid the Zouaves in procuring equipment. DR. SCHMIDT, MR. GUNTHER, MR. HENRY J. PATTEN, MR. FRANK G. LOGAN and MR. BENJAMIN ALLEN have each contributed ten dollars toward the purchase price which is \$50.00.

Pay Rolls of "Chicago Zouaves," Chicago Highland Guards, Chicago Light Infantry, etc., 1861. The gift of W. H. CHRISTIAN, Stephenville, Texas.

From MR. BENJAMIN F. FERGUS come the framed photograph of Chicago Zouaves in 1860, 1882, and 1910.

MR. JOHN B. FERGUS loans the group photograph of Zouaves taken at their 25th anniversary meeting. This belonged to our late member George H. Fergus a Captain in the original Company, who thought so much of the photograph that he had this frame made from a Lincoln rail.

A collection of Ellsworth relics now owned by the heirs of Miss Carrie Spofford, of Rockford, to whom Col. Ellsworth was engaged at the time of his death, is on exhibition in the South Room. These articles consisting of letters, designs for uniforms, a sword, etc., are most intimately associated with him and reveal much of his remarkable character. As the life of Ellsworth has never been written satisfactorily it seems desirable that these remain in Chicago where the name of this "military genius" means more than anywhere else, by reason of the fact that he made the Chicago Zouaves a synonym for perfection of drill and deportment throughout the United States and with their help is said to have "revolutionized the American military system."

MR. JUDD STEWART, of New York, who owns Lincoln's letter to the parents of Ellsworth, loans the small oil painting of the hero. An affidavit by Col. Ellsworth's aunt on the back of this, states that it was painted for the parents shortly after his death and hung in their home as long as they lived when it came to her by request.

LINCOLNIANA

The Society is indebted to MR. FRANK HAMLIN for a large framed photograph of the capitol at Washington, taken by Brady at the time the inauguration of Lincoln and Hamlin was taking place.

The Program of the Lincoln funeral procession printed in white on black silk and handsomely framed is the gift of MISS HELEN V. DRAKE.

MISS KATHERINE D. ARNOLD, a daughter of the late Isaac N. Arnold, the biographer of Lincoln, has presented to the Society a number of books and pictures that belonged to her father's collection of Lincolniana, also a silk banner, a relic of the Civil War, given to Mr. Arnold by Mrs. Lincoln after the death of the President. Noticeable among these mementoes are: The portrait of Lincoln, engraved by Halpin after the painting of F. B. Carpenter, bearing an autograph presentation by Mr. Carpenter to Mr. Arnold. Hesler's photograph of Lincoln with that of his friend O. H. Browning, of Quincy, is framed with a letter from Robert T. Lincoln. The large photograph of W. B. Ogden formerly hung in Mr. Arnold's library. Thirty pieces of china bearing the Arnold monogram and crest are relics reminiscent of the Pine Street home before the Fire, but the portrait of John Bright, the facsimile of the Magna Charta (presented by Lord Ripon), and the Certificate of Membership in the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain recall Mr. Arnold's visit to England and his address on Lincoln delivered before the Society.

GENERAL AMERICANA

1794. MR. LA VERNE NOYES is the donor of one of the most important gifts of the year, namely, a small painting, said to have been painted by an officer of Anthony Wayne's Legion. Wayne is represented surrounded by his officers, one of whom is William Henry Harrison, then a lieutenant, engaged in a parley with a small delegation of Indians. Correspondence with Mr. Calvin M. Young, of Greenville, Ohio, to whom a photograph of the picture was sent, brings out the facts that the Indian spokesman is probably Chief Little Turtle and next to him the Wyandot Chief, Tarka, The Crane, bearing the great peace-pipe. By Wayne's side is his aide, Captain William Wells, acting as interpreter and scribe. It will be remembered that Wells was stolen by the Indians when a boy and was brought up in the family of Little Turtle, who was a father to him and whose daughter he married. It was only a few days before the Battle of Fallen Timbers that Wells severed his allegiance to the Miami Chief in order to join Wayne's Legion. Mr. Young identifies the scene of the picture as a spot in the suburbs of Greenville and the hill in the center of the background as Tecumseh Point. The time of the conference represented, Mr. Young thinks, is probably just before the Treaty of Greenville, and the site, Stony Alley, outside the walls of the Fort, a bastion of which is shown at the extreme right. He suggests that if the Society should delegate some one to visit

the site he would be glad to give him all necessary information for the identification of the scene. Mr. Young is a member of the Ohio Archæological Society. The picture is reproduced, p. 76.

Fourteen Benjamin Franklin bank notes. The gift of MR. THÉOPHILE E. LÉON.

As this meeting was being called to order there was handed to me a valuable collection of papers relative to slaves, mainly in Kentucky, 1788-1860. The gift of MR. JULIUS FRANKEL.

PUBLICATIONS

The Society's *Yearbook* for 1913 contained 173 pages and was issued in May in an edition of 1500 copies. It has been in some demand because of its description of the work for children, and also for the bibliographical data contained in the classified lists of accessions.

Beginning with 1914 the publication work of the Society was placed in the hands of The University of Chicago Press. Satisfactory sales of early as well as recent publications are reported.

In March the Society inaugurated a new series of publications under the caption FORT DEARBORN SERIES, the initial volume being Dr. Charles Bert Reed's *Masters of the Wilderness*. Besides the paper which gives the title to the work, a study of the Hudson's Bay Company, this volume contains two other papers read before the Society by Dr. Reed, namely, *The Beaver Club*, and *A Dream of Empire: The Adventures of Tonty in Old Louisiana*. The idea of the Publication Committee in departing from the format of the earlier publications of the Society is that a series of attractive bibelot volumes will go far to popularize Central West History. The choice of Dr. Reed's work for the first volume of this series was particularly fortunate, for historical facts are presented by him with the pictorial skill of a painter and in such perfect literary form that the work bids fair to become a classic.

In April the Society issued an edition of 750 copies of Professor Frederick Starr's *Catalogue: Exhibition of Objects Illustrating the History and Conditions of the Republic of Liberia*. This has served to awaken an interest in the present problems of the little black republic.

Mr. Horace White's address on the *Lincoln and Douglas Debates*, delivered before the Society of February 17, 1914,

though published in July, was not sent to members until late in September in order that this important publication might not be overlooked in accumulations of mail during the vacation period. It is being much sought by collectors of Lincolniana and indeed by all classes of readers, even by people not generally classed as readers, for Mr. White's work is a human document being a narrative of his personal experience while accompanying Mr. Lincoln for the purpose of writing up the Joint Debates for *The Chicago Tribune*. He prefaces the narrative with a survey of the factors that combined to make Lincoln the exponent of the will of the people in 1860.

It is gratifying to note that the sale of the *Diary of James K. Polk, 1844 to 1849*, continues to hold its own, about ten sets of the work being disposed of annually at \$20.00 per set. Mr. Charles Conover contributed the cost of advertising this work for 1914.

In August the Library Committee consummated a transaction long contemplated, namely, the taking over of all the publications of the Fergus Printing Company. These consist of three series as follow:

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS, volumes 1 to 5.

FERGUS HISTORICAL SERIES (made up mainly of addresses read before the Chicago Historical Society), Nos. 1 to 34.

Historical, biographical, and genealogical works on Illinois.

To those unfamiliar with the *Fergus Historical Series*, it may be interesting to know that it was undertaken by Robert Fergus in 1876 as a labor of love to preserve for the future generations the materials of Chicago history which he realized would not always lie ready to the hand as they had while the pioneer citizens were still alive to furnish original data.

Moreover, the Historical Society, in the fifteen years of its existence before the Great Fire, had drawn into its membership nearly all of the prominent lawyers, writers and military men of the day, and addresses delivered by them accumulated in the archives of the Society faster than did the funds for their publication. Perceiving this, the

canny Scotchman arranged with the Society to print all of its occasional papers and proceedings, furnishing to its members the requisite number of copies in a large octavo size with special title pages and covers bearing the Society's seal, and publishing with his own imprint the same matter in a convenient pocket sized pamphlet that obtained a vogue with historical students sufficient to make the House of Fergus known from ocean to ocean, while the Society's connection with these publications was forgotten. Indeed one sometimes sees them cited by students of history as the "*Publications of the Fergus Historical Society.*" However the thrifty members of the Historical Society were perfectly content to receive their special editions and to leave to the Fergus Company the burden and profit of general distribution throughout the country. Needless to say that while much prestige accrued to the House of Fergus as purveyors of western history, the venture has not been profitable financially but has been continued as a labor of love down to the present time. It should be added that all of the addresses profited by the editing and annotating of Robert Fergus and his three sons, George H., Benjamin Franklin, and John B., who, like their father, had a passion for accuracy, a very high standard of typographical excellence, and unlimited loyalty to Chicago institutions.

Price lists of the Chicago Historical Society's publications and of the Fergus Historical Series may be had by addressing the Librarian.

PUBLICITY

About December 1, owing to the kindness of Mr. Morris, the Society's poster was again placed in the street cars. Notwithstanding the fact of that being the holiday season when the rooms of the Society are ordinarily almost deserted, the attendance for the month was 837 persons. The November attendance was 465. Not only was the attendance increased measurably, but the character of the visitors changed, the percentage of the merely casual being less.

Much space was given in the city press to Mr. Horace White's address on the Lincoln and Douglas Debates, February 17, 1914.

On April 15th, Mr. Henry M. Hyde very courteously devoted his column in the *Tribune* to an account of the Society's Saturday afternoon lectures for children. The article attracted wide attention and was quoted in the 50th Anniversary Number of the *Journal*, this paper later publishing a long article on the Society's Library.

Most widely advertised of all the Society's activities was the celebration commemorating the 50th anniversary of the founding of Lincoln Park, when Mr. John M. Armstrong, called the "Father of Lincoln Park," was the principal speaker.

CHILDREN'S LECTURES

The third season of CHICAGO HISTORY LECTURES FOR CHILDREN opened on Saturday, October 3d, with 350 student delegates from the eighth grade of the public schools present. The highest attendance thus far was on October 24, when 417 were in attendance. As the audience room can muster but 300 chairs it is hoped that someone interested in the encouragement of these youthful investigators will provide 100 folding stools, as there is ample space for additional seats. This work is carried on as in the two preceding years through the generosity of Dr. O. L. Schmidt.

The lectures are given by Mrs. M. R. Mann, Saturday afternoons from October to June, in the Society's Lecture Hall, and cover the following subjects:

PERIOD OF EXPLORATIONS, 1673-1803.

PERIOD OF SETTLEMENT, 1804-1837.

PERIOD OF GROWTH AND EXPANSION, 1837-1871.

PERIOD OF REBUILDING, 1871 TO PRESENT.

A detailed description of the delegate system and the method of recording attendance was given in the *Yearbook* for 1913, pages 85 to 89.

The hour of the lecture is three in the afternoon but the children are admitted to the building at two o'clock, being met at the door by the Librarian who personally conducts them over the building explaining the exhibits in their historical sequence. Sometimes there are more than a hundred children in one of these groups almost breathlessly quiet because listening intently, or asking and answering

questions in the most animated manner. The advantage of having a library supplemented with objects illustrating its subject matter can hardly be overestimated.

Whatever else is being done toward moulding the immigrant into good citizenship, initial steps are being taken in these lectures that can hardly fail to produce results in that direction.

The Cyrus H. McCormick School had the best record of attendance for the 1913-14 course, being credited with a total of 81 delegates for the four lectures.

All delegates are instructed to report to their classmates on the Monday following a lecture on everything noted in connection with the lectures and historical exhibits. Tiny flash lights are often used to assist in the taking of notes in the darkened room.

The essay printed below was voted the best contributed to the Society this year. Among the points considered are faithfulness to the facts given in the lectures, and individuality. It should be said that only thirty schools were invited to compete for the privilege of having an essay printed in the *Yearbook*.

EARLY CHICAGO

ESSAY ON LECTURE

BY ESTHER OLSON OF THE JAMES MONROE SCHOOL:

The first Fort Dearborn was built in 1803 at the place where Rush St. Bridge now stands. The fort was built of logs 15 feet in length which were sharpened at the ends. It had a rectangular shape and was composed of two blockhouses opposite each other, and some houses, whose walls formed the outside of the fort. In the middle was a blockhouse, larger and stronger than the rest, into which the people went after the other two had been shot down or taken. Around the fort was a double stockade made of logs, which were placed upright in the ground.

The first civilized settler in what is now Chicago was a negro, by the name of Jean Baptiste Point de Sable. He lived in a small cabin on the Chicago River which he afterwards sold to Mr. John Kinzie, who with his family was the first white settler in Chicago.

In the summer of 1812 began the second war for independence, or, as it is now known, the "War of 1812." This war was fought between the Americans and the British and raged along the Canadian border and on the Great Lakes.



ONE OF THE WASHINGTON BIRTHDAY GROUPS

See pages 89-90

In the Shawnee tribe was an Indian Chief, named Tecumseh, who greatly opposed the idea that the Indians should sell their land to the white people, and he thought that pretty soon the white people would drive the Indians into the western ocean. Tecumseh wanted the Indians to join and make a treaty to fight against the settlers. At last, after much discussing, his wishes were gratified, and all the Indians except those around Fort Dearborn, who were friendly to the settlers until afterwards, joined. The Potawatamies, those who were friendly, afterwards for some reason became their bitter enemies.

August 15, 1812, a long procession moved down what is now Michigan Avenue, until they came to what is now Prairie Avenue and 18th Street, where there were some large sand hills. This procession was composed of three companies or parts. First a company of soldiers, then a company of wagons with women and children, and lastly a company of friendly Indians, riding horseback. Among the soldiers was Captain Wells, of whose parentage little is known. When William was ten years old he was kidnapped by the Indians and taken to their home where he lived until he had grown into manhood, when he went away to General Wayne's camp where he was made a captain. While Mr. Wells was living with the Indians he married Little Turtle's daughter. Soon after joining the army, Captain Wells, as he was devoted to his family, went and got them and took them home with him where they lived as white people. One of Captain Wells' great grand-daughters is now living in the South and is very proud of her Indian ancestry and blood.

As the soldiers went around these hills the women, children and Indians were hid entirely from sight. The Indians realized that the soldiers could not protect the women and children, and they fell upon them and massacred many. This was called the "Fort Dearborn Massacre."

The first Fort Dearborn was burned by the Indians in the year 1812. In 1816 it was rebuilt.

In 1830 the first map of Chicago was made, and some people say that the city began, but it was not until 1837 that Chicago was incorporated. In 1830 the village covered only $\frac{3}{8}$ of a square mile, and its population was about 200. Now Chicago covers about 120 square miles and has a population of about 2,000,000. In 1830 only Lake Street was laid out, and now there are over 200 streets.

For a number of years it has been the custom to throw open the building to children on February 12th and 22d in honor of the birthdays of Lincoln and Washington. On the afternoon of Lincoln's birthday this year the children had the privilege of listening to Hon. Jesse W. Weik on the subject of *The Career of the Immortal Railsplitter*. This is treated under the head of MEETINGS of the Society inasmuch as members of the Society and other adults attended.

On Saturday morning, February 21st, Mr. John Adamson gave his illustrated lecture for children, entitled *Washington*,

Boy and Man. Invitations had been sent to a number of the schools for the 7th grade children. Thirteen hundred youthful patriots responded making it necessary to divide the audience and give the lecture twice. A class from the School for Destitute and Crippled Children was brought in after the last audience was seated and it was charming to see how readily chairs were given up to the little cripples. A photograph of one of these groups is shown on the opposite page.

The following letter is from a teacher:

Calumet High School, Chicago, March 28, 1914.

Secretary of the Chicago Historical Society,

Dear Sir:— Allow me to thank you for the tickets to lectures and exhibitions that you have lately sent to our school. As a teacher of history in Chicago High Schools for the last fifteen years I feel that we teachers owe a great deal to your Association both for invitations to lectures for ourselves and for our pupils.

Thanking you again, I am very sincerely yours,

(Signed) VICTORIA A. ADAMS.

SPECIAL EXHIBITIONS

On December 2d and for a week thereafter a valuable collection of lamps illustrating methods of lighting from antiquity to the present was loaned by Miss Mattie E. French, of Kenosha, Wis.

Three special exhibitions of *Lincolniana* were made during the year; namely, on November 19th, The Fiftieth Anniversary of the Gettysburg Address; on February 12th, the birthday; and on February 17th when Mr. Horace White addressed the Society on "The Lincoln and Douglas Debates." This subject exceeds all others in interest.

On February 21st an exhibit in honor of Washington's Birthday was made. Two particularly interesting relics shown were a razor, once the property of and used by George Washington, and a lancet with which he was bled. A letter throwing light on these was recently found and is given below. It was written by Hon. Joseph Gillespie to the Secretary of the Society and reads as follows:

Edwardsville, 24 June, 1882.

Dear Friend:— . . . I enclose a *razor* that has been in my family for upwards of 65 years according to my recollection. My father always told me that it came from an inmate of the family of Genl. Washington. It was always preserved as a sacred relic by my father and upon his death passed into my possession, where it has remained with the exception of the time it was on exhibition at the Philadelphia Centennial. . . . I have not a particle of doubt of its genuineness as a relic of the Father of his Country. A Mrs. Lewis has given me a *lancet* which I also send to you, which, she assures me, has always been preserved in her family as a memento of Genl. Washington. I know her grandfather well — Thomas Tindall, who was in the habit of bleeding and carried a lancet, which he had occasion to use in bleeding Genl. Washington, and it was ever after kept and preserved as a sacred relic. . . . I take it that there is no fact in history much better authenticated. . . .

Yours truly,
J. GILLESPIE.

Added to the Society's collection of Washington documents was a paper which excited great interest among the boys, namely, the Original Survey and Plat made by Washington for Lord Fairfax in 1751, loaned by Mr. J. B. Foley. Other valuable exhibits were the correspondence of Maj. Sebastian Bauman, Washington's trusted aide at Valley Forge, loaned by Mr. George A. Brennan, and the Rembrandt Peale portrait loaned by Mr. C. F. Gunther.

On March 4th, the Anniversary of the Ordinance Establishing Lincoln Park, original plans of the Park and the first reports of the Park Commissioners were shown, together with early views of the upper North Side, including Wright's Grove, the Lake View House, "The Ten Mile Ditch," "Dawn," (the home of S. H. Kerfoot), and the homes of S. B. Chase, Judge Ebenezer Peck, Dr. Dyet, and many others.

From March 23rd to April 4th Professor Starr's Collection Illustrating the History and Present Conditions of Liberia, was shown and attracted hundreds of visitors. A catalogue of that remarkable exhibition, said to be the first of its kind, was published by the Society. In gathering this material Professor Starr has done a splendid service for the "Little Black Republic," the only real colony the United States ever had, and its exhibition here was highly valuable from an educational point of view.

On April 13th the long awaited Exhibition of Aboriginal Remains was opened. This has so grown in interest for the public that it is retained until the present time. It will be seen from the following list of a few of the most important exhibits that the Society is greatly indebted not only to local archæologists but also to residents of our neighboring state, Indiana, for the greater part of the collections shown.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL REMAINS

MR. WILLIAM A. PETERSON, of Chicago. Exhibit of European and American Stone Artifacts, including the following: Flint Core (France Cave Dwelling); Three-sided Tool (French Niocene Period); Obsidian Cores and Scrapers removed from same, illustrating conoidal cleavage; Gouge highly polished (Sweden); Gouge (North Carolina); Three Axes showing round holes for the handles, probably made with wooden drills; Jade Ceremonial Axe (New Guinea); Drill highly polished (Sweden); Hand Dalk (Denmark); Axe showing double hafting (Arizona); Plow-share, 18 inches long, showing polished point, indicating at least 150 years' use in sandy soil (Illinois); 3 Ceremonial Axes (Illinois), etc.

MR. PHILIP C. SCHUPP, of Chicago. Exhibit of Stone Artifacts mainly from the vicinity of Bowmanville: Three Flint Hoes, 9 to 14 inches in length, showing the high polish of long use in sandy soil; Three Blue Flint Ceremonial Hoes; Stone Axe, 12 inches in length; Axe embedded in root of a tree; Red Flint Knife, 10 inches long; Six Pocket Knives; 50 Spear heads, some 7 inches in length; 50 War-points; 50 Bird-points; 100 Drills; Stone Beads; Arrow embedded in leg-bone of an animal; Mortar and Pestles; Indian Grindstone illustrating method of shaping sides and cutting edge of axe.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Maps of Indian Trails and Villages in the vicinity of Chicago, together with Flints and Pottery gathered while making archæological survey of this region by **ALBERT F. SCHARF**; Plaster Model of Cahokia Mound, St. Clair Co., Ill., etc.

DR. O. L. SCHMIDT. Bones and Pottery taken from Mound in Union County, Ill.

MR. H. S. WETHERELL. Finds from Mounds on Fox River near Algonquin.

LATER INDIANS

MR. J. M. STOUDEr, of Fort Wayne, Ind. Contents of the grave of Little Turtle, Chief of the Miamis, whose place of burial was unidentified for 100 years, discovered in 1911 by workmen in digging for a railway near Fort Wayne. This collection well illustrates the Indian custom of burial with all of the favorite possessions. Chief among the treasures of this celebrated Chief are the sword presented to him by Washington in 1797, a medal bearing the

portrait of Washington, four pairs of silver armlets, four large double-barred silver crosses, many small crosses, brooches, vermilion paint and wampum beads; next are the small arms, flint-lock pistols, knives, etc.; next come utensils, such as table knives, shears, pincers, and a copper kettle filled with beans. Mr. Stouder has marked the site of the grave with a stone tablet and is taking subscriptions for a monument to be placed on this spot. The Historical Society was able to exhibit with these a miniature of Captain William Wells, Little Turtle's son-in-law, and a photograph of his great-great-granddaughter, Mrs. Eva C. Corthell, of Jacksonville, Fla

MRS. C. GORDAN BALL, of Lafayette, Indiana. A Collection of Paintings by her father, George Winter, widely known as the "Catlin of Indiana," as follows: "Indian Village on the Mississinewa River, Indiana," a large canvas in oils showing over 40 figures of Indians with a group of Indian women playing a gambling game, all of the figures being portraits studied from life in 1838; "Treaty of Kee-wau-nay" shows a forest scene on the Wabash River, Col. A. C. Pepper, Lewis H. Sands, George H. Proffit, United States Commissioners, and Interpreter Jos. N. Bourpas seated at a table, surrounded by Indians wearing peace bonnets, being addressed by Chief Mas-que-buck.

Thirteen portrait studies from life as follows: Chief I-o-wah, Chief Ke-wa-nay, Swaw-go, Ken-tuck, Ash-ku-u, Mas-sa (squaw), Maurie, Yu-ca-top-kone, Mie-Shawk-Coose (Pottawattomie Chief), Ben-Ache, Francis Godfroy, Godfroy's Home, Frances Slocum and two Daughters, and Bouriette (Interpreter). Frances Slocum, a white child stolen during the Revolution by the Delaware Indians from her home in the Wyoming Valley and finally adopted by the Miamis of the Wabash, was known as "The White Rose of the Miamis." She was the wife of She-buck-o-nah, the Deaf Chief, and lived and died at Deaf Man's Village, where this sketch was made by Mr. Winter in 1839 at the request of the Slocum family. The writer knows of no contemporary portraits of Indians of this region that compare with the above in beauty and interest. The life of George Winter would doubtless read like a romance.

MR. WILLIAM A. PETERSON. Specimens of bead and porcupine work, also headdresses of dyed hair and porcupine fur, 100 pieces.

MR. THÉOPHILE LÉON. Buckskin Coat and Leggings heavily beaded, War Bonnet, Flying-Shield, Quivers with Bows and Arrows, War Drum, 3 Papoose Carriers, Medicine bags, Pipe-bag, Moccasins, Bone Necklace, Beaded Vest, etc., 100 pieces.

MISS M. TWITTY, of Oak Park. Beaded Smoking Cap purchased by Edward Twitty in Manchester, England, in 1842.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY. A Collection of 50 Portraits of Local Indians, among them Black Hawk, Pokagon I. and II., Shabbona, Alexander Robinson, Wau-ban-sie, and "The Prophet;" Specimen of Indian Picture Writing on Elk Skin, representing a Savage War Party engaging United States troops; Buckskin Indian Costume, headdress, and moccasins presented to Fernando Jones by Pottawattomie Indians; Portrait of Mr. Jones wearing Indian Costume, painted by Arthur Pickering.

FIELD WORK

On July 29th Mr. Albert F. Scharf, the author of the *Map of Indian Trails in the Vicinity of Chicago*, guided a party composed of Dr. O. L. Schmidt, Dr. W. S. Orth, and the Librarian over the western end of the Desplaines-Chicago Portage Trail, with a view to identifying certain landmarks along the route taken by Joliet and Marquette in 1673 on their return voyage of discovery of "the South Sea and the great river they call the Mississippi which is supposed to discharge itself into the sea of California."*

The entire Portage Trail, nine miles in length, extended from the Rapids of the Desplaines below Riverside to Lee's Place (Bridgeport) along the north bank of the West Fork of the South Branch, or Portage River.** The eastern two-thirds of the Trail having been given over to commerce for many years does not now present the field for investigation that it did when the Society began its work in 1856 under the direction of Dr. William Barry.

The first vestige of the Portage Trail became visible crossing a farm that lies on the slight ridge paralleling the Drainage Canal, N. E. of the intersection of Central Avenue and 38th Street. That this ridge was recognized as an advantageous elevation by pioneers as well as Indians is evidenced by the fact that the embankment for a projected railroad, mentioned in the Canal Commissioner's Report of 1833, was actually thrown up along this ridge and in the uncultivated parts of the farm can be followed, for, though covered with the sod of seventy years, it is still sharply defined by its three feet of elevation above the gentle slope of the ridge. Here a few flints were found and many more were exhibited by the farmer. Following Austin Avenue a few blocks south of this farm, the party came to the Ogden Ditch, perhaps twelve feet deep at this point, where are exposed strata of shell-filled marl beneath peat three feet thick, thus establishing the location of the ancient bed of Mud Lake.

Returning to 39th Street and running half a mile west to Ridgland Avenue the oak timber begins to appear in a thickly

* Frontenac's Report to Colbert, Nov. 2, 1672, relative to Joliet's expedition.

**Gurdon S. Hubbard said that this was known as the Portage River when he came to this region in 1818.

set wedge-shaped grove, that, surrounded by treeless prairie, became the "Pointe Aux Chènes" of the voyageurs and gave the name to the Portage, as shown on Bellin's map of 1755.* Here also wherever the sod had been removed the flints in abundance were found marking the trail.

Going west on 39th street to Oak Park Avenue the party entered the enclosure of Mount Auburn Cemetery, a beautiful tract of oak forest, where for seven years the owner, Mr. George Schrade, has labored to remove the ridge that interfered in the laying out of the cemetery, in the process of which removal bones, stone axes, and flints were unearthed. One fine axe and several arrows were presented to Dr. Schmidt by Mr. Schrade.

The party then followed the ridge trail out of the cemetery westward through the oak timber, picking up flints frequently, until it ended in the Rapids of the Desplaines, where is the Ford below the Spillway Dam. At the edge of the river bank Mr. Scharf directed the party to look for pottery, for here the camp fires were wont to be lighted. The clay bank was found to be literally full of small blackened potsherds, many of which were gathered for the Society's collections. The return was made by way of the romantic Bourbon Spring, Laughton's, with its near-by Indian Mound and Riverside Boulevard.

When one has traversed the flint sown ridge, gathered pottery at the camp sites, and crossed the river at the ford or rapids that the lapse of two hundred and forty years has failed to change, he scans the Portage Trail on the charts laid down by Mr. Scharf with new vision and is better able to judge of the service that this careful investigator has performed in mapping the trails before it was too late. It is hoped that the Forest Reserve plan will be so heartily endorsed by popular vote at the coming election that even technicalities of the legislature will be powerless to prevent the passage of a bill giving Chicago the right to protect and perpetuate the beautiful river valleys that were the homes and "happy hunting grounds" of her Indian predecessors.

*The Report of the Canal Commissioners, 1825, mentions "the small lake called Lac de la Pointe Aux Chènes" as a possible feeder for the canal.

On October 17th, at the invitation of Mr. John F. Steward, a joint committee of the Illinois Historical Society and the Chicago Historical Society made an all day expedition to Kendall County to view the site of the Fox Indian battle ground that lies on a hill just south of the town of Plano, on the Fox River. The locality is called "Maramech" on Franquelin's Map of LaSalle's Colony, 1684-88, when it was an important town of the Miamis. Therefore Mr. Steward, who owns the land, has named the elevation that rises seventy-five feet above the river "Maramech Hill." Mr. Steward was born near this interesting spot in 1841 and early became acquainted with the Indian graves and with the Sauk and Fox and Kish-Wau-Kee Trails that had their crossing at Maramech, for it was over the first mentioned, then the main east and west thoroughfare of the pioneer, that the elder Steward had, in 1838, brought his little family in a "prairie schooner" to make their home in these romantic surroundings. However, it was not until 1874, when one day Mr. Steward climbed the hill to gain a view of the panorama of the Fox Valley, that he noticed that the curved brow of the summit was encircled by an embankment and a corresponding ditch, and that this rampart extended slantwise down the steep face of the hill to the Little Rock Creek below. Part way down this protected passage an iron axe of French make $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, was found. He next found ranges of rifle pits at another angle of the summit, and when on the two surrounding hills he discovered defenses corresponding to these and quantities of flint arrows he realized that here battles must have been fought between the red man and the white. But when? and who were the commanders? For the next thirty years Mr. Steward gave all of his spare time to solving the problem. In the course of his research he mastered the French language in order to read the original narratives of the explorers and to search the archives of Paris. He amassed a great collection of early American maps and mastered their details so thoroughly that he became a recognized authority on the cartography of the upper Mississippi Valley. From this investigation Mr. Steward learned that the ancient name of the Fox River was Pestekuoy, or River of the Buffalo, the ancient name surviving only in the name of the little Lake Pistakee, in which it has its source, and that later cartographers named it Rivière du Rocher, River of the Rock. To-day Little

Rock Creek and Big Rock Creek are the names of the two tributaries of the Fox that flow on either side of the Maramech Hill, while only a French league away on the river towers the great rock that gave the river its French name.

By 1903 Mr. Steward had so correlated the facts drawn from these original sources that he was able to piece together a fairly complete account of the happenings in northern Illinois from the 17th to the 19th century. This was published in a work entitled *Lost Maramech and Earliest Chicago*.

The solution of the problem of the battlemented hills Mr. Steward finds in the fact that in just such a spot as this one league from "The Rock" the Fox Indians intrenched themselves in 1730 to resist the measures planned by the French for their extermination, and that here, from August 17th to September 8th, the combined forces of St. Ange from Fort Chartres, De Villiers from Fort St. Joseph, and De Noyelles from Fort Miamis, 1300 strong, laid siege to the ancient citadel, which was strongly defended until the water supply was cut off by the building of a fort which commanded the covered path to the creek above mentioned. On the 8th of September under cover of a violent storm the Foxes escaped from their fort only to be slaughtered by the allies. Thus perished almost an entire nation to make way for advancing civilization.

So closely does the configuration of the country conform to the descriptions of contemporary writers that the student who seeks to disprove Mr. Steward's contention for this site will do well to personally survey it and then to compare the survey with that of the vicinity of The Rock on Illinois River—the location favored by Parkman—which is known to Mr. Steward only less minutely than that near The Rock on the Fox River.

Late in the year, at the suggestion of the Librarian, a group of 175 members of the Prairie Club, interested in the preservation of the forest tracts along the Desplaines River, visited Chief Alexander Robinson's Reservation near Norwood Park. After wandering about this beautiful tract under stately elms, lindens, and oaks of great size, viewing the graves of Chief Robinson and his numerous descendants, and listening to a short address of welcome from Mrs. Mary Robinson Rager, who spoke, holding her father's war club

in her hand, the party voted this the most interesting spot in the vicinity of Chicago, and, because of its romantic history, well worthy of special effort to preserve its beauties intact for the pleasure and instruction of future generations. Coffee was furnished through the courtesy of Chase & Sanborn; and Dr. E. A. Earle, of Desplaines, a Corresponding Member of the Historical Society, contributed cream, sandwiches, and doughnuts for the entire party.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER INSTITUTIONS

This Society participated in the conference of Local Historical Societies, in connection with the 29th Annual Meeting of the American Historical Association in December, by a report on the activities of the year.

At the Annual Meeting of the American Association of Museums, held at Milwaukee May 19th and 20th, the Historical Society was represented by the Librarian, who reported on the Society's work for children. On the 21st, members of the Association spent an hour in this building studying the methods used here for coöperating with the schools. The visitors were also interested in the maps of Indian trails.

The Historical Society contributed three pieces of wood from the following historic buildings from which a gavel was made for the convocation of the 126th General Assembly of the First Presbyterian Church: Fort Dearborn, the Massacre Tree, and the Green Tree Tavern. The first Protestant Church was organized in Fort Dearborn in 1833, Rev. Jeremiah Porter, pastor.

The Librarian has represented the Society in the Council for Museum and Library Extension at all of its meetings during the past year. The annual election of officers resulted in the election of the following: N. H. Carpenter, President; Prof. Geo. H. Mead, Vice-President; Caroline M. McIlvaine, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Board of Directors of the Society of Colonial Dames of Illinois have held meetings monthly in the Committee Room of this building and have presented to this Library a very beautiful book on old silver in American churches.

The Kaskaskia Chapter, D. A. R., have met monthly in the Lecture Hall. On the afternoon of April 20th Mrs.

Frank R. Chandler presided, Mrs. B. A. Fessenden read a French romance, and Miss McIlvaine presented a paper on "Lafayette's Visit to Illinois, 1824-25." Mrs. Lucius C. Pardee, a granddaughter of Thomas Mather, of Kaskaskia, loaned for the occasion various souvenirs of the dinner and ball tendered to Lafayette by Governor Coles and the citizens of Kaskaskia April 30, 1825. Among other articles of dress were gloves bearing the miniature of Lafayette stamped on the wrists. For this occasion Mr. Conover kindly loaned examples of rarely beautiful blue Staffordshire ware plates, some decorated with pictures of the landing of Lafayette at Castle Garden, others with views of his home "LaGrange."

On the same afternoon the Librarian gave a lantern talk on "Early Chicago Homes" before a visiting group of the Ravenswood Woman's Club.

On April 25th the Librarian gave a lantern talk on "Chicago from 1673 to 1871" for the Parents' Club of the Chicago Commons.

In October the following resolution was forwarded to the Society by Mrs. E. B. Erickson:

"At the first regular meeting of the Rogers Park Woman's Club it was moved that our Club endorse the purchase of the property just south of the Rush Street Bridge, which occupies the site of old Fort Dearborn, this purchase to be effected through the efforts of the Chicago Historical Society.

"The motion was unanimously carried."

Mrs. Ericson stated that she is informed that if this site could be purchased, the city would take care of it as part of the Park system. The work of widening Michigan Avenue is to begin in March or April. Proceedings of the City Council for March 9, 1914, contains plans for this improvement.

NEW STREET NAMES

No activity of the year has been more commended than has the support afforded by the Society to the Association of Commerce in its efforts to retain the old street names and to commemorate worthy characters in history in the re-naming of the streets that had duplicate names. However, in *The Revised List of New Street Names Adopted by the City Council*, January 26, 1914, published in the *Report of the Bureau of Maps and Plats*, we still find many names

that bear the stamp "Made in Chicago," as for example: Gratten, Inanda, Karlov, Kedvale, Kiona, Kolin, Kolmar, Kongee, Kostner, Liano, Magnet, Mandel, Midas, Ogallah, Oketo, Onarga, Ozinam, and Sarak.

- The following quotation from the above mentioned report would seem to indicate that it is only a question of time when this alphabetic system will be extended to cover the entire city if the recommendations of the Head of the Map Department are adopted:

"The plan followed, where it became necessary to assign entirely new names, was to make such assignment on an alphabetical basis; all new names commencing with the letter "A" in the first mile [East or West of State Street], "B" in the second, "C" in the third, etc. The possible extension of this plan, so as to cover all of the streets in the city of Chicago, excepting the numbered streets on the South Side, taken in connection with the new house numbering system, would give Chicago a better system of naming and numbering than any other large city in the world. This statement, of course, is not to be construed from a sentimental standpoint, but from a standpoint of utility and simplicity. . . . In this connection the tendency shown in the City Council during the past few months to make changes at the instigation or request of individuals, or any set of individuals, where such changes are not in conformity with the general plan of the ordinance, is to be deplored. It is my recommendation that no further changes be made excepting where the circumstances fully justify such action, and such change is made in conformity with the general plan."

In more than one instance public-spirited citizens, rebuffed by the methods of the Sub-Committee on Streets, were driven to the length of canvassing the residents on their streets for many miles, on those hot summer days of 1913, to obtain signatures to petitions praying to retain old names that meant home to them. To these and to the members of this Society and of the Association of Commerce who left their offices to spend entire mornings in the tobacco-laden air of the committee rooms in order to press the claims of pioneer citizens to recognition in the street nomenclature, the patriotism and sanity of the Mayor and Council, in listening to the pleas, in spite of the clamor of the opposition does not seem "deplorable."

That the prefixes North, South, East, and West make for better system and simplification is open to grave doubt, for people who have lived in Minneapolis and in Washington City, where this system has been in use for many years, generally agree that it has merely multiplied the chances of mistake.

While rejoicing that the names of Augustus Harris Burley and of other distinguished citizens have been assigned to streets, many have regretted that the name of Hubbard Court was lost and have asked why Gurdon Saltonstall Hubbard was not commemorated in one of the new street names. It should be said that the Historical Society through its President and other officers presented more than one petition recommending that this name be given to Michigan Street, as that name duplicated the Avenue, and also because the extension of Michigan Street west of the river was at one time called "Hubbard Street" and ran through a subdivision of the early city opened by Gurdon S. Hubbard. For reasons not stated by the Committee these petitions were not granted, but when the name Austin Avenue was given to the street the reason for the opposition to the name of Hubbard was not far to seek, for a name beginning with "A" was needed to fit into the alphabetic system, this being in the first mile north of Madison Street. However, the north and south street dividing Austin from Oak Park has always borne the name of Austin Avenue, so that a new duplication was created.

"O mighty Cæsar! dost thou lie so low?
Are all thy conquests, glories, triumphs, spoils,
Shrunk to this little measure?"

"But yesterday the word of Cæsar might
Have stood against the world; now lies he there,
And none so poor to do him reverence."

ATTENDANCE

The total attendance including visitors to the Library and collections, and those present at lectures, special anniversaries, etc., is 15,384, divided as follows:—

	READERS		VISITORS		TOTALS
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
1st quarter,	193	40	1,405	312	1,950
2nd quarter,	156	82	1,925	500	2,663
3rd quarter,	146	34	683	252	*1,115
4th quarter,	84	32	502	197	*815
	579	188	4,515	1,261	6,543

*The building being closed to visitors, other than special students, except on Tuesday and Friday afternoons during July, August and September, the attendance for the third and fourth quarters was less than one-third that of the corresponding period last year.

LECTURES (ADULT)

November 4, Alvord.....	60	
December 2, French.....	100	
January 20, Nightingale.....	75	
February 17, White.....	500	
March 14, Armstrong.....	200	
March 23, "Liberia".....	250	
April 4, Starr.....	250	
April 23, Whelpley.....	200	1,635

CHILDREN'S CHICAGO LECTURES

North Side Schools.....	2,147	
South Side Schools.....	2,228	4,375

OTHER GROUPS..... 881

ANNIVERSARIES

Lincoln's Birthday.....	350	
Washington's Birthday.....	1,300	
Gettysburg Day, Nov. 19th.....	306	1,950

Total..... 8,841

Applications signed for books record 1,500 volumes specifically called for. About 500 less than last year.

Applications signed for permission to photograph pictures and museum objects record 64 specifically called for.

A letter was received from Mrs. Emily Beaubien LeBeau, written on her eighty-ninth birthday. Mrs. LeBeau has witnessed the complete evolution of Chicago, having been brought to Fort Dearborn from Detroit by her father, Mark Beaubien, in 1829. Another early Chicagoan heard from, is Anson A. Pike, of Spokane, Washington, who arrived at Fort Dearborn March 1, 1830, with his father, a veteran of the War of 1812, and a brother of Albert Pike, who was transferred to this post from Mackinaw. If still living, Mr. Pike is now ninety-five years of age.

Among notable visitors and early residents who have signed the VISITORS' REGISTER are the following:

Cecelia J. Armstrong, born in Chicago, Oct. 14, 1836, daughter of A. M. Talley, Mgr. *Chicago Democrat* for Mr. Wentworth.

- J. M. Armstrong, born in Chicago, 1842, alderman in 1863-4, "Father of Lincoln Park."
- P. M. Balken, came to Chicago in 1849.
- O. A. Benson, born in Lincoln Park House, Feb. 9, 1876.
- H. H. Bloom, N. Panama.
- Mrs. Charles Catlin (Mary E.), born in Chicago in 1850.
- Franklin S. Catlin, born in Chicago, 1876.
- Harry de Caux, Pine Ridge, S. D., related to Chief Seven Mountains.
- Matilde Kearney Clowry, came to Chicago in 1852.
- Bertha R. Comstock, Miami, Fla., great niece of Alexander Chamberlain, the friend and companion of Captain Wells, accompanied Wells to Ft. Dearborn in August, 1812, was left for dead at the Massacre, but recovered and lived to be 98 years old at Logansport, Indiana.
- Russell Cooney, great-grandson of Chief Alexander Robinson.
- Charles A. Crane, Mecteetse, Wyoming, came to Chicago Feb. 14, 1866.
- Rev. Geo. A. Cressey, Morgan Park, Ill., one of Lincoln's soldiers, Co. "D," 6th Minnesota Infantry.
- Julia Patterson Cross, daughter of Dr. R. W. Patterson and Julia Quigley. Dr. Patterson came to Chicago in 1842.
- DeWitt H. Curtis, arrived in Chicago Oct. 6, 1842.
- C. C. Dearborn, Kansas City, Mo., great-grandnephew of General Henry Dearborn.
- C. Sumner Douglas, 1826 E. 35th St., Chicago.
- Helen Venera D., born in Chicago, daughter of John B. and Josephine Corey Drake.
- F. A. Eastman, Postmaster at Chicago, 1871.
- George Eberlen, came to Chicago, 1848.
- Gertrude E. English, born in Chicago, 1858.

John Q. Fergus, Co. "A," 19th Ill.

Archibald Flower, Chairman Governing Body of the Shakespearean Memorial, Stratford-upon-Avon, related to George Flower, Edwards Co., Ill.

Oswald G. Flower, Major Middlehill, Broadway, Dorsetshire, England.

Bedelia Kehoe Garraghan, born in Chicago March 2, 1843, went to school at Academy Sacred Heart with the daughters of Chief Alexander Robinson.

Robert Glenk, Curator La. State Museum, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Dr. J. H. Goodell, Marseilles, Ill.

Richard T. Greener, Consul U. S. A., Vladivostok, E. Siberia, 1898-1906.

Al. Meta H. Dearborn Healy, daughter of Robert T. Dearborn.

H. N. Higinbotham, lived in Chicago since 1860.

Albert T. Hill, Sydney, N. S. W.

C. S. Hubbard, came to Chicago in 1855.

Oliver Jackson, came to Chicago in 1845.

V. C. Kelford, Broadview, Sask., Canada.

Margaret G. Kidder, born in Chicago 1863, daughter of J. L. Walsh, the first Irishman in Chicago.

General Charles King, Milwaukee, soldier and author.

Mrs. Agnes Kleinkopf, granddaughter of Chief Alexander Robinson.

W. L. Kyle, came to Chicago in 1849.

Leonard Lively, S. Africa.

Juliet (Gordon) Low, Savannah, Ga., great-granddaughter of John Kinzie.

William R. Manierre, son of Geo. Manierre, who came to Chicago in 1835, born April 25, 1847.

Isaac Markens, New York, Lincoln collector.

Joseph McDonald, came to Chicago in 1846.

- William H. Menard, son of E. E. Menard, nephew of Pierre Menard, Prairie du Rocher, Ill.
- William Morley, came to Chicago in 1857.
- Jacob T. Moss, 1st Lieut. 53rd Ill.
- Mrs. Hiram Pearson Murphy, came to Chicago in 1840.
- J. C. Nelson, Captain 89th O. V. I., arrived in Chicago Sept. 22, 1840.
- George Eddy Newcomb, born in Chicago Feb. 16, 1864.
- Charley Os-Ke-Mon, grandson of Chief Seven Mountains.
- Louis Pelzer, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia.
- Frank C. Peterson, came to Chicago in 1866.
- John K. Prindiville, born in Chicago 1851.
- R. Spence Prindiville, born in Chicago in 1855.
- J. A. Quinlan, came to Chicago in 1852.
- John P. Riley, Sergeant K, 2nd Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, in Chicago, June, 1848.
- Hugh Ritchie, came to Chicago in 1849.
- Laura Dean Root, daughter of Phillip Dean, who came to Chicago in 1835, Park Ridge, Ill.
- Fritz H. Schumann, Leipzig, Germany.
- Chief Seven Mountains, Sioux Tribe, S. D., 97 years old, fought in Custer's Massacre, his mark.
- F. B. Smith, came to Chicago and entered store of S. C. Griggs & Co., Booksellers, 1862.
- Captain C. Schimmels, born in Chicago in 1845.
- J. V. Stevens, B.S., M.D., came to Chicago in 1866.
- Mrs. Emma A. Talcott, attended several sessions of the convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln.
- M. Bross Thomas, nephew of Wm. Bross, visited Chicago in October, 1860, called on Lincoln same month.
- Frederick B. Tuttle, Calumet Club.
- Warren Upham, Secretary Minnesota State Historical Society, St. Paul.
- Henry H. Walker, came to Chicago in 1869.

Margaret E. Walsh, daughter of J. J. McGovern, born in Chicago, Nov. 3, 1836.

Jesse W. Weik, biographer of Lincoln, Greencastle, Ind.

Horace White, New York, connected with *The Chicago Tribune* 1857-1874, being part owner and chief editor 1865-1874, author of *Lincoln and Douglas Debates*.

W. N. Williams, Sydney, N. S. W., Australia, "traveling for pleasure."

E. E. Wood, Plainfield, Ill., born at Plainfield, 1848, son of E. J. Wood, who came to Chicago in 1845.

Robert Mann Woods, Major 64th Illinois Volunteers.

SCHOOLS

Jewish Training School, Joseph L. Bache, with 200 pupils.

Doolittle School, E. Wheeler, eighth grade.

Cottage School, Helen Erickson, Riverside, Ill., and 11 children.

Miss E. J. Bowler, with 20 children from Cicero.

E. Conway, with 24 children from Cicero.

Chicago Marshall High, 5 students.

Norton Park School, Cicero, Ill., Florence M. Newell, with 20 children.

Theodore Roosevelt School, Cicero, Ill., Kathryn Rooney, with 21 children.

Theodore Roosevelt School, Cicero, Ill., Kathryn Rooney, with 22 children.

J. Sherlock School, Caroline Mason, with 20 children.

J. Sherlock School, Cicero, Ill., Mary T. Murphy, with 42 children.

J. Sherlock School, Cicero, Ill., E. J. Bowler, with 25 children.

Chicago Latin School, Miss Perry, with 18 boys.

Evanston Academy of N. W. U., Harry T. Nightingale, with 30 students.

Evanston Academy, F. B. Kent, with 12 students.

Flower High School, Cicero, Ill., E. F. Downey, with class of 16 children.

Ray School, Autrey C. Rape, with class of 37 pupils.

Francis Scott Key School, Abbie L. Jones, with 16 eighth grade pupils.

Ray School, Isabel A. Johnston, with 42 pupils.

Francis W. Parker School, Herman T. Lukens, with class.

Darwin School, B. Whitsit, with 127 pupils.

Marshall High School, Harry M. Clem and 70 pupils.

OTHER GROUPS

American Association of Museums, 22 members.

Tuesday Club, Mrs. Ernest D. Bishop, with 11 members.

"The Rollickers" of Brookfield, President Hugh Walter and 16 members.

CATALOGUING

Through the generosity of Mr. Seymour Morris it was possible in March to employ temporarily a special clerk to write up arrears of books in the Accession Record, and this record has since been kept up to date. Since September the Accession Record has been carried on by Miss Elizabeth Waterston, who also has charge of the propaganda work for the Children's Lectures and assists with the Librarian's correspondence.

The great desideratum in the Library is a competent person to catalogue the library materials consisting of books, manuscripts, and maps accumulated since 1910. The total number of cards in the General Catalogue is 24,083. The Portrait Index contains 10,115 entries, the Index of Illinois Views 2,695, and the Index of Negatives and Lantern Slides 400 entries.

REPAIRS AND EQUIPMENT

The repairs on a building constructed entirely of fire-proof materials are complicated and expensive, particularly in the matter of exterior iron work. Among the unusual features of this building are the iron window frames. During

the past summer all of the window frames on the rear of the building were thoroughly wire-brushed and painted.

The windows in the rear of the building are protected by iron shutters and it would be well if those on the street sides could be provided with iron curtains or have wire glass substituted for the heavy plate now in use. There is, of course, some loss of light with the latter. Many windows have been altered so that they can be opened and a number of transom lifts have been supplied. These windows have previously been sealed to prevent the access of dust, but with the increased use of the building more ventilation became necessary.

The work of the summer in disposing of thousands of unused books, thus making space in the Library sufficient to take care of the accessions for some years to come, has not relieved the congestion of Museum objects and pictures. The third floor of the building, which has never been finished inside, is lighted by a skylight and would make an excellent gallery for paintings.

A steel cabinet for storing museum articles when not on exhibition is much needed, for it is only by exercising great care that these can be kept from being ruined by soot and dust.

The newspaper collections have now outgrown the space allotted them and horizontal roller shelves are great desiderata particularly for the early Illinois papers.

The glass and bronze museum case presented by Messrs. Burley, Conover, and Schmidt shows all exhibits to the best advantage possible. This, with three glass cases purchased from the Art Institute, adds greatly to the beauty and dignity of the Main Hall but contrasts painfully with the temporary wooden display cases still used in the other parts of the building. The need of display cases has reached a critical point, for valuable loans are being withdrawn because of our inability to keep them on exhibition.

A folding metal screen of ten leaves has been added to the Museum equipment and is serviceable for housing a large number of maps in a small space.

ACCESSIONS

The additions to the Library by gift and purchase since November 1, 1913, are as follow:

	Donations	Purchases	Total
Manuscripts.....	112	10	122
Volumes.....	435	215	650
Pamphlets.....	509	48	557
Maps.....	71	1	72
Pictures, etc.....	844	177	1,021
	1,971	451	2,422

Of the 2,422 items received 1,971 were donations. The sum of \$591.74 was expended for books, maps, pictures, etc., 451 items being purchased.

The classified list of accessions that follows serves to indicate the degree in which the various departments in the Society's chosen field are being strengthened:

MANUSCRIPTS

Indentures, bills of sale, and other papers (98) relative to slaves in Kentucky, 1788-1860. The gift of MR. JULIUS FRANKEL.

Letter from William Clark to his son, dated Washington City, May 19, 1834. The gift of MR. CHARLES H. CONOVER.

William Clark, b. Aug. 1, 1770, d. Sept. 1, 1838, was a younger brother of George Rogers Clark; with Merriwether Lewis explored the Missouri River; Governor Missouri Territory, 1813.

Report of Researches about the Location of the Indian Village, Chicago, 1833, by Rev. Franz L. Braun. The gift of the AUTHOR.

Reminiscences of A. H. Burley in coming to Chicago, 1837; a paper read by him at a meeting of the Calumet Club in 1891. The gift of THE FERGUS PRINTING COMPANY.

"Beneath the Dust of a Generation," a paper read before the Chicago Literary Club by Arthur B. Wells. The gift of the AUTHOR.

Much of the matter for the above was drawn from the papers of the late Ezra B. McCagg.

Sketch of the life of James Carter, who came to Galena, Ill., from Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1841. The gift of Miss HELEN LESLIE CARTER.

MANUSCRIPTS

Charles Mears' Diary at Little Sauble, Mason Co., Mich., 1856, also papers connected with Chicago business matters, 1859, etc. The gift of MISS CARRIE MEARS.

Pay Rolls of "Chicago Zouaves," Chicago Highland Guards, Chicago Light Infantry, etc., 1861. The gift of W. H. CHRISTIAN, Stebensville, Texas.

"The Story of Ellsworth and His Zouaves." *Manuscript.* The gift of MR. H. H. MILLER, Steamboat Springs, Col.

Statement of the Military Service of Peter P. Wood, Second Lieutenant and Captain, Battery "A," Chicago Light Artillery, called "Wood's Battery," May 10, 1911, signed by the acting Adjutant General U. S. A. The gift of MR. P. P. WOOD.

Record Books of the Chicago Astronomical Society, 1863-1903. The gift of the Society through its President, PROF. ELIAS COLBERT.

Receipt for One Hundred Dollars paid by Michael C. McCarty to James T. Young, Nov. 14, 1866. The gift of MR. CHARLES H. CONOVER.

A Certificate of Stock in the Woman's Home, 1868; Certificate of Stock in the Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago, 1873, both in the name of Palmer, Fuller & Co. The gift of MR. WILLIAM A. FULLER.

Certificate of Stock in the Masonic Temple Association owned by Buckner S. Morris, signed by Buckner S. Morris, President, E. L. Sherman, Secretary, Chicago, August 4, 1855. The gift of MR. CHARLES A. CRANE, Bar X Ranch, Wyo.

Certificate of Stock in Huck's Chicago Brewing Company issued in favor of Edmund Knauer, signed by J. M. Huck, Pres., L. C. Huck, Secy., October, 1867. The gift of MR. THOMAS S. McCLELLAND.

General History of the First Congregational Church of Park Ridge, Illinois: Paper read at an Historical Social held at the Church February 4, 1910, by Mary M. Perkins. The gift of MISS MARY M. PERKINS, Park Ridge, Illinois.

Letter of Abraham Lincoln to Mrs. Amanda H. Hall, dated Executive Mansion, Washington, March 20, 1865, *facsimile.* The gift of MISS JENNIE E. DICKINSON.

MANUSCRIPTS

Copy of a court order entered in the Circuit Court at Belvidere, County Seat Boone County, in which appears the order entered in the first case that Mr. Lincoln ever took to the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois. The gift of W. N. HORNER.

Affidavit, written and signed by Stephen A. Douglas, relating to a notice or subpoena that was served personally on Major Bucklin by Mr. Douglas. The gift of HON. JESSE W. WEIK.

Lt. Gen'l U. S. Grant's Account Book containing list of bed and table linen in his home, December 3, 1868. The gift of DR. O. L. SCHMIDT.

Letter of General U. S. Grant to Mr. M. Y. Johnson, Sept. 24, 1880, offering to "pair" his vote, with answer to same. *Photographic facsimile* from original owned by Madison L. Johnson. The gift of DR. O. L. SCHMIDT.

Original letters and papers from the correspondence of the late Hon. Isaac N. Arnold. The gift of MISS KATHERINE D. ARNOLD.

George A. Bender, Commission as Major in the National Guard of Chicago, Illinois State Militia, signed by Gov. John M. Palmer, May 15, 1871. The gift of ROLAND G. BENDER.

"Oration by Governor John M. Palmer at the Removal of the Remains of Governor Bissell from Hutchinson Cemetery to Oak Ridge, May 31, 1871." The gift of MISS KATHERINE D. ARNOLD.

Autograph letters of G. S. Hubbard, A. J. Galloway, and J. Wentworth, to John H. Goodell, dated Chicago, May 29, 1871, March 27, 1877, June 3, 1876, and May 28, 1876, relative to early history of Marseilles, Illinois. The gift of DR. JOHN H. GOODELL.

"An Incident of the Chicago Fire," by S. H. Kimball, of Oak Park. The gift of the AUTHOR.

"Reports and Correspondence with Reference to Troops Stationed in Chicago, 1871." The gift of THE FERGUS PRINTING COMPANY.

CHICAGO IMPRINTS

"Minutes First Annual Meeting of the Northwestern Freedman's Aid Commission," Chicago, *James Barnett*, 1844. The gift of LAKE FOREST COLLEGE.

The Prairie Farmer, Chicago, 1846, 1852-1854, 1884-1909, 12 volumes; *Farmer's Voice*, 1888-1912, 22 volumes. The gift of MR. BURRIDGE D. BUTLER, publisher of *The Prairie Farmer*.

"Presentment of the Rev. William F. Walker, His Answer, and the Verdict of the Court; or, Ecclesiastical Justice in the Diocese of Illinois, Chicago: *Geer & Wilson, Printers, Daily Journal Office*, 1847.

"The Revised Charter and Ordinances of the City of Chicago, published under the supervision of the Common Council, 1851, by George Manierre, Chicago: *Printed at The Daily Democrat Office*, 1851. The gift of THE ESTATE OF HENRY GREENEBAUM.

"William Jones and Silvester Marsh, Plaintiffs in Error vs. William Johnston in Error to the Circuit Court of the United States for Illinois." (Chicago, 1854.)

Testimony in the case, which concerned Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, is given by Mark Beaubien, John H. Kinzie, Geo. W. Snow, Gurdon S. Hubbard, Edw. S. Kimberly, etc., etc., and covers the period from 1811 to 1854.

"The Gallery of Scripture Engravings, Historical and Landscape, Printed in Oil Colors," by John Kitto, Chicago: *Published by H. C. Foster*, 1856. The gift of DR. O. L. SCHMIDT.

Chicago Directories for 1856, 1859, 1865, 1869, and 1871. The gift of MR. CHARLES STIER.

"Dearborn Seminary, First Soirée Musicale by the Young Ladies, Light Guard Hall, Tuesday evening, June 30, 1857." Chicago: *Hay's Print*, 1857.

Model First Reader, English-Dakota, by S. R. Riggs, Chicago, *Geo. Sherwood & Co.*, 1873.

"Real Chicago Platform, as Expounded by the Democratic Orators at Chicago," Chicago, 1860, *Broadside*.

CHICAGO IMPRINTS

"Charter and Constitution of the Firemen's Benevolent Association of Chicago, and By-Laws of the Board of Directors as amended in 1860," Chicago: *Steam Press of Thomas and Day*, 1860. The gift of the ESTATE OF MR. HENRY GREENEBAUM.

"Scoriae: Eulogy on Shakespeare, 1864; What We Breathe, 1869; The First Christmas Eve, 1874; The Sun That Never Sets, 1879," by Elias Colbert, Chicago: *Fergus Printing Company*, 1883. The gift of the AUTHOR.

"The Apostolic Workman, a Sermon Preached at the Consecration of the Rt. Rev. Robert Harper Clarkson, D.D., as Missionary Bishop of Nebraska and Dakota," by Rt. Rev. Henry B. Whipple, D.D., Bishop of Minnesota, Chicago, *Street, Pearson & Co.*, 1866.

"Funeral Ceremonies at Crosby's Opera House, held Sunday, January 7, 1866, in Honor of Nineteen Deceased Members of the Chicago Board of Trade Battery and of Batteries 'A' and 'B,' Illinois Light Art., Presiding Officer: Charles Randolph, Esq., President of the Board of Trade;" Chicago: *Tribune Print*, 51 Clark St. *Program*. The gift of MRS. H. S. TIFFANY.

"Chicago Sunday School Union: Program of Grand Concert," 1866. Chicago, 1866.

"Transactions of the Chicago Academy of Sciences," volume I, Chicago: *Published by the Academy*, 1867-1869. The gift of the Estate of MR. HENRY GREENEBAUM.

"An Address in Behalf of the Western Alumni, Delivered at the Presentation of Perry H. Smith Library Hall to the Trustees of Hamilton College," by John Dean Caton, Chicago: *Press of Jameson & Morse*, 1868. The gift of THE FERGUS PRINTING COMPANY.

"General Principles of Pinkerton's National Police Agency," Chicago, 1869.

"Parks in the West Division of the City of Chicago." Chicago: *Republican Job Printing*, 1869. The gift of THE ESTATE OF MR. HENRY GREENEBAUM.

CHICAGO IMPRINTS

The Mother's Journal: A Family Magazine, vol. 35, edited by Mrs. Mary G. Clarke, Chicago: J. N. Clarke, 1869. The gift of DR. OTTO L. SCHMIDT.

"New Map of Kellogg's Lists, Illustrating the Situation and Distribution of the Newspapers of Chicago, St. Louis, and Cleveland Lists, Being Also a Correct Railroad Map," by A. N. Kellogg, Chicago, engraved by Eustace Wyszynski for *Shober and Carqueville*, no date. (Probably in the late 60's.) The gift of MRS. JULIA LEMAS, the daughter of Mr. Wyszynski.

Sample book of engraved Vignettes, Chicago buildings, etc., the work of Robert N. Piratzky, for Ed. Mendl. The gift of MRS. ANNA PIRATZKY.

"Argument before the United States Supreme Court, in the case of Arthur Bronson and John H. Kinzie, *et al.*," by Isaac N. Arnold, 1843.

"Memorial to the Congress of the United States of the Executive Committee of the Convention held at Chicago, July 5, 1847, on Improvements of Rivers and Harbors." Albany, N. Y., 1848.

Life Sketch of Rev. Dr. Heinrich Wunder, who served the St. Pauls House, September 21, 1851, to December 22, 1913, the parent of 88 Lutheran Synodical Churches in Cook County. The gift of REV. FRANZ L. BRAUN.

The Chicago Republican, Chicago, Monday, October 16, 1871. The gift of MRS. ELIZABETH G. WOOD.

Six Chicago newspapers printed just after the Chicago Fire. The gift of MR. HENRY E. HAMILTON.

Cartoon from *Judy*, London, November 20, 1872, representing "Brother Jonathan" seeking "John Bull's" assistance after the Chicago Fire. The gift of H. A. SPOOR, London.

"Reminiscences of Chicago during the Forties and Fifties," with an Introduction by Mabel McIlvaine, Chicago, *Lakeside Press*, 1913. The gift of MR. THOMAS E. DONNELLY.

CHICAGO MISCELLANY

"Papers Read at the Second Congress of Women, Chicago, October 15, 16, and 17, 1874." Chicago: *Fergus Printing Co.*, 1874.

Four volumes, twenty-three pamphlets, newspaper clippings, old letters, sample book of specimen advertisements, by the *Fergus Printing Company* covering a long period of years. The gift of THE FERGUS PRINTING COMPANY.

"Old Monroe Street," compiled by Edwin F. Mack, Chicago, 1914. The gift of the AUTHOR.

"Chicago City Manual," 1913, by Francis A. Eastman, Chicago: *Bureau of Statistics and Municipal Library*, 1913. The gift of COLONEL EASTMAN.

"Souvenir of the Celebration of the Fortieth Anniversary of the Dedication of the First House of Religious Worship in Chicago, being the First Presbyterian Church at the Corner of Clark and Lake Streets, January 4, 1834, January 4, 1914." The gift of MR. PHILO A. OTIS.

"Plan of Lincoln Park, Chicago," designed by O. Benson, Landscape Gardener and Superintendent, Chicago: *Shober & Carqueville Lith. Co.*, no date. The gift of MRS. OLAF BENSON.

"Robinson's Atlas of the City of Chicago, Ill.," Philadelphia, 1886, 5 volumes. The gift of MR. LEVY MAYER.

McVicker Theater programs, 1898 to 1913, 13 volumes. The gift of THE MCVICKER THEATER COMPANY.

"Saint James's Church, Chicago, and its Rector: A Study of a Metropolitan Pastor," by James O'Donnell Bennett. The gift of the AUTHOR.

"Genevieve Grahame (Jones) Grant," Chicago, *Lakeside Press*, 1895.

Founder of the Twentieth Century Club of Chicago, the daughter of Hon. Fernando Jones.

"The American Girl in the Stockyards District: a Study of Chicago Stockyards Community," Louis Montgomery, Chicago: *University of Chicago Press*, 1913. The gift of MISS LOUISE MONTGOMERY.

"A Primer of Civics: Elementarz Obywatelski, Designed for the Guidance of the Immigrant," by J. J. Zmrhal. Issued by the Colonial Dames of Illinois, Chicago: *The Wal-lace Press*, 1914. The gift of MRS. HENRY B. MASON.

ILLINOIS

"Travel and Description, 1765-1865, together with a List of County Histories, Atlases, and Biographical Collections and a List of Territorial and State Laws," by Solon Justus Buck (*Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library*, Vol. IX), Springfield, Ill. The gift of THE LIBRARY.

"Perpetuity and Identity of the Threefold Priesthood," by Bp. S. Chase, Peoria, 1843.

"Three letters addressed to Bishop Chase," by Samuel Chase, Peoria, 1843.

"Malignity Exposed; or, A Vindication of Bishop Chase against the Malicious Accusations of an Anonymous Pamphlet, Printed in Ann Street, New York," by Rev. S. Chase, Peoria, 1847.

"Narrative of Events Connected with the Election of an Assistant Bishop," Jubilee College, 1848.

"Sermon in Memory of Rev. Philander Chase," by Rev. D. Chase, Jubilee College, 1852.

"Democratic State Convention," Springfield, 1839.

"The Philosophy of Money and Banks," by Prof. J. B. Turner, Jacksonville, *A. V. Putnam, Printers*, 1842. The gift of DR. O. L. SCHMIDT.

"Essay on the Education of American Farmers," by Prof. J. B. Turner, Jacksonville. The gift of DR. O. L. SCHMIDT.

"Parting Address of the Gnothautii of Knox College," by Alexander U. Jenkins, of Galena, June 25, 1850, Galena, Ill.: *Printed by Chas. Sweney*, 1850. The gift of DR. O. L. SCHMIDT.

"A Plan for an Industrial University for the State of Illinois, Submitted to the Farmers' Convention at Granville, Held November 18, 1851," by Prof. J. B. Turner, Granville, 1851. The gift of DR. O. L. SCHMIDT.

"Abstracts of the Unreported Opinions of the Supreme Court of Illinois," by George S. Williams, Ottawa, 1875.

"Thomas Sloo, Jr.: A Typical Politician of Early Illinois," by Isaac Joslin Cox, 1911. The gift of the AUTHOR.

ILLINOIS

"The Genesis of the Whig Party in Illinois," by C. M. Thompson. (Reprinted from Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society, 1912.) The gift of the AUTHOR.

"Chapters from Illinois History," by Edward Gay Mason, Chicago: *Herbert S. Stone & Co.*, 1901. The gift of MRS. R. HALL McCORMICK.

"Relative Cost of Steam and Water Power, Illinois Coal Field," by H. Smith, Louisville, 1848.

"The Story of Illinois and Its People," by William Lewis Nida, Chicago: *O. P. Barnes, Publisher*, 1913. The gift of the AUTHOR.

"Digest of Laws of the I. O. O. F. of Illinois," by Samuel Willard, Peoria, Ill., *R. W. Grand Lodge of Ill.*, 1864.

"The Illinois River: Physical Relations and the Removal of the Navigation Dams," by Lyman G. Cooley [Chicago: *Clohesey & Co.*], 1914. The gift of L. G. COOLEY, of Sanitary District.

"Taxation in Illinois" (*American Economical Review*, 1911).

"Irish Settlements in Illinois" (*Catholic World*, May, 1881).

Portrait Biographical Album of DeWitt and Pratt Counties, Ill., Chicago: *Chapman Bros.*, 1891.

"Early Milliners and Dressmakers in Bloomington Illinois," by Mrs. A. M. Thayer, 1912.

"Galesburg, Monmouth, Knoxville, and Abingdon Directories," Chicago, 1857. The gift of THE FERGUS PRINTING COMPANY.

"Metropolis City Directory and Business Advertiser for Southern Illinois for 1870, with a brief history of the Metropolis City," published by T. V. Glass, Cincinnati, 1870. The gift of MR. CLARENCE A. BURLEY.

"The Galena Directory and Miners' Annual Register for 1848-9," Galena, 1848. The gift of DR. O. L. SCHMIDT.

MORMONISM

"Mormonism Portrayed; Its Errors and Absurdities Exposed," . . . by William Harris, Warsaw, Ill., *Sharp & Gamble, Publishers*, 1841. The gift of DR. O. L. SCHMIDT.

"A Voice of Warning and Instruction to All People, or, An Introduction to The Faith and Doctrine of the Church of Jesus Christ, of the Latter Day Saints," by Parley D. Pratt, Manchester, Eng., 1841.

"Trial of the Persons Indicted in the Hancock Circuit Court, for the Murder of Joseph Smith, at the Carthage Jail, on the 27th day of June, 1844. Quincy, Ill., *n. d.*

"Proceedings of a Convention Held at Carthage in Hancock County, Illinois," Quincy, 1845.

"Series of Pamphlets," by Orson Pratt, One of the Twelve Apostles of the Church of Christ of Latter Day Saints, Liverpool, 1851.

"Mormonism in Illinois" (*American Whig Review*, 1852).

"Book of Mormon: Is It from God?" by Rev. M. T. Lamb, Salt Lake City, 1885. The gift of DR. O. L. SCHMIDT

LINCOLNIANA

"Commemorative Proceedings of the Athenaeum Club, on the Death of Abraham Lincoln, April, 1865," New York: *C. S. Westcott & Co.*, 1865. The gift of MISS KATHERINE D. ARNOLD.

"True Story of Abraham Lincoln," by E. S. Brooks, New York: *Lothrop Pub. Co.*, 1896.

"Reminiscences and Souvenirs of the Assassination of Abraham Lincoln," by J. E. Buckingham, Washington, 1894.

"Inner Life of Abraham Lincoln," by F. B. Carpenter, New York: Hurd & Houghton, 1869.

"Lincoln and the Sleeping Sentinel," by L. E. Chittenden, New York, 1909.

"Abraham Lincoln's Visit to Evanston in 1860," by J. Seymour Currey, Evanston, Ill., 1914. The gift of the AUTHOR.

"Lincolniana Book Plates and Collections," edited by H. Alfred Fowler, Kansas City, 1913. The gift of MR. J. B. OAKLEAF.

LINCOLNIANA

"Lincoln, the Lawyer," by F. T. Hill, New York: 1906.

"Lincoln Year Book," compiled by J. T. Holson, Dayton, 1906.

"A Paper on the National Republican Convention of 1860," read by Hon. Elbridge G. Keith, Treasurer of the University, at the University of Illinois, June 19, 1904. The gift of MR. CARL KEITH.

"Illinois." (Poem in folder bearing portrait of Lincoln.) The gift of MR. WILLIAM A. MEESE.

"Catalogue of the Library of the late Major William H. Lambert of Philadelphia." Part I. Lincolniana, First Section. *Large Paper*. The gift of MR. JUDD STEWART, of New York City.

"Lincoln's Masterpiece," by Isaac Markens, New York, 1913. The gift of the AUTHOR.

"Why President Lincoln Spared Three Lives," by Isaac Markens, New York, 1911. The gift of the AUTHOR.

"The Martyr President," by R. H. Newell, New York: Carleton, Publisher, 1865. The gift of MISS KATHERINE D. ARNOLD.

"Lincoln's Campaign: The Political Revolution of 1860," by Osborn H. Oldroyd, Chicago: Laird & Lee, Publishers, 1896.

"Lincoln and Ann Rutledge," by D. J. Snider, St. Louis: Sigma Publishing Co., no date.

"In Memoriam: President Lincoln Dead," a Poem by Alfred B. Street, Albany: Andrew Boyd, Novelty Printing Press, 1870. The gift of MISS KATHERINE D. ARNOLD.

"Campaign in Illinois: Last Joint Debate of Lincoln and Douglas at Alton," Washington: Reprint Chicago Daily Times, 1858.

"Danced Quadrille with Lincoln: Recollections of the Days before the Civil War when the Great Emancipator was a Welcome Guest in the Home of the Writer in Springfield," by Bartow A. Ulrich, Chicago, *Extract, The Chicago Inter-Ocean*, February 15, 1914. The gift of the AUTHOR.

"Obsequies of Abraham Lincoln in Union Square, New York, April 25, 1865. Printed by D. Van Nostrand, 1865. The gift of MISS KATHERINE D. ARNOLD.

LINCOLNIANA

"Abraham Lincoln," Address of Major Robert Mann Woods before the Annual Meeting of the Illinois Society of Los Angeles, California, February 12, 1913. The gift of the AUTHOR.

"Order of Exercises: Eulogistic Services under the Auspices of the Young Men's Association of Chicago, in Memory of Abraham Lincoln, at Bryan Hall, on Saturday, April 22, 1865, at 8 P. M., George M. Kimbark, President Young Men's Association, Presiding." The gift of Miss JENNIE E. DICKINSON.

"Lincoln as I Knew Him," by C. H. Zane. (*Sunset Magazine.*)

GIFTS OF MR. JUDD STEWART

"Abraham Lincoln and His Last Resting Place," compiled by Edward S. Johnson, Springfield, Ill., *no date.*

"Abraham Lincoln, no. 17," (Excerpt source unknown, 1864).

"Abraham Lincoln: Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania Memorial Meeting February 13, 1907"; *also* "Memorial Meeting, February 15, 1911."

"Abraham Lincoln: Speech of Hon. S. D. Fess, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, Thursday, February 12, 1914, Washington," 1914.

"The Centenary of the Birth of Abraham Lincoln 1809-1909; Program of Exercises in Commemoration of That Event," Washington: *Osborn H. Oldroyd*, 1908.

"A Collection of Lincoln Literature...To Be Sold at Auction Monday, May 21, 1906...by The Merwin-Clayton Sales Company, New York."

"Father Abraham," by Ida M. Tarbell (*American Magazine*, February, 1909).

"Memorial Day Exercises Held at the Lincoln Monument, Springfield, Illinois, Sunday, May 30, 1909" (Forty-third Annual Observance of Memorial Day, Springfield, Illinois, Stephenson Post No. 30, Illinois G. A. R.).

"History of the Administration of President Lincoln," by Henry J. Raymond, New York, 1864.

LINCOLNIANA

"The Life and Public Services of Hon. Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, and Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine," Boston: *Thayer & Eldridge*, 1860.

"The Life of Abraham Lincoln, and of Andrew Johnson," by Henry J. Raymond and by John Savage, New York: *National Union Executive Committee*, no date.

"Lincoln Centennial 1809-1909: Patriotic Exercises in Grange Hall, Foxboro, Mass., Friday Evening, February 12, 1909 at 8 o'clock."

"List of Books and Magazine Articles on Abraham Lincoln," (Chicago Public Library, *Special Bulletin* No. 7, January 1909).

"Proceedings at the First Annual Meeting and Dinner of the Lincoln Fellowship, Held at Delmonico's, New York City, Wednesday, February 12th, 1908"; also "Proceedings at the Fourth Annual Meeting... February 11, 1911."

"Lincoln's Inaugurals, The Emancipation Proclamation, Etc." (*Old South Leaflets*, no. 11.)

"Masterful Tributes to the Memory of President Lincoln, and The Volunteer Soldier, Delivered at the Columbia Theatre, Washington, D. C., April 4, 1907 for the Benefit of the Relief Fund of Encampment No. 111, Union Veteran Legion," by William Jennings Bryan and John M. Thurston, Washington, D. C.

"Memorial Record of the Nation's Tribute to Abraham Lincoln," compiled by B. F. Morris, Washington, D. C.: *W. H. & O. H. Morrison*, 1865.

"Opinion on the Constitutional Power of the Military To Try and Execute the Assassins of the President," by Attorney General James Speed, Washington: *Government Printing Office*, 1865.

"A Reception by President Lincoln," by C. Van Santvoord (*Century Magazine*, February 1883).

"Three Great Speeches [by] Abraham Lincoln," Philadelphia: *Benjamin F. Emery, pr.*, no date.

"National Politics. Speech of Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, Delivered at the Cooper Institute, Monday, Feb. 27, 1860" (*Tribune Tracts*, no. 4).

"A Tribute to the Memory of Abraham Lincoln," Albion Lodge No. 26, F. & A. M., February 12, 1906, no place.

SLAVERY AND THE CIVIL WAR

"American Bastile . . ." by J. A. Marshall, Philadelphia: T. W. Hartley & Co., 1884.

"Anticipations of the Future to Serve as Lessons for the Present Time, with an Appendix, on the Causes and Consequences of the Independence of the South," by J. W. Randolph, Richmond, Va., 1860.

"An Artilleryman's Diary," by Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Private 6th Wisconsin History Commission, February, 1914. The gift of THE COMMISSION.

"Beechenbrook: A Rhyme of the War," by Margaret J. Preston, Baltimore: *Kelly & Piet*, 1868. The gift of DR. O. L. SCHMIDT.

"Berdan's United States Sharpshooters in the Army of the Potomac, 1861-1865," by Capt. C. A. Stevens, St. Paul, Minn., 1892.

"General Nathaniel Lyon and Missouri in 1861." The gift of HON. WALTER B. DOUGLAS, through Miss Mabel McIlvaine.

"Gettysburg: The Pictures and the Story," Gettysburg: Tipton & Blacker, 1913.

"Grafted into the Army," by H. C. Work, *Sheet Music*, Chicago: ROOT & CADY.

"Grant in the Wilderness," by Frederick Hill Meserve, New York, April, 1914. The gift of the AUTHOR.

"Letter from J. C. Lovejoy, Esq., to His Brother, Hon. Owen Lovejoy, M. C., with Remarks by the Editor of the *Washington Union*." The gift of DR. O. L. SCHMIDT.

"The Lost Cause; a New Southern History of the War of the Confederates," by Edward A. Pollard, New York, 1866. The gift of MRS. R. HALL McCORMICK.

"Loyalty on the Frontier; or, Sketches of Union Men of the South-West," by W. A. Bishop, St. Louis, 1863.

"A Monograph of the Great Rebellion," by James Peckham, formerly Lieut.-Col. 8th Infantry, Mo., New York: *American News Company*, 1866. The gift of HON. WALTER B. DOUGLAS, through Miss Mabel McIlvaine.

This interesting book is an attempt to account for officers who were lost track of after the War.

SLAVERY AND THE CIVIL WAR

"Naval Scenes on the Western Waters. The Gunboats, 'Taylor,' 'Carondelet,' and 'LaFayette,' no place, no date. The gift of MR. GEORGE E. ADAMS.

"Notes Taken in Sixty Years," by R. S. Elliot, St. Louis, 1883.

Our Young Folks, edited by J. T. Trowbridge, G. Hamilton, and L. Larcom, Boston: *Ticknor & Fields*, 1856-1866. Volumes 1 and 2.

"Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government," by Jeff Davis, New York, 1881, Vol. I. The gift of MRS. R. HALL McCORMICK.

"The South: A Tour of Its Battlefields and Ruined Cities, A Journey through the Desolated States, and Talks with the People," by J. T. Trowbridge, Hartford, Conn., 1866.

"South and North; or, Impressions Received During a Trip to Cuba and the South," by John S. C. Abbott, New York, 1860.

"The South Vindicated from the Treason and Fanaticism of the Northern Abolitionists," published by H. Manly, Philadelphia, 1836.

"The Southern Side; or, Andersonville Prison," compiled by R. Randolph Stevenson, Baltimore, 1876. The gift of MRS. R. HALL McCORMICK.

"The Stars and Stripes in Rebeldom: A Series of Papers Written by Federal Prisoners (Privates) in Richmond, Tuscaloosa, New Orleans, and Salisbury, N. C." Boston, 1862.

"Speech on Amending the Constitution to Prohibit Slavery," by L. Trumbull, Washington, 1864.

"Underground Railroad from Slavery to Freedom," New York, 1899.

The Yankee, Lewisburg, Virginia, May 29, 1862. The gift of MR. ROSWELL T. SPENCER.

MIDDLE WEST

"Early Days in Arkansas, Being for the Most Part the Personal Recollections of an Old Settler," by Judge William F. Pope, Little Rock, 1895.

"History of Methodism in Arkansas," by Horace Jewell, Little Rock, Ark., 1892.

"South-Western Methodism: A History of the M. E. Church in the South-West, from 1844 to 1864," by Rev. Charles Elliott, Cincinnati, 1868. The gift of DR. O. L. SCHMIDT.

"Missouri Literature," edited by Richard H. Jesse and Edward A. Allen, Columbia, 1901.

"Monroe and the Early Mexican Revolutionary Agents," by Isaac Joslin Cox, Washington, 1913. The gift of MR. ISAAC JOSLIN COX.

"Riparian Lands of the Mississippi River," by F. H. Tompkins, New Orleans, 1901.

"Some Facts of the History of Minnesota," by Edward D. Neil, Saint Paul, Minn.: *The Pioneer Press Co.*, 1888.

"Pioneer Preparation and Spinning of Flax and Wool," by M. Custer, Bloomington, 1912.

"Macinac and Lake Stories," by M. H. Catherwood, New York: Harper & Bros., 1900.

"Summer Resorts of the Mackinaw Region and Adjacent Localities," by J. A. Van Fleet, Detroit, 1812. The gift of MR. DWIGHT L. KELTON.

"Marine Disasters on the Western Lakes during the Navigation of 1871." Compiled by Capt. J. W. Hall, Detroit, 1872. The gift of THE FERGUS PRINTING COMPANY.

"On the Way to Iowa. An address delivered . . . May 25, 1910," by Laenas Gifford Weld, Iowa City, 1910. The gift of the AUTHOR.

"Early Detroit: A Sketch of Some of the Interesting Affairs of the Olden Times," by C. M. Burton, 1914. The gift of the AUTHOR.

"A Journey to Ohio in 1810," by Margaret Van Horn Dwight, New Haven, 1914. The gift of MR. CHARLES H. CONOVER.

MIDDLE WEST

"The Great West . . . Guide Book," by E. H. Hall, New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1866.

"Woman on the American Frontier," by William W. Fowler, Chicago: C. B. Beach & Company, 1877. The gift of DR. O. L. SCHMIDT.

"A Geographical and Topographical Description of Wisconsin; with Brief Sketches of its History, Geology, Mineralogy, Natural History, Population, Soil, Productions, Government, Antiquities, etc., etc.," by I. A. Latham, Milwaukee: *I. A. Hopkins*, 1846. The gift of DR. O. L. SCHMIDT.

"The Louisiana-Texas Frontier," by Isaac Joslin Cox, Reprint from the *Quarterly of the Southwestern Historical Association*, 1913. The gift of the AUTHOR.

"Treaty of Greenville . . .," by F. E. Wilson, Piqua, Ohio, 1894.

"Anthony Wayne," by J. R. Spears, New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1910.

"Major George Adams," by Geo. A. Katzenberger, of Greenville, Ohio; Columbus, Ohio: *Reprint*, 1914.

INDIANA

"Address to the Vincennes Legislature," by I. Blackford, Vincennes, 1829.

"Address at First Stated Meeting of Ind. Colonization Society," by I. Blackford, Indianapolis, 1829.

"Address before the Vincennes Historical . . . Society," by Judge Law, Louisville, Ky., 1839.

"Substance of Speech of W. C. Foster, Democratic Republicans, Monroe Co., 1840," *Terre Haute*, 1840.

"Anniversary Lecture . . . before Historical Society County of Vigo, Ind." . . . 1844, by Robert B. Croes, Cincinnati, 1845.

"General Laws of State of Indiana, Passed at 31st Session of General Assembly," Indianapolis, 1847.

"Laws of a Local Nature, Passed at 22nd Session of General Assembly of Indiana," Indianapolis, 1847.

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INDIANA

Rising Sun Recorder (Rising Sun, Ind.). *One Hundredth Anniversary Edition*, August 16, 1914.

Contains article on Col. Abel C. Pepper, who was a commissioner at Treaty of Chicago, 1833.

The Calumet Record: Industrial Edition of the Greater Calumet Region, Chicago, 1912. The gift of MR. HENRY W. LEE.

"Historic Indiana," by Julia Henderson Levering, New York, 1910.

Indiana, Past and Present, published by M. R. Hyman Company, Indianapolis, Ind., Volume I. The gift of DR. O. L. SCHMIDT.

WAR OF 1812

The War, Saturday, June 27, 1812–Tuesday, May 18, 1813. New York, 1813.

"Blue Jackets of 1812," by W. J. Abbot, New York, 1887.

"Hero of Erie," by J. Barnes, New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1898.

"Military Heroes of the War of 1812," by C. J. Peterson, Chicago, 1892.

"Oliver H. Perry and the Battle of Lake Erie," by J. C. Mills, Detroit: John P. Phelps, 1913.

BIOGRAPHY

"Life and Letters of Dr. William Beaumont, Including Hitherto Unpublished Data Concerning the Case of Alexis St. Martin," by Jesse S. Myer, St. Louis, 1912. The gift of DR. O. L. SCHMIDT.

"Daniel Boone," by R. G. Thwaites, New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1902.

"Biography of General Lewis Cass . . .," New York, 1843.

"Complete Life of General George A. Custer," by J. Whittaker, New York, 1876.

"Life of Stephen A. Douglas," by William Gardiner, Boston: Roxburg, Pr., 1905.

"Autobiography of Henry Walbridge Dudley," Menasha, Wisconsin, 1914. The gift of the AUTHOR.

BIOGRAPHY

"Oration . . . , with Other Proceedings . . . , on Death of General W. H. Harrison," by A. S. White, LaFayette, Ind., 1841.

"Eulogy on LaFayette, Delivered in Bloomington, Indiana," by A. Wylie, Cincinnati, 1835.

"Life of the Marquis de LaFayette," by Robert Waln, Jr., Philadelphia: Published by J. P. Ayres, 1826. The gift of DR. O. L. SCHMIDT.

UNITED STATES

"The Agricultural Activities of the Jews in America," by Leonard G. Robinson, New York, 1912. The gift of THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL AID SOCIETY, New York City.

"Brief History of the Daughters of the American Revolution," by Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, Bloomington, Illinois: *Pantagraph P. and S. Company*, 1913. The gift of Miss LETITIA STEVENSON.

Burton's Gentleman's Magazine, vols. 6 and 7, 1839-40, containing "The Journal of Julius Rodman, Being an Account of the First Passage Across the Rocky Mountains Ever Achieved by Civilized Man." London. The gift of Mr. CHARLES H. CONOVER.

NOTE:—As the editor states that Mr. Rodman began his journey in 1791 and returned four years later this information if true would give him precedence of Lewis and Clark. This is believed to be apocryphal.

"Der Deutschamerikanische Farmer; Sein Anteil an der Eroberung und Kolonisation der Bundesdomaene der Ver. Staaten besonders in den Nord Centralstaaten," von Joseph Och, Columbus, Ohio, 1913. The gift of MRS. CONRAD SEIPP.

"Georgia's Landmarks, Memorials and Legends," complete in two volumes, by Lucian Lamar Knight, Atlanta, 1913-14. The gift of DR. OTTO L. SCHMIDT.

"The Granger Movement, 1870-80," by Solon Justus Buck, Cambridge: Harvard University, Pr., 1913.

"History of the Federals and Democratic Parties in the United States," by A Citizen of Wayne County, Ind., Richmond, Ind.: *Richmond Democratic Association*, 1837.

"History of the United States," by Emma Willard, New York: A. S. Barnes & Co., 1847.

UNITED STATES

Knickerbocker, New York Monthly Magazine, volumes 43 to 54, New York: S. Hueston, 1854-1859.

The New Yorker, edited and published by H. Greeley & Company, 1837 to 1841. The gift of DR. OTTO L. SCHMIDT.

"Old Silver of American Churches," by E. Alfred Jones, *Privately printed for the National Society of Colonial Dames of America*, Arden Press, Letchford, Eng., 1913, No. 89 of 506 copies. The gift of THE ILLINOIS SOCIETY, C. D. A.

"Our Letters of the Continental Marine Committee and Board of Admiralty, August, 1776, to September, 1780," New York, 1914. The gift of MR. HORATIO L. WAIT.

"Seven Centuries of Costume in America," by Alice M. Earle, New York: Macmillan Co., 1903.

"The Star Spangled Banner," by Oscar George Theodore Sonneck, Washington, 1914. The gift of MR. CHARLES H. CONOVER.

"Voyage dux Etats-Unis de L'Amérique, 1793-1798," by Moreau de Saint-Méry, New Haven, 1913. The gift of MR. CHARLES H. CONOVER.

Woman's Who's Who in America, 1914-1915. New York: American Commonwealth Co., 1914.

MUSEUM ACCESSIONS

GENERAL AMERICANA

Mary Ball Washington, mother of George Washington. *Portrait* reproduced in colors from the original from life, owned by the donor. The gift of MR. W. LANIER WASHINGTON.

Fourteen Benjamin Franklin bank notes. The gift of MR. THÉOPHILE É. LÉON.

Cordial-bottle, once the property of Gov. Winthrop of Massachusetts. The gift of MRS. GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

Knitting needles in tin holder. The gift of MRS. GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

GENERAL AMERICANA

Part of a picket of the 20 foot palisade of Fort Crève Coeur. The gift of DR. J. F. PAGE, Eureka, Ill.

Major James M. Bucklin, identified with the canal enterprises of the early history of Illinois. *Photograph*. The gift of HON. JESSE W. WEIK.

Shawneetown, Ill., during flood of March, 1913. *Photograph*. The gift of MRS. ELIZABETH EDDY CARROLL.

The old bank and Governor Posey's mansion are shown.

254 stereoscopic views of American scenery. The gift of MRS. H. S. TIFFANY.

Six photographs taken in Sac and Fox settlement, Tama Co., Ia., by the donor, MR. J. A. HAUBERG, Rock Island, Ill.

General Anthony Wayne and Staff conferring with the Indians before the Treaty of Greenville, 1795. With Wayne are Lieut. William Henry Harrison, William Wells, the hero of Fort Dearborn, and others. *Oil painting*, said to have been painted by a member of General Wayne's staff. The gift of MR. LAVERNE NOYES.

Spike from the "Niagara," being one of those removed at the time the vessel was raised in 1913. The gift of DR. OTTO L. SCHMIDT.

Section of Atlantic Cable. The gift of MR. JOHN T. MCAULEY.

This was presented by Cyrus Field to his friend Uriah Lockwood, the grandfather of Mrs. McAuley.

A white satin badge commemorating the death of William Henry Harrison. The gift of MR. W. D. HEATH.

Original life mask of Stephen A. Douglas, made in Chicago in 1857 by Leonard W. Volk (replica 4th original), presented to the Chicago Historical Society on the 100th Douglas Anniversary by a son of the sculptor. The gift of MR. S. A. DOUGLAS VOLK, National Academy of Design, New York City.

The above came to the Society as a direct result of the tribute paid to the memory of Douglas by this Society in its special commemoration exercises on the 100th anniversary of his birth, April 23, 1913.

An original *photograph* of J. Wilkes Booth. The gift of MR. W. D. HEATH.

CHICAGO PORTRAITS

Mr. Henry Greenebaum. *Oil portrait* by Phillips. The gift of THE ESTATE OF MR. HENRY GREENEBAUM.

See also under NECROLOGY.

Hon. C. C. P. Holden. *Oil portrait*. The gift of MRS. C. C. P. HOLDEN.

Mr. Holden came to Chicago as a lad in 1836. He served through the Mexican War and in 1850 went to California. From 1855 to 1873 he was in the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad. He was in the City Council continuously from 1861 to 1872. Mr. Holden was a moving spirit in all civic improvements of his time and was known as the "Father of the West Side Water System." As President of the Cook County Commissioners he laid the corner stone of the Court House in 1877.

Benjamin Jones. *Crayon portrait*. The gift of MR. CHARLES COLBY BLAKE, a grandson.

Ottilie A. Liljencrantz, author of "The Thrall of Leif the Lucky" and a "Ward of King Canute." *Photograph (framed)*. The gift of MR. G. A. M. LILJENCRANTZ.

A *bronze bust* of James H. McVicker. The gift of the McVICKER THEATER COMPANY.

Photograph of Mr. Edward Morris, together with data relative to his life. The gift of MR. EDWARD LABART.

Hon. William B. Ogden. *Photograph (framed)*. The gift of MISS KATHERINE D. ARNOLD.

Chief Alexander Robinson's first and second cabins on his Reservation on the Desplaines River. The gift of his granddaughter, MRS. ANNA KLEINKOPF.

H. O. Stone. *Marble bust* by L. W. Volk, with pedestal. The gift of MRS. WALTER C. GUNN and MRS. SECOR CUNNINGHAM.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Walker. *Photograph*. The gift of MISS LOUISE E. KIMBALL.

Group of Portraits of Deceased Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, 1808-1913. The gift of DR. GEORGE ISHAM.

Framed Photograph of Chicago Club of Veterans of the Mexican War. The gift of MRS. C. C. P. HOLDEN.

Officers of the Local Board of the 12th Biennial Convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Chicago, 1914. *Photograph* by Matzene. The gift of MISS MABEL McILVAINE.

CHICAGO VIEWS

Six *photographs* of Indian village sites in vicinity of Chicago. The gift of MR. JAMES M. PYOTT.

The Old Kinzie House: The first house built in Chicago, 1779, located near the S. E. corner of Pine and Kinzie streets. *Colored lithograph*, copyrighted 1901. The gift of MR. JOHN B. FERGUS.

Site of the Indian Massacre of 1812 at the foot of 18th Street: old tree marks the spot. *Photograph* taken in 1890, by Mr. James M. Pyott. The gift of MR. PYOTT.

A handsomely framed reproduction of Charles Francis Browne's painting of "The Forks," Chicago, 1831, also the calendar of The Northern Trust Co., bearing the same picture. The gift of MR. BYRON L. SMITH.

Twenty-five views from "Chicago Illustrated," published by Jevne & Almini, Chicago, 1863-66. The gift of DR. OTTO L. SCHMIDT.

Colored view of North Side of Randolph Street from Clark to State, showing Wood's Museum, S. D. Childs' Store, etc., in the sixties. The gift of S. D. CHILDS & CO.

Mrs. O'Leary's Cottage on DeKoven Street, where the Great Fire started October 9, 1871. *Original photograph*.

Seventy-five *stereoscopic views* of Chicago before and after the Great Fire, 1871. The gift of MRS. H. S. TIFFANY.

Four Chicago Fire *photographs*. The gift of MRS. H. S. TIFFANY.

Forty-five *stereoscopic views* of Chicago before and after the great Fire. The gift of MR. A. F. STEVENSON.

Chicago as seen Six Months after the Great Conflagration. *Original photograph* by E. L. BRAND.

Chicago Lumber Market in 1890, looking northeast from Lake Street Bridge. *Photograph* taken by the donor, MR. JAMES M. PYOTT.

Seven *kodak views* taken on the Alexander Robinson Reservation on the Desplaines River, May 1914. The gift of MR. CARLTON CLEVELAND.

CHICAGO RELICS

Antique iron candle-holder found under house owned by Henry Stier, 183 Orchard Street (old number), near Willow, about 1870. The gift of MR. CHARLES STIER.

Two pieces of jewelry made by Isaac Speer, who came to Chicago in 1836, and was the first jeweler in this city. The gift of DR. CHARLES SPEER.

Piece of the wedding dress of the late Mrs. S. H. Kerfoot, Sr. The gift of MISS ALICE G. KERFOOT, a daughter.

As the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Kerfoot took place in 1847, this bit of fabric has historical value.

Volunteer Fireman's Belt. This belt originally belonged to Chicago Volunteer Fire Company in the thirties. The gift of DR. O. L. SCHMIDT.

Badge of the Volunteer Fireman's Benevolent Association, Chicago, marked P. P. W., (father of the donor); badge of the Volunteer Fireman's Benevolent Association, Chicago, marked C. P. W., (uncle of the donor); silver match box presented to P. P. Wood by Engine Company, "Enterprise," March 14, 1860. The gift of MR. P. P. WOOD.

"Inaugural Banquet of the New Hall of the Board of Trade, of the City of Chicago, August 31, 1865. *Silk menu.* The gift of MR. LOUIS A. SEEBERGER.

A ticket for the United States Prize Concert held in Crosby's Opera House, Chicago, May 28, 1866. The gift of MR. W. D. HEATH.

Baton, trowel and mallet used by Mr. C. C. P. Holden, as President of the Board of Cook County Commissioners, in laying the corner stone of Court House, July 4, 1877. The gift of MRS. C. C. P. HOLDEN.

Thirty-one pieces of china bearing the crest and monogram of Isaac N. Arnold, being relics of the Chicago Fire. The gift of MISS KATHERINE D. ARNOLD.

A piece of Haviland china, being part of a set purchased about 1840 by Mr. Christopher Hageman of Burley & Tyrrell, said to be the first imported china sold in Chicago. The gift of MISS LIZZIE DAVIES.

LINCOLN AND THE CIVIL WAR

Abraham Lincoln. *Photograph by Shinn*, Pittsfield, Ill. The gift of MR. ROSWELL T. SPENCER.

Abraham Lincoln and Hon. O. H. Browning. *Photographs, framed*, with autograph letter of presentation to Isaac N. Arnold from Robert T. Lincoln. The gift of MISS KATHERINE D. ARNOLD.

St. Gaudens' Statue of Lincoln, Lincoln Park, Chicago. *Photograph*, 28x38 inches. The gift of MR. A. P. JENNINGS.

Abraham Lincoln. *Engraving*, F. Halpin, New York, from the painting by F. B. Carpenter in 1861. The gift of MISS KATHERINE D. ARNOLD.

The above bears the autograph presentation of the artist to Hon. I. N. Arnold.

Wisconsin Republican Badge—Lincoln and Hamlin, 1860, bearing portrait of Lincoln. The gift of DR. O. L. SCHMIDT.

The Capitol at Washington. *Framed photograph* taken by Brady at the time the inauguration of Lincoln and Hamlin was taking place. The gift of MR. FRANK HAMLIN.

Canteen from Battle of Gettysburg. Presented by DR. C. BARNES.

Three *lantern slides* from original negatives showing scenes during the delivery of the Gettysburg Address, November 19, 1863, thought to be the only camera pictures of the event in existence. The gift of MR. F. H. MESERVE, of New York.

Two hundred copies of the Gettysburg Address handsomely printed and accompanied by a portrait of Lincoln. The gift of the MAGILL-WEINSHEIMER CO.

Silk banner. Design: Coat of Arms of Illinois, on blue ground surrounded by stripes of red and white with border of stars white on blue. The gift of MISS KATHERINE D. ARNOLD.

The above was presented to Mr. I. N. Arnold by Mrs. Abraham Lincoln as a relic prized by the martyred president. The center is believed to have been part of the flag of an Illinois regiment.

LINCOLN AND THE CIVIL WAR

Photographs of ten panels representing in relief, scenes in the Life of Lincoln, made for the American Terra Cotta and Ceramic Company, Chicago, by Kristian Schneider, sculptor, for decorations on the Lincoln Memorial Building at the University of Illinois. The gift of THE SCULPTOR.

Boutonnière of evergreen and pansy in small frame, worn on Mr. Holden's arm in President Lincoln's funeral procession at Chicago; also a flag and baton used by Mr. Holden on that occasion. The gift of MRS. C. C. P. HOLDEN.

Program of the Lincoln funeral procession printed in white on black silk and handsomely framed. The gift of MISS HELEN V. DRAKE.

Lincoln home, Springfield, Ill. *Photograph*. The gift of MR. ROSWELL T. SPENCER.

A group of Chicago Zouaves with elaborate decoration. *Original sketch in colored crayons* by Col. E. E. Ellsworth. The gift of MESSRS. BENJAMIN ALLEN, CHARLES F. GUNTHER, FRANK G. LOGAN, HENRY J. PATTEN, and O. L. SCHMIDT.

The Chicago Zouaves in 1860, 1882 and 1910. *Framed photographs*. The gift of MR. BENJAMIN F. FERGUS.

Edward B. Knox and George H. Fergus, Zouave survivors, 1882. *Photograph*. The gift of MR. JOHN B. FERGUS.

A projectile found embedded in a large cypress tree, felled on the banks of the Mississippi River in the neighborhood of New Madrid, Mo., thrown during the Civil War by a gunboat of either the Federal or the Confederate Army. The gift of MR. HERMANN C. PAEPCKE.

Sword of Col. James A. Mulligan and Regimental Flag of 23 Illinois Volunteers, the "Irish Brigade," also, a sword of Lieut. James Nugent. The gift of the DAUGHTERS OF COL. MULLIGAN.

Photograph of Norman B. Judd and wife, taken at Berlin. Mr. Judd was appointed United States Minister to Prussia by President Lincoln and served from 1861 until 1865. The gift of MRS. A. B. HEWITT, of Lake Forest.

LINCOLN AND THE CIVIL WAR

The following letter is reminiscent of another appointee of Lincoln's:

STEPHENSVILLE, TEXAS,
Nov. 19, 1913.

DEAR MISS:

I am sending in separate cover, a copy of the *Free West*, published in Chicago, date January, 1855.

Mr. Z. Eastman was publisher of this Free Soil paper. He was afterwards American Consul under President Lincoln, at Bristol, England.

The writer was at one time Printer's devil, on this publication.

Respectfully,

(Signed) W. H. CHRISTIAN.

"The Shaw Memorial," by Augustus St. Gaudens.
Photograph. The gift of Miss C. M. McILVAINE.

Col. Robert G. Shaw's command, the 54th Mass., was the first regiment of colored troops mustered into the U. S. service from a free state.

"San Jacinto" and "Trent" in old Bahama Channel, November 8, 1861, before seizure by Mason and Sliddell. Original painting by Theodore H. Heshshen. The gift of MR. HESHSHEN.

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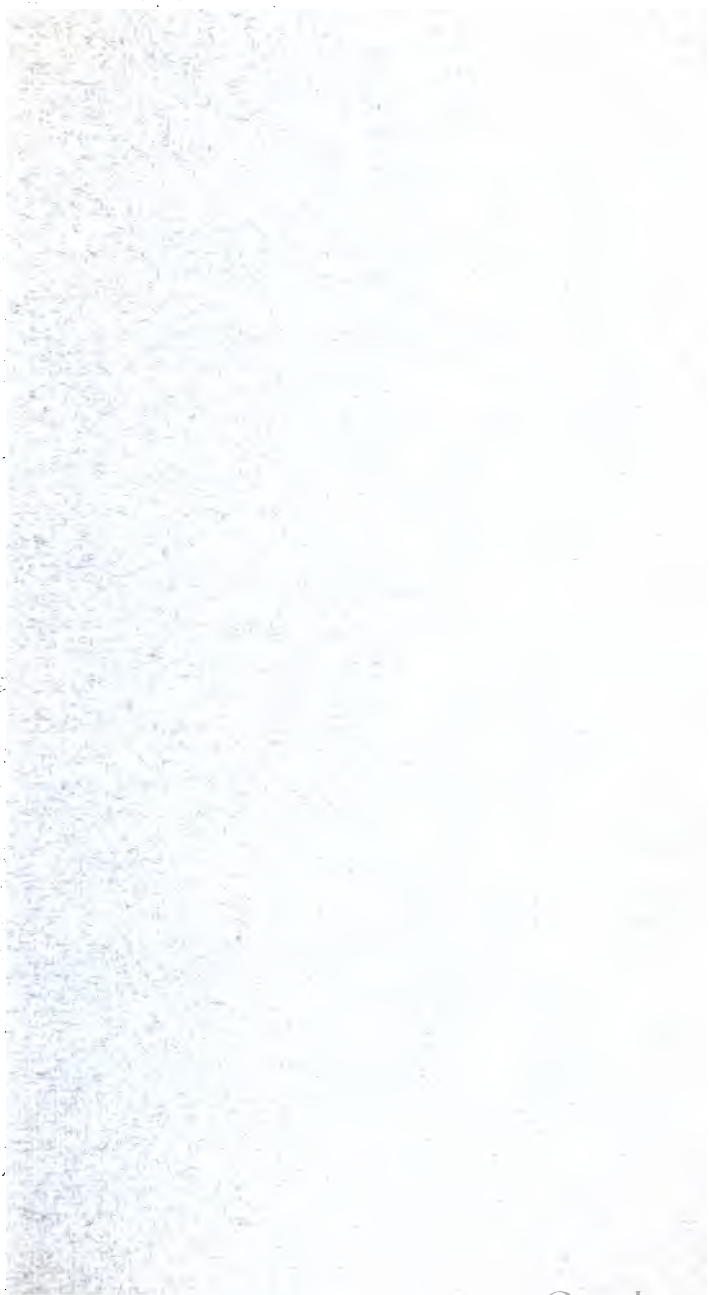
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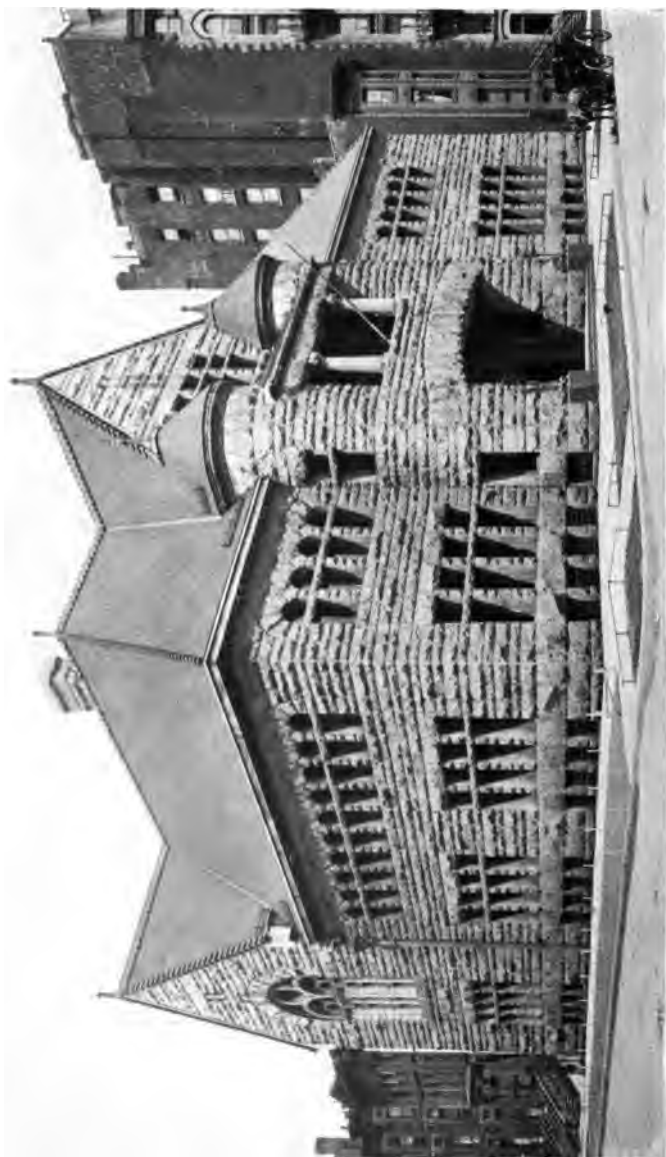
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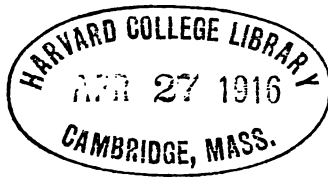
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Indian, Spanish, Frenchman, Englishman, American — all these have ruled over the territory that is now Chicago. For sixty years past the Chicago Historical Society has by research and collection, uncovered and preserved the record of those early days and the periods that followed them.

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From you the Society hopes for the support that is fairly due a dignified public enterprise which takes the form of one of the best historical museums in the country. We believe that the Society will help you and that you will help the Society.

The Society actively serves the public. Students, writers, genealogists, historians from all over the United States use its collections. It wishes, now, by increasing its resources to add to those collections.

Furthermore, the Chicago Historical Society is serving its public by the illustrated lectures through which it gives annually thousands of public school children a grasp of the great and true stories that lie behind their city of to-day. It is our belief that no sounder training in patriotism is being done. Certainly none could receive a more eager welcome from the children themselves. This work we wish to develop further in the near future.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY, incorporated by the Legislature of the State of Illinois, February 7, 1857, the sum of

.....Dollars.

1856-1916

THE year Nineteen Sixteen being the Sixtieth since the organization of our Society it is fitting that this Anniversary be made commemorative of the founders of this Institution, of which all Chicagoans are proud, and be in some degree representative of Chicago's development from a frontier settlement to a center of culture. To this end the Executive Committee bespeaks the co-operation of the entire Membership. It is planned to issue an Anniversary Publication that shall be so valuable that it will be treasured and handed down in the families of our members. It will contain, besides a History of the Society, portraits of early members and views of early scenes familiar to every one sixty years ago but almost unknown to the present generation.

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OF THE
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1915-1916

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McCORMICK, STANLEY
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RYERSON, EDWARD LARNED
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SMITH, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS
SMITH, ORSON
SMITH, SOLOMON A.
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 DICKINSON, THEODORE G.
 DONNELLEY, REUBEN H.
 DUNHAM, MARY V.
 FIELD, DELLA SPENCER
 GARY, ELBERT H.
 KEITH, WILLIAM SCOTT
 MERRICK, ZELLA
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 ROGERS, SUSAN C.
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WILSON, MILTON
WINDSOR, JOHN CARPENTER
ZIMMERMAN, HERBERT F.

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JAMESON, JOHN FRANKLIN

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KOEHNE, WILLIAM LOUIS
KOHLSAAT, HERMAN HENRY
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CHARTER

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

WHEREAS, it is conducive to the public good of a State to encourage such institutions as have for their object to collect and preserve the memorials of its founders and benefactors, as well as the historical evidences of its progress in settlement and population, and in the arts, improvements, and institutions which distinguish a civilized community, and to transmit the same for the instruction and benefit of future generations:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That William H. Brown, William B. Ogden, J. Young Scammon, Mason Brayman, Mark Skinner, Geo. Manierre, John H. Kinzie, J. V. Z. Blaney, E. I. Tinkham, J. D. Webster, W. A. Smallwood, V. H. Higgins, N. S. Davis, Charles H. Ray, S. D. Ward, M. D. Ogden, F. Scammon, E. B. McCagg, and William Barry, all of the City of Chicago, who have associated for the purpose aforesaid, be and are hereby formed into and constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of the "CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY," and that they and their successors, and such others as shall be legally elected by them as their associates, shall be and continue a body politic and corporate, by that name, forever.

SEC. 2. Said Society shall have power to elect a President, and all necessary officers, and shall have one common seal, and the same may break, change and renew at pleasure; and, as a body politic and corporate, by the name aforesaid, may sue and be sued, and prosecute and defend suits, both in law and equity, to final judgment and execution.

SEC. 3. The said Society shall have power to make all orders and by-laws for governing its members and property, not repugnant to the laws of this State; and may expel, disfranchise, or suspend any member, who, by his misconduct, shall be rendered unworthy, or who shall neglect or refuse to observe the rules and by-laws of this Society.

SEC. 4. The said Society may, from time to time, establish rules for electing officers and members, and also times and places for holding meetings; and is hereby empowered to take and hold real or personal estate, by gift, grant, devise, or purchase, or otherwise, and the same, or any part thereof, to alien and convey.

SEC. 5. The said Society shall have power to elect corresponding and honorary members thereof, in the various parts of this State and of the several United States, and also in foreign countries, at their discretion: *Provided*, however, that the number of resident members of said Society shall never exceed sixty; and William H. Brown, or any other person named in this act, is hereby authorized and empowered to notify and call together the first meeting of said Society; and the same Society, when met, shall agree upon a method for calling further meetings, and may have power to adjourn from time to time, as may be found necessary.

SEC. 6. Members of the Legislature of this State, in either branch, and Judges of the Supreme Court, and officers of State, shall and may have free access to said Society's library and cabinet.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, February 7, 1857.

AN ACT FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE
CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

WHEREAS, it is a duty to past and coming generations, for the honor of the State, and benefits of its citizens, to collect, preserve and diffuse the materials of its early history, the memorials of its founders and benefactors, and the evidences of its progress in industry, arts and all the elements of an enlightened civilization; and whereas the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY, acting under chartered powers from this State, has for several years past been actively and successfully engaged in prosecuting these laudable objects, and formed extensive collections of books, newspapers, pamphlets and manuscripts, relating to our State and National History, and now numbering over 30,000 volumes, besides

establishing relations of exchange with the principal institutions of this and foreign countries—for the encouragement of the said Society,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That the Secretary of State be authorized and is directed, upon the written order of the President or Secretary of the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY, under the legal seal thereof, to deliver to the said Society fifty copies of all and each of the public documents (bound or unbound), books, pamphlets, charts or other publications by the State, as the same shall be hereafter printed, from year to year, or from time to time, and also such numbers of copies of documents which are now or may have been printed, as may be contributed to said Society, without detriment to the public interests; *Provided,* that the documents herein granted shall be used by the said Society for the sole purpose of preservation in its library, or of exchange with other States and institutions, or with individuals for publications of importance and value to the people of this State; but in no case to be sold for money; *Provided,* that the said Society shall make affidavit, through its President or Secretary, to the Governor of the State, at or before each biennial session of the General Assembly, that a sum not less than five hundred dollars has been raised and expended in and for the business and management of said Society in and during the two years preceding; and, at the same time, submit therewith a report of the meetings and transactions of said Society for the same period for the information of the people of this State.

SEC. 2. This act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, February 22, 1861.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED
AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
APPROVED FEBRUARY 7, 1857

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That section five (5) of the act, to which this is an amendment, be so amended that said Society shall have power to increase the number of its resident members, from time to time, to any number that shall by it be deemed expedient.

SEC. 2. The said Society shall have power to borrow money and mortgage its real estate to secure the same, to an amount not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, to be used in completing and paying for the buildings now in process of erection on the real estate of said Society. And the real estate and property of said Society shall be exempt from taxation.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, January 30, 1867.

CONSTITUTION

Adopted, 1856
Revised, November 29, 1870
Amended, January 16, 1883
Revised, November 21, 1893
Amended, November 20, 1906
Amended, November 21, 1911

ARTICLE I

NAME AND OBJECTS

This Society shall be called the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Its object shall be to institute and encourage historical inquiry, to collect and preserve the materials of history, and to spread historical information, especially concerning the Northwestern States.

ARTICLE II

MEMBERSHIP

SECTION 1. This Society shall be composed of Honorary Life, Life, Annual, Honorary, and Corresponding members,* all of whom shall be elected by ballot of the Executive Committee, unless by unanimous consent they shall be elected by a *viva-voce* vote cast at a regular meeting by twelve legally qualified voters. Two adverse ballots of the Executive Committee shall reject a candidate.

SEC. 2. The dues for membership shall be as follows: For Life-Membership, five hundred dollars payable in money, or by services rendered or donations made, and publicly declared by resolution of the Executive Committee to exceed that amount in value to the Society; and for Annual Membership, twenty-five dollars per annum, the dues for the first fiscal year being payable within one month after election to membership and notice of such election; *provided*, that when such election shall occur after January first, the dues for the balance of said fiscal year shall be for

*At a meeting of the Society January 21, 1916, this Section was amended to read as follows:

"Section 1. This Society shall be composed of Honorary Life, Life, Annual, Sustaining Life, Sustaining, Honorary, and Corresponding members," etc.

the proportionate part of the twenty-five dollars, and payable within thirty days after such election and notice.*

Annual members, when of the age of seventy years or upwards, completing or having completed the payment of not less than ten annual dues will be excused from further payment of annual dues.

Persons who have heretofore made, or shall hereafter make, voluntary contribution of one thousand dollars or more to the Society's funds, or donations publicly declared by resolution of the Executive Committee to be of that value to the Society's collections, may be elected Honorary Life Members, upon recommendation of the Executive Committee.

The President and Secretary shall issue a Diploma, under seal of the Society, and certifying the class of membership, to each member elected, upon payment of the dues.

SEC. 3. The right to hold office and vote, and to take any part in the proceedings of the Society, shall be accorded to and may be exercised only by the members of the three classes first hereinbefore named.

SEC. 4. Before any person be elected a member by the Executive Committee such person shall be proposed by two members of the Society, and the name of such proposed member and the proposers shall have been posted for at least two weeks.†

*At a meeting of the Society, January 21, 1916, this Section was amended by the insertion at the following provisions:

"Sustaining members shall have, upon the payment of ten dollars, all the privileges of Annual members for one year, except the right to vote or hold office."

"Sustaining Life members, upon the payment of one hundred dollars, shall have all the privileges of Annual members, except the right to vote or hold office, for and during their respective lives; and the money so received shall not be expended for current expenses, but shall be invested, and only the income thereof may be expended."

†At a meeting of the Society, January 21, 1916, this Section was amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. Before any person be elected an Annual member by the Executive Committee such person shall be proposed by two members of the Society, and the name of such proposed member and the proposers shall have been posted for at least two weeks; Sustaining members may be elected, however, at any meeting of said Committee upon application without such proposers and without being posted."

ARTICLE III

OFFICERS

SECTION 1. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, First and Second Vice-Presidents, and an Executive Committee of eight other members, all of which aforementioned shall be members of the Society, and also a Treasurer, Secretary, and Librarian. The President and Vice-President shall be *ex-officiis* members of the Executive Committee.

SEC. 2. The President and Vice-Presidents shall be elected by ballot at the annual meetings for one year, and shall respectively remain in office until the election of their successors.

They shall perform such duties as are common to such officers or as may be prescribed in the By-Laws. Vacancies occurring from any cause in any of these offices may be filled by ballot at any special meeting, notice of such election being given in the notice of such meeting.

SEC. 3. The Executive Committee shall be chosen by ballot at the annual meetings, two members of which shall, from the time of the first election hereunder, hold their office until the next annual election of officers; two of them until the second such election; two of them until the third such election; and two of them until the fourth such election. The terms for which the first members so chosen at the first election shall hold their office, shall be determined by lot immediately after such election.

SEC. 4. At each annual meeting thereafter there shall be elected by ballot two persons to fill the places vacant by the expiration of the term of those heretofore elected as members of the Executive Committee, and of those who shall hereafter be elected such members.

On the expiration of the term of any of the members of said committee, their successors shall be elected by ballot for the term of four years.

Vacancies in the Executive Committee during an unexpired term, caused by death, resignation, removal from office, or inability to act, may be filled by a majority of the remaining members of said committee, until the succeeding annual election, at which time such vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term in the same manner as

members of said committee are elected for the full term of their office.

SEC. 5. The Executive Committee, constituted above, shall alone hold, manage, administer, and control all the money, property, effects, and affairs of the Society: and said committee may appoint a Treasurer, a Librarian, a Secretary, and such assistants and employés in the service of the Society as to said committee may seem fit; and may prescribe the duties and fix the compensation of such officers, assistants, and employés; and said committee may make investments of the Society's funds, *provided* that no fund bequeathed to or held by the Society for a specific purpose shall be appropriated to or used for any other purpose, and *provided* further that said committee shall not incur any liability on the part of said Society in any one year which shall exceed its annual income; and it shall be the duty of said committee to make an annual report to the Society of all its acts and doings.

ARTICLE IV

MEETINGS

SECTION 1. The annual meeting for the election of officers and the transaction of other business relating to the affairs of the Society shall be held on the third Tuesday of November in each year, and the fiscal year of the Society shall begin with the first day of November in each year and end with the thirty-first day of the following October.

SEC. 2. The regular meetings shall be held at such times and conducted in such manner as shall be prescribed in the By-Laws and directed by the Executive Committee, provided no such regular meeting shall occur at the same time with the annual meeting.

SEC. 3. At the annual meetings not less than twelve members having the right to vote, and at the special business meetings not less than seven such members shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 4. Special meetings and special business meetings may be called by the President, or, in case of his absence, by one of the Vice-Presidents, of which due notice shall be given at least two days beforehand.

ARTICLE V

AMENDMENTS

This Constitution may be altered or amended by a two-third vote at any annual or special meeting; *provided* that a printed or written copy of the proposed alterations or amendments shall have accompanied the notice of the meeting at which they shall be acted upon; and *provided* further that not less than twelve members having the right to vote shall be present when such vote is taken.

BY-LAWS

DUTIES OF OFFICERS

ART. I. SECTION 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society and of the Executive Committee, and call such special meetings and special business meetings as he may deem necessary, or as he may, in writing, be requested to call by five members of the Society.

SEC. 2. The Vice-Presidents in the order of their seniority, shall perform the duties of the President in the case of the absence of the President from the meetings of the Society or from Chicago.

SEC. 3. The Executive Committee may adopt such rules for their own action not in conflict with the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society, as they may find most convenient and necessary.

MEETINGS

ART. II. SECTION 1. The regular meetings of the Society shall be held on the third Tuesday of each of the following named months, to-wit: January, April, and October.

SEC. 2. The annual meeting shall be held on the third Tuesday of November, the precise hour in the case of this and all other meetings of the Society being designated by the President and stated in the notice of the meeting.

SEC. 3. The exercises of the regular and special meetings of the Society shall be under the direction of the Executive Committee, and in general conformity with the objects of the Society.

SEC. 4. The order of business at the special business meetings of the Society shall be as follows:

1. Reading the minutes of the next preceding business meeting.
2. Reports of Officers.
3. Reports of Committees.
4. Election of new members.
5. Deferred business.
6. New business.

SEC. 5. The order of business at the annual meeting of the Society shall be as follows:

1. Reading the minutes of the next preceding meeting.
2. Reports of Officers.
3. Reports of Committees and Trustees.
4. Election of new members.
5. Election of Officers.
6. Deferred business.
7. New business.

MEMBERSHIP

ART. III. SECTION 1. The dues of the Annual members of the Society shall be payable annually in advance on the third Tuesday of November in each year.*

SEC. 2. Should the dues of any member remain unpaid for the space of one month, the Executive Committee shall notify him in writing, that unless his dues are paid within one month from the date of such notice his membership shall cease, and unless such dues are paid pursuant to such notice, or such default is accounted for to the satisfaction of the Executive Committee, such person shall thereupon cease to be a member of the Society.

SUSPENSION AND AMENDMENTS

ART. IV. The By-Laws in whole or in part may be suspended during any special business or annual meeting, by vote of a majority of the members present at any such meeting. The By-Laws may be amended on the same conditions prescribed for amending the Constitution.

*At a meeting of the Society, January 21, 1916, this Section was amended to read as follows:

"**ART. III. SECTION 1.** The dues of the Annual and Sustaining members of the Society shall be payable annually in advance of the third Tuesday of November in each year."

REPORT OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

NOVEMBER 16, 1915.

The fifty-ninth annual meeting of the Chicago Historical Society was held in Crerar Hall of the Society's Building at eight o'clock on the evening of Tuesday, November 16, 1915, pursuant to notice given, as provided by its Constitution.

PRESIDENT BURLEY called the meeting to order at half past eight o'clock, and SECRETARY MORRIS not being present, on motion, DR. SCHMIDT was appointed Secretary of the Meeting.

The following members were present:—WILLIAM H. BUSH, CLARENCE A. BURLEY, ROBERT C. FERGUS, JULIUS FRANKEL, WILLIAM A. FULLER, FRANK HAMLIN, JOHN W. LOWE, A. F. MADLENER, LAVERNE NOYES, P. C. PETERSON, JOHN L. SHORTALL, DR. O. L. SCHMIDT, JUDGE FREDERICK A. SMITH, and the LIBRARIAN.

It was moved by Mr. Bush that the minutes of the last annual meeting as printed in the *Yearbook* be approved and their reading be dispensed with. The motion was seconded and carried.

The Secretary then presented the Executive Committee's Report as follows:

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1915

To the Members of the Chicago Historical Society:

GENTLEMEN:—The Executive Committee, in conformity with the Society's Constitution, has the honor to submit its Annual Report as follows:

FUNDS

The Chicago Historical Society's Funds consist of the General Fund, representing the membership dues, gifts of friends and some small sums obtained by the sale of its publications, and the Special Funds, thirteen in number, of which eleven were created through bequests by generous testators who valued the future and the mission of the Society.

The General Fund is used for the maintenance of the Society's building, the care of its collections, the management of its ordinary business, lectures, exhibitions and so forth.

The Special Funds are used according to the specifications of gift, mainly for the purchase of books, bookbinding, and the printing of the Society's publications. Although the income from these various sources is managed with scrupulous economy, only the necessary business can be done at times in order that the savings of one period may allow a greater undertaking at another time.

THE HENRY D. GILPIN FUND (\$70,000.00—*see* Report of Henry D. Gilpin Trustees) is under the exclusive care and management of trustees appointed under the will of HENRY D. GILPIN. The income from this fund, as paid to the Society by said trustees, is applied entirely to the maintenance of the Gilpin Library. The present trustees are CLARENCE A. BURLEY, WALTER L. FISHER and WILLIAM O. GREEN, and the President and First Vice-President of the Society, *ex officio*. A full statement of the fund is

given in the report of these trustees, presented herewith on page 39.

THE JONATHAN BURR FUND consists of a legacy of \$2,000 from the late Jonathan Burr, the income to be used in payment of printing the Society's publications. It is invested in a cottage and twenty-one lots in the Town of Calumet, acquired in settlement of a note secured by trust deed on said lots. The account stands as follows:

Received rent on Trowbridge cottage	
Paid into General Fund on account of taxes and printing*	

THE PHILO CARPENTER FUND consists of a legacy of \$1,000 from the late Philo Carpenter, the income to be devoted to binding books and periodicals. The account stands as follows:

Received interest on bond	\$50.00	
Paid for binding		\$ 2.50
Cash on hand Oct. 31, 1915		47.50
	<u>\$50.00</u>	<u>\$50.00</u>

THE MARSHALL FIELD FUND consists of \$10,000, being the proceeds of the sale to the United States Government for the Library of Congress, of the eleven volumes of papers of President James Madison, which were purchased by Mr. Edward G. Mason in 1893 for the Society, with funds donated for that purpose by Mr. Marshall Field. By resolution of the Executive Committee it was voted that this fund should remain intact and the income therefrom be used toward defraying the expenses of editing, printing and distributing the Society's publications.

The account of this fund stands as follows:

Available balance on hand Oct. 31, 1914	\$288.36	
Received interest on bond	400.00	
To publishing Year book, 1914		\$584.77
Cash on hand Oct. 31, 1915		103.59
	<u>\$688.36</u>	<u>\$688.36</u>

* Remittances had not been received at the time of closing the books, Oct. 31, 1915.

THE T. MAURO GARRETT FUND consists of \$1,000 bequeathed to the Society by the late T. Mauro Garrett. The account stands as follows:

Received interest on bond	\$50.00	
Paid into General Fund.....		\$50.00
		<hr/>

THE HUNTINGTON WOLCOTT JACKSON FUND is a bequest of \$1,000 from the late Huntington W. Jackson, the income to be used in the purchase of books. The following statement shows the condition of the fund:

Cash on hand Oct. 31, 1914.....	\$ 42.60	
Certificate of deposit.....	131.50	
Received interest on bond	50.00	
Paid for books.....		\$ 35.00
Certificate of deposit.....		131.50
Cash on hand Oct. 31, 1915.....		57.60
		<hr/>
	\$224.10	\$224.10

THE POLK DIARY FUND of \$3,500 was created out of the proceeds of the sale to the United States Government for the Library of Congress, of the twenty-four volumes of the diary and the letters and papers of President James K. Polk purchased by the Society in 1901 with funds collected for that purpose. By order of the Executive Committee it has been set aside, the income to be used for defraying the expenses of editing, publishing and distributing the Society's publications, *provided* that such money as shall be necessary may be advanced towards the expenses of the publication of the *Polk Diary*, such advances to be repaid into the fund as promptly as possible out of the proceeds and profits of sales of said Diary. This fund will increase in proportion to the sale of the James K. Polk Diary, published by the Society. A standard publication of this character is assured of a constant although slow demand and will in the course of a few years replenish the fund. It is a matter of satisfaction that the fund enabled the Society to give to the public this remarkable Diary in printed form, the four volumes of which were sent to every regular member of the Society in 1910. The sum now realized on the fund is \$1,734.00.

THE LUCRETIA POND FUND, being the proceeds of a bequest of real estate to the Society by Lucretia Pond, consists of a principal of \$13,500, the income to be used in the purchase of books, pamphlets and documents or pictures and paintings of historical interest. The account of this fund stands as follows:

One five per cent bond.....	\$1,000.00	
Certificate of deposit.....	426.30	
Received interest on bonds.....	690.00	
Received interest on certificate of deposit.....	8.84	
Paid for books, manuscripts and periodicals.....		\$ 812.03
Bond on hand Oct. 31, 1915.....		1,000.00
Cash on hand Oct. 31, 1915.....		313.11
		<hr/>
	\$2,125.14	\$2,125.14

THE WILLIAM C. SEIPP FUND consists of a legacy of \$5,000.00 bequeathed to the Society by the late William C. Seipp. As no special disposition for this bequest had been made by the donor, the Executive Committee according to its established rule created a permanent fund to be known as The William C. Seipp Fund, proceeds of which are to be applied to the general expenses of the Society. Unassigned bequests are much appreciated, for the general operative expenses, including those of the care and the improvement of the building, as well as frequent special undertakings of the Society, not provided for in the endowment funds for books, printing, etc., are paid from the General Expense Fund. The account of this fund stands as follows:

Received interest on bonds.....	\$250.00	
Paid into General Fund.....		\$250.00
		<hr/>

THE ELIZABETH HAMMOND STICKNEY FUND consists of \$6,650.00. Of this sum five thousand dollars was bequeathed to the Society by the late Mrs. Elizabeth Hammond Stickney, as a memorial to her husband, Mr. Edward Swan Stickney, the income to be used in maintaining the Stickney Library and making additions thereto. The nucleus of this library was the private library of Mr. Stickney, also bequeathed to the Society by Mrs. Stickney. On ac-

count of the larger number of these books being on art, travel, philosophy and other subjects not allied to the work of the Society, Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick generously arranged, with all legal formality, a purchase of these books, with the express purpose of thereby increasing the principal of the fund and thus adding to its usefulness to the Society. The account of this fund stands as follows:

Certificate of deposit.....	\$487.60	
Received interest on bonds.....	310.00	
Received interest on certificate of deposit	10.11	
Paid for books.....		\$ 614.80
Cash on hand Oct. 31, 1915.....		192.91
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$807.71	\$807.71

THE LUCRETIA J. TILTON FUND consists of \$3,000 bequeathed to the Society by the late Lucretia Jane Tilton, as a memorial to her husband, Lucian J. Tilton. The account stands as follows:

Received interest on bonds.....	\$150.00	
Paid into General Fund.....		\$150.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>

THE ELIAS T. WATKINS FUND consists of \$5,000 bequeathed to the Society by the late Elias T. Watkins. The account stands as follows:

Received interest on bonds.....	\$250.00	
Paid into General Fund.....		\$250.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>

THE HENRY J. WILLING FUND consists of \$2,500 bequeathed to the Society by the late Henry Jenkens Willing. The following account shows the condition of this fund:

Received interest on bonds.....	\$110.00	
Paid into General Fund.....		\$110.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSE-
MENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING
OCTOBER 31, 1915

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand November 1, 1914.....		\$ 1,779.72
Dues from annual members.....	\$5,447.92	
Bequests and donations.....	295.00	
Interest and other sources.....	165.23	
Certificates of Deposit.....	3,000.00	
Sale of Duplicates.....	808.78	
Jonathan Burr Fund.....		
Philo Carpenter Fund.....	50.00	
Marshall Field Fund.....	400.00	
T. Mauro Garrett Fund.....	50.00	
Henry D. Gilpin Fund.....	2,121.72	
Huntington W. Jackson Fund.....	50.00	
Polk Diary Fund.....	89.17	
Lucretia Pond Fund.....	698.84	
Lucretia Pond Fund Certificate of Deposit.....	426.30	
William C. Seipp Fund.....	250.00	
Elizabeth H. Stickney Fund.....	320.11	
Elizabeth H. Stickney Fund Certificate of Deposit.....	487.60	
Lucretia J. Tilton Fund.....	150.00	
Elias T. Watkins Fund.....	250.00	
Henry J. Willing Fund.....	110.00	15,170.67
		\$16,950.39

DISBURSEMENTS

Binding.....	\$ 2.50	
Books, manuscripts and periodicals.....	2247.93	
Equipment.....	107.00	
Fergus Historical Publications.....	125.00	
Publishing—		
1914 Yearbook.....	584.77	
MacNaul Jefferson-Lemen Compact.....	158.58	
Subscription to <i>Writings on American History</i>	50.00	
Repairs and betterments.....	1549.86	
Salaries.....	4759.77	
Heating and lighting.....	528.34	
Postage.....	248.37	
Printing.....	280.76	
Secretary's petty cash expenses.....	308.70	
General expenses.....	542.19	
Certificates of Deposit for General Fund.....	3000.00	\$14,493.77
Balance on hand October 31, 1915.....		2,456.62
		\$16,950.39

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT OCTOBER 31, 1915

ASSETS	
Cash.....	\$ 2,456.62
Certificates of deposit.....	276.33
Bonds.....	52,000.00
Inventory of Polk Diary.....	2,149.18
Trustees of Henry D. Gilpin Fund.....	70,000.00
* Real Estate (Burr Fund).....	2,000.00
	\$128,882.13
LIABILITIES	
Capital and Surplus:	
General Fund.....	\$ 842.74
Jonathan Burr Fund.....	2,000.00
Philo Carpenter Fund.....	1,047.50
Marshall Field Fund.....	10,103.59
T. Mauro Garrett Fund.....	1,050.00
Henry D. Gilpin Fund.....	70,000.00
Huntington W. Jackson Fund.....	1,189.10
Polk Diary Fund.....	3,883.18
Lucretia Pond Fund.....	14,813.11
William C. Seipp Fund.....	5,250.00
Elizabeth H. Stickney Fund.....	7,692.91
Lucretia J. Tilton Fund.....	3,150.00
Elias T. Watkins Fund.....	5,250.00
Henry J. Willing Fund.....	2,610.00
	\$128,882.13

DIGEST OF BALANCE SHEET

FUND	Cash	Certifi- cates of Deposit	Bonds	Real Estate	Miscel- laneous	Totals
General.....	\$ 842.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 842.74
Jonathan Burr.....	.....	.....	.....	\$2,000	.....	2,000.00
Philo Carpenter.....	47.50	.....	\$ 1,000	.....	.....	1,047.50
Marshall Field.....	103.59	.....	10,000	.....	.....	10,103.59
T. Mauro Garrett.....	50.00	.....	1,000	.....	.....	1,050.00
Henry D. Gilpin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$70,000.00	70,000.00
Huntington W. Jackson.....	57.60	\$131.50	1,000	.....	.....	1,189.10
Polk Diary.....	89.17	144.83	1,500	.....	2,149.18†	3,883.18
Lucretia Pond.....	313.11	.....	14,500	.....	.....	14,813.11
William C. Seipp.....	250.00	.....	5,000	.....	.....	5,250.00
Elizabeth H. Stickney.....	192.91	.....	7,500	.....	.....	7,692.91
Lucretia J. Tilton.....	150.00	.....	3,000	.....	.....	3,150.00
Elias T. Watkins.....	250.00	.....	5,000	.....	.....	5,250.00
Henry J. Willing.....	110.00	.....	2,500	.....	.....	2,610.00
Totals.....	\$2,456.62	\$376.33	\$52,000	\$2,000	\$72,149.18	\$128,882.13

* Society's Building and Land valued approximately at \$225,000.00 are omitted from the assets as they do not produce an income.

† Inventory of Polk Diary.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE GILPIN
FUND OF THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

NOVEMBER 1, 1914 TO OCTOBER 31, 1915

RECEIPTS

1914.			
Dec. 30.	6 months' interest due Jan. 1, 1915, on \$17,000, 3½% bonds.....		\$ 297.50
	6 months' interest due Jan. 1, 1915, on \$53,000, 4% bonds.....		1,060.00
	\$1,000 City of Chicago 4% bonds, matured Jan. 1, 1915.....		1,000.00
1915.			
July 17.	6 months' interest due July 1, 1915, on \$17,000, 3½% bonds.....		297.50
	6 months' interest due July 1, 1915, on \$54,000, 4% bonds.....		1,080.00
	\$4,000 City of Chicago 4% bonds matured July 1, 1915.....		4,000.00
Oct. 7.	\$1,000 City of Chicago 4% bonds matured July 1, 1916.....		1,000.00
31.	Interest on Certificate of Deposit.....		32.59
			<u>\$8,767.59</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

1914.			
Dec. 30.	\$2,000 City of Chicago 4% bonds, due Jan. 1, 1917, @ 99½.....		\$1,990.00
	Balance of bill of \$120.45 for wire brushing and painting.....		21.72
1915.			
July 7.	\$1,000 City of Chicago 4% bonds, due Jan. 1, 1919, @ .9919.....		991.90
	\$3,000 City of Chicago 4% bonds, due Jan. 1, 1932, @ .9706.....		2,911.80
	Interest six days on above \$4,000 bonds.....		2.67
Oct. 22.	Paid Chicago Historical Society, annual appropriation.....		2,100.00
			<u>\$8,018.09</u>
31.	Certificates of Deposit in Safety Vault Box:		
	No. 15866.....	\$710.67	
	No. 15938.....	38.83	749.50
			<u>\$8,767.59</u>

STATEMENT OF GILPIN FUND, NOVEMBER 1, 1915

Chicago City 3½% bonds, par value.....	\$17,000.00
Chicago City 4% bonds, par value.....	53,000.00
Certificates of Deposit.....	749.50
Total.....	\$70,749.50
Amount received from Estate of Henry D. Gilpin, deceased.....	64,314.34
Surplus.....	\$6,435.16

CLARENCE A. BURLEY, }
 WALTER L. FISHER, } Trustees.
 WILLIAM O. GREEN. }

TREASURER'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 30, 1915

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand November 1, 1914.....		\$ 1,779.72
Deposits by Secretary.....	\$6,664.79	
Deposited by Trustees Gilpin Fund.....	2,121.72	
Interest, Chicago Telephone Co. bonds.....	50.00	
Interest, South Side Elevated Ry. Co. bonds.....	180.00	
Interest, City of Chicago bonds.....	60.00	
Interest, Metropolitan Elevated Ry. Co. bonds....	40.00	
Interest, C. B. & Q. Ry. Co. bonds.....	200.00	
Interest, Commonwealth Electric Co. bonds.....	400.00	
Interest, Commonwealth Edison Co. bonds.....	350.00	
Interest, Chicago City Railway Co. bonds.....	150.00	
Interest, Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co. bonds....	400.00	
Interest, Atchinson, Topeka & Santa Fe Co. bonds..	440.00	
Interest, City of Mobile, Alabama, bonds.....	90.00	
Interest, Cudahy Company bonds.....	12.50	
Interest on Certificates of Deposit.....	65.52	
Interest on Bank Account.....	32.54	
Certificates of Deposit.....	3,913.90	15,170.97
		\$16,950.69

DISBURSEMENTS

Vouchers issued by the Secretary, countersigned by the President.....	\$14,494.07	
Balance on hand October 30, 1915.....	2,456.62	\$16,950.69

The above balance is made up as follows:

General Fund.....	\$842.76	
Stickney.....	192.91	
Carpenter.....	47.50	
Jackson.....	57.60	
Watkins.....	250.00	
Garrett.....	50.00	
Tilton.....	150.00	
Willing.....	110.00	
Pond.....	313.09	
Field.....	103.59	
Polk.....	89.17	
Seipp.....	250.00	
	\$2,456.62	

LIST OF SECURITIES HELD IN SAFE DEPOSIT BOX,
NOVEMBER, 1915

		POND FUND	Interest		Semi-annually
Four (4)	South Side El bonds... \$1,000 each		4½%	Jan. & July	\$90.00
One (1)	Atchison bond..... 500		4%	Apr. & Oct.	10.00
Eight (8)	Peo. Gas Lt. & C. Co. 1,000 each		5%	Mar. & Sept.	200.00
One (1)	Metropolitan El..... 1,000		4%	Feb. & Aug.	20.00
One (1)	Com. Edison Co. bond. 1,000		5%	Mar. & Sept.	25.00
STICKNEY FUND					
Five (5)	Atchison bonds..... 1,000 each		4%	Apr. & Oct.	100.00
One (1)	City of Chicago..... 1,000		4%	Jan. & July	20.00
One (1)	City of Chicago..... 500		4%	Jan. & July	10.00
One (1)	Chi. Tel. Co. bond.... 1,000		5%	June & Dec.	25.00
CARPENTER FUND					
One (1)	Com. Edison..... 1,000		5%	Mar. & Sept.	25.00
JACKSON FUND					
One (1)	Com. Edison..... 1,000		5%	Mar. & Sept.	25.00
	Certificate of Deposit, M. L. & T. Co.....				131.50
GARRETT FUND					
One (1)	Com. Edison..... 1,000		5%	Mar. & Sept.	25.00
WATKINS FUND					
Five (5)	Com. Edison..... 1,000		5%	Mar. & Sept.	125.00
LUCRETIA J. TILTON FUND					
Three(3)	Chicago Cy. Ry.bonds. 1,000		5%	Feb. & Aug.	75.00

HENRY J. WILLING FUND

Two (2)	City of Mobile, Ala....	1,000	4½%	Apr. & Oct.	\$ 45.00
One (1)	Atchison bond.....	500	4 %	Apr. & Oct.	10.00

MARSHALL FIELD FUND

Five (5)	Atchison bonds.....	1,000 each	4%	Apr. & Oct.	100.00
Five (5)	C. B. & Q., Ill. Div....	1,000 each	4%	Jan. & July	100.00

W. C. SEIPP FUND

Five (5)	Com. Edison.....	1,000 each	5%	Mar. & Sept.	125.00
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POLK DIARY FUND

One (1)	Com. Edison	1,000	5%	Mar. & Sept.	25.00
One (1)	Cudahy Pkg. Co. bond.	500	5%	May & Nov.	12.50
	Certificate of Deposit, M. L. & T. Co.....				144.83

Respectfully submitted,

ORSON SMITH, *Treasurer.**To the Members of the Chicago Historical Society:*

We hereby certify that we have examined the accounts of the Chicago Historical Society and of Orson Smith, its Treasurer, for the year ending October 31, 1915, the vouchers for every disbursement, and the securities in the custody of the Treasurer, and that we find the same correct and as reported.

(Signed) WILLIAM A. FULLER,
JOY MORTON,
Auditing Committee.

DONATIONS

The constant additions to the Society's collections indicate that the work the Society is doing is being increasingly appreciated by its members and by friends both in and outside of Chicago. In the Librarian's Report will be found a classified list of gifts to the Society's Library and Museum, and a tabulated List of Donors appears at the end of this volume. The following have made donations of money:

Wm. A. Fuller, for desk	\$ 95.00
H. J. Patton.....	100.00
O. L. Schmidt, for lectures	750.00
O. L. Schmidt, for Fergus Series	75.00
Elizabeth Skinner.....	25.00
Frederika Skinner.....	25.00

MEMBERSHIP

While the Executive Committee feel keenly the need of a larger membership they acknowledge with gratitude the fidelity and interest of the present members who are carrying on its affairs, and whose efforts have made possible its present attainments.

During the fiscal year there have been added to the Society's roll seven Annual Members, and one Corresponding Member, as follows:

ANNUAL MEMBERS

BLACKSTONE, ISABELLA FARNSWORTH
(Mrs. T. B.)
HAUBERG, JOHN, ROCK ISLAND, ILL.
HEATH, ALBERT G.
JONES, FRANK HATCH
PECK, CLARENCE IVES
ROGERS, WALTER ALEXANDER
SMITH, SOLOMON A.

CORRESPONDING MEMBER

HUBBARD, ELIJAH KENT, JR.

Resignations of four Annual Members have been accepted and one has been dropped for non-payment of dues during the year. Five Annual, one Honorary and four Corresponding Members have died, leaving the summary of the present membership as follows:

Honorary Life Members	11
Life Members	13
Annual Members	231
Honorary Members	5
Corresponding Members	106
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	356

NECROLOGY

The ever lengthening roll of those who have passed from us has been increased during the year by the ten following names:

ADAMS, CHARLES FRANCIS, LL.D., Boston, Mass.
CONOVER, CHARLES HOPKINS
FISHBURN, EUGENE HEALD
HAMILTON, DAVID GILBERT
HUBBARD, ELIJAH KENT, Middletown, Ct.
KEEP, HARRIETT (Mrs. Albert)
LEONARD, EDWARD FRANKE, Amherst, Mass.
SMITH, PERRY HIRAM, JR.
SPRAGUE, ALBERT ARNOLD
STEWART, JOHN FLETCHER

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, President of the American Historical Association, publicist, and railroad president, died March 19, 1915. Commenting upon the event, *The Nation* remarked, "It has often been said that the Adams family is America's chief contribution to the doctrine of hereditary genius." With John Adams, John Quincy Adams, and Charles Francis Adams (American Ambassador to Great Britain) as his immediate ancestors, it is to the greatest praise of the man that not only did he honorably bear so great a name, but that he added peculiar distinction to it.

He was born in Boston, May 27, 1835, took his A. B. degree at Harvard in the class of 1856; was admitted to the Bar in 1858; and on the outbreak of the Rebellion entered the United States army as First Lieutenant in the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry, served through the war, and emerged with the brevet rank of Brigadier-General honorably won, at the age of thirty.

Departing from the tradition of his family, which had hitherto tended to public office, in the stricter sense, Charles Francis Adams gave ten years to the Massachusetts Board of Railroad Commissioners, 1869-79; six years to the Board of Arbitration of the Trunk Lines Railroad Organization, 1879-84; and twenty-four years, from 1877 to 1890, to the Union Pacific System, first as Government Director of the same, and from 1884 to 1890 as President of it.



JOHN F. STEWARD



A. A. SPRAGUE



CHARLES H. CONOVER



EUGENE H. FISHBURN

His *Chapters on Erie*, published in 1871 was called the "first piece of muck-raking in the United States," and his *Railroads, their Origin and Problems*, and *Notes on Railway Accidents* exhibit the same faculty for keeping his mind open for the truth that made his historical work of such worth, and demonstrate that great literary faculty and what has been called "the historical bent" are not incompatible with the most intensely practical reasoning and business ability.

Gen. Adams became an Overseer of Harvard University in 1882, and served that institution faithfully thereafter, even to the point of writing an attack upon its course of study and what he considered the "illiteracy" of its undergraduates. With the same high sense of civic patriotism he planned and protected the Metropolitan Park System of Boston, along the newer lines of development, 1892-95.

In 1895, because of conspicuous services, Mr. Adams was made President of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and in 1901, he became President of the American Historical Association, becoming a constant contributor to the publications of both bodies.

Charles Francis Adams enjoys the distinction of having, according to the dictum of *The American Historical Review*, "an absolutely independent and fearless American mind." In an essay for *The Dial* on Adams' work *Lee at Appomattox and Other Papers*, Franklin H. Head, our late President, remarked that Mr. Adams "through access to papers of his father—who was Ambassador to London during the Civil War and afterward a member of the Court of Arbitration—and also through access to the letters of Hamilton Fish, has been enabled to give an inside account. . . . of the origin and adjustment of [the Alabama and other] such claims, much of which is wholly new to the general public." It might be added that these writings are not impertinent to matters with which the United States is dealing in the present crisis. In the same paper, Mr. Head pointed out that under the title *An Undeveloped Function*, was embodied Gen. Adams' suggestion that "our various Historical Societies, from a broad standpoint, should endeavor to shed light by their discussions on political questions of national importance."

In his *Life of Charles Francis Adams*,—his father—Gen. Adams has, as *The Nation* well expresses it, "set the whole matter of the relations between England and the

United States completely straight." *The Nation* pithily remarks that "He never became petrified into a severe dogmatist." It was this quality in him which made him the first Northern writer to do justice to the causes of the Civil War from a Southern standpoint. It was the same heroic passion for truth which impelled his researches into the actual social and moral conditions of Puritan New England. His *Life of Richard Henry Dana* may be said to be a compend of the intellectual development of the nineteenth century.

Three Episodes of Massachusetts History; Massachusetts, its Historians and its History; three Phi Beta Kappa Addresses, three Prince Society Publications, and a long list of writings for the historical societies mentioned above, constitute the remainder of his written service, save for occasional and unrecorded efforts. But his influence was not limited by his writings. It was a stimulous to integrity and openness of mind in every direction.

Although resident in Washington during his later years, Gen. Adams accepted Honorary Membership in this Society with whose aims he was in sympathy, and the Society is proud to have borne his honored name upon its rolls, and to know that that name is still alive in that of his son, Charles Francis Adams, II, of Boston, Mass.

CHARLES H. CONOVER, late President of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Company, and one of the most active members of the Chicago Historical Society, died at his home 1200 Lake Shore Drive on November 4, 1915.

At this time, so soon after this unexpected event, it is impossible to express the sense of loss felt by the Society, and which will be felt more keenly as it is more fully realized. Suffice it to say that there has rarely been a member of this Society who seemed more fully to appreciate, and more actively to further its purposes, than did Mr. Conover. Although "only a business man," he possessed unusual literary and artistic judgment, a most discriminating sense of what befitted the Society in its chosen field, and was himself a collector of note in certain directions.

Mr. Conover had himself collected and verified the data for a most complete little volume on "The Conover Family." From this work we gather that it was an old Dutch family, Mr. Conover's first ancestor in America being

Wolfert Gerretsen van Couwenhoven from Couwenhoven, in the Netherlands, who in 1630 settled in Rensselaerwyck, near Albany, and held the very important position of Superintendent of Farms for the Patroon. He later removed to New Amsterdam, now New York, where he cultivated the "Bowery," or "Farm No. 6," in the company's employ.

Charles Hopkins Conover was born in Easton, Penn., July 12, 1847, the eldest child of William Schenck Conover. He began business with Pratt & Co., of Buffalo, hardware merchants. In 1871 he came to Chicago and entered immediately into a business connection which was severed only by his death. The house of Hibbard & Spencer, wholesale hardware merchants, was located before the Fire at the corner of State and Lake streets. In 1871, immediately after the Fire, they found temporary quarters on the east side of Michigan Avenue, between Lake and Randolph streets, and, by 1872, at the corner of Lake and Wabash.

Mr. Conover entered the business as Buyer, assisting Mr. William Gold Hibbard, and buying was his special province to the end. Anecdotes are current of the exactitude of his judgment based on scientific knowledge of the materials and manufacture of the smallest article of hardware. In like manner he knew the minutest details of the management of the great house. In 1882 this business was incorporated under the name of *Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.*, with Mr. Conover as one of the Directors. On the death of Mr. Spencer in 1890, Mr. Hibbard remained President, Mr. Bartlett became Vice-President and Mr. Conover Secretary. In 1903 Mr. Bartlett became President and Mr. Conover Vice-President. At this time they erected their new main building at the south end of State Street Bridge — one of Chicago's models of excellence in business architecture. Mr. Conover became President of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., succeeding Mr. Bartlett, January 1, 1914. For years he had shared the responsibilities of the active management of this, one of the largest houses of its kind in the country, of late years had borne the heavier burden by reason of Mr. Bartlett's absence from the city. It was his habit to make a daily "round" of the entire establishment, which has a floor area of eleven acres. It is said that he was called upon to settle differences between the humblest or the highest of the employés, which he did always by trying to arrive at the *right* of the matter.

A little magazine, *Two Bits*, published by the employés, shows by cartoons and photographs, in which Mr. Conover figured, the kind of regard in which he was held by all the other members of the great staff. With a wholesome respect, they still did not stand in such awe of the head of the house as to fear to include him in their fun.

Mr. Conover was very fond of good books. One who knew him well said that he seemed to absorb a page at a glance, that he read more books in a month than most business men do in a year, and remembered what he read. He had a kindly habit of bringing down a basket of books which he had read, and distributing them among the employés of the company. To the Historical Society, which he joined in 1894, he was continually giving choice things, always accompanied with explicit information helpful to the Librarian.

His rarest gift is that of his Lewis and Clark collection, the most complete collection of the "Travels" of these American explorers of the Great West in existence. The collection is described in Victor Paltsit's *Bibliographical Data* together with that of the British Museum, The Boston Athenaeum, and others, far surpassing them all. (See C. H. S. *Annual Report*, 1910, pp. 310-315.) In November 1910, Mr. Conover became the Society's Second Vice-President, and in 1912 its First Vice-President. His great personal charm not only endeared him to the older members but also won many new members for the Society, and he seemed to take a boyish delight in every little advantage which he could put in the Society's way.

Aside from his general collections of Americana, which were large, Mr. Conover had a fondness for blue and white porcelain, and possessed a very complete collection of historical pieces. He had also large collections of coins and medals, both of the United States and of foreign countries. He was a governing member of the Art Institute, a director in the National Bank of the Republic, and Chicago & Great Western Railroad, and a member of the Chicago, Commercial, Chicago Athletic, Glen View Golf and Ontwentsia Clubs.

For many years Mr. Conover had made an annual trip abroad, motoring particularly in the Châteaux country in France, or among the Italian Lakes, and long ago he visited Japan, a country to which he always desired to return.

Mr. Conover was married in 1881. His wife, Della Louise Boardman, of Marshalltown, Iowa, was a woman of the greatest amiability. She died in April of last year. Their two eldest daughters, Mrs. Ralph W. Owen, of Madison, Wis., and Mrs. Eugene S. Talbot, Jr., of Chicago were Vassar graduates, and the youngest daughter, Margaret B. Conover, attended Vassar for two years. Their son, Henry Boardman Conover, a graduate of Yale University, is in business in Chicago with the Stewart Manufacturing Company. These four, and five grandchildren survive him.

To the kindness of Mr. J. J. Charles, now President of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Company, and of Mr. Conover's devoted secretary, Miss Henrich, we are indebted for many of the details concerning his business relations. To the family we wish to convey the assurance that Mr. Conover will be always held in loving remembrance by this Society.

EUGENE HEALD FISHBURN, senior member of the real estate firm of Ogden, Sheldon & Company, and Chairman of the Trustees of the Gilpin Fund of this Society, died at his home, 701 Rush Street, on the morning of April 27, 1915. Although one of the gentlest and most unobtrusive of men, there is none who has more faithfully furthered the interests of the Society in its material affairs, or who has more tenderly endeared himself in the affections of the officers than Mr. Fishburn.

A native of Illinois, born in Magnolia, June 6, 1842, Mr. Fishburn's parents were Abraham L. and L. Anna Pomeroy Fishburn. Coming to Chicago in 1872 he was later employed by the old firm of Ogden, Fleetwood & Company, and in 1890 was admitted to partnership in the firm of its successors, Ogden, Sheldon & Company. This historic firm, founded in 1836, when Chicago's population was between 3,000 and 4,000, brought Mr. Fishburn into contact with Chicago's first mayor, whose fundamental knowledge of real estate and other matters in Chicago had in large part established our standing with the world at large. After the Fire of 1871 there was an unprecedented period of investment in land, which even the panic of 1873 did not terminate. To the men who withstood the spirit of speculation and honestly aided in the rebuilding of Chicago all

honor is due, an honor in which the firm with which Mr. Fishburn was associated deserves a generous share.

Having established a reputation for broad knowledge and unimpeachable integrity in real estate matters, Mr. Fishburn, in 1894, became President of the Chicago Real Estate Board. On the occasion of the special meeting of this Board called after his death, Mr. William A. Bond, presiding, said, in part, ". . . . His nature was extremely gentle, almost womanly. One could not be thrown with him closely without feeling the impress of his lovable manner, and of his high moral standards." Many others spoke to the same effect, and it was apparent that upon these Chicago business men, engaged in the most strenuous affairs the same quiet radiance had been shed of which we had been conscious in quite other relations.

To the Chicago Historical Society, of which he became an Annual Member in 1891, he gave twenty-four years of his best judgment and ripe experience in the administration of the Gilpin Fund as Chairman of its Board of Trustees. Through his long association with the well known men of his profession, and his sympathetic courtesy to all, Mr. Fishburn was rich in the most delightful reminiscences, and his humorous and kindly way of relating a story added to what might otherwise be "dry facts" the charm of history in its best form. Though suffering from failing eyesight, and having to depend increasingly upon the services of his secretary, Miss Bentley, he had carefully collated from the old files of his correspondence such letters as he deemed of interest to the Society, presenting them, together with one of the rarest treasures of the firm,—the Letter-book of William B. Ogden.

As Treasurer for sixteen years of McCormick Theological Seminary, Mr. Fishburn performed an enduring service. In the Memorial to him issued by the Board of Trustees of the Seminary, it is stated that during the period of his Treasurership, "the financial condition of the Seminary emerged from an uncertain to a firm condition. Every phase and every item of the business and financial matters of the institution through all these years received Mr. Fishburn's close attention and wise counsel." Mr. Fishburn was an Elder and Clerk of Session of the Fourth Presbyterian Church. In his last report, printed in the Church bulletin, opposite the Memorial notice, he had the satisfaction of

writing that "The new church buildings on Lincoln Parkway from Delaware Place to Chestnut Street were dedicated during the week from May 10 to May 17, 1914," and "The annual meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. opened in the new church May 21, 1914." In the tribute to him signed by John Timothy Stone and William S. Potwin, it is stated that the night before he passed away he assisted at the Communion Service at the Seminary. "His efficient work as Clerk of the Session and Treasurer of the Seminary was done, and all was left in perfect order as his work always was." Those who knew him best said that the Fourth Presbyterian Church was his "hobby," and how he must have rejoiced in its latter day development, resulting in its harmonious church edifice, manse, library and business office.

Another of Mr. Fishburn's "hobbies" was the Chicago Nursery and Waif's Orphan Asylum, to which he gave not only money but love and fatherly counsel.

Mr. Fishburn was married, in 1868, to Miss Susan W. Moore, but was left a widower for many years. No children survive him. A brother, Edward P. Fishburn, resides at 814 Linn St., Peoria, Illinois.

On the occasion of the Society's last annual meeting, Mr. Fishburn was present, and although seeing but dimly, grasped every detail of the Society's transactions with the utmost alertness. His warm sympathy and cordial interest in everything, and gentle, human kindness will never be forgotten.

DAVID GILBERT HAMILTON, late President of the Chicago City Railway Company, and originator of the National Railway Company of Chicago, died February 16, 1915. He was the son of Polemus D. and Cynthia Holmes Hamilton, and was born in Chicago on January 10, 1842.

Mr. Hamilton's boyhood was passed here among a generation who might be called "the builders of Chicago." He graduated from the old Chicago High School in July, 1862, and received his degree from Asbury, now De Pauw University, in 1865. He studied law at the old Chicago University Law School, and graduated in 1867. His law office was located on the site of the very house in which he was born, at 126 South Clark Street, and although the

office was burned in the Great Fire of 1871, he soon returned to the same location.

To have lived in Chicago from the period of the forties through the time of the Fire, was to have passed through about three periods of history,—the expansion through the coming of railroads, the Civil War, with resultant readjustments, and the entire reconstruction of the city after the Fire. With such a beginning, one became well-versed in the character of the place and its people, and this knowledge made Mr. Hamilton a specialist in the management of estates, and the examination of titles.

Mr. Hamilton had, in 1870, associated himself in business with Gen. R. K. Swift,—the first government land agent in Chicago. The partnership was dissolved in 1872, and Mr. Hamilton continued in business alone. About this time he became Receiver and President of The Anglo-American Land and Claim Association for the colonization of Texas and the construction of railroads there, an organization whose affairs he successfully closed.

By 1883, Mr. Hamilton had become interested in Chicago City Railway management, at a time when the system was comparatively insignificant. For five years he gave much time to it as a Director, helping to build up the business. In 1888, in company with a number of other Chicago capitalists he organized the National Railway Company of Illinois, the object of which was to acquire and operate street railway properties, and the scene of whose operations was chiefly St. Louis. Mr. Hamilton was first a Director, and the following year became President. For ten years the "Hamilton Syndicate," as it was called, engaged in the development of street railways in St. Louis, absorbing a number of competing lines. Mr. Hamilton continued to reside in Chicago, and in 1899 relinquished control.

He had, in 1898, again become a Director of the Chicago City Railway Company, becoming Vice-President in January, 1899, and President in April of the same year. He continued in this connection until February, 1905, when, his health failing, he resigned and thereafter spent much time abroad.

Mr. Hamilton became an Annual Member of the Chicago Historical Society, November 20, 1894. He was also a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago, and of De Pauw University, for many years

Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Immanuel Baptist Church, and held membership in the Union League, Washington Park, Calumet, and Onwentsia Clubs, although not especially active in club circles.

In 1870 Mr. Hamilton married Miss Mary Jane Kendall, the daughter of Dr. Lyman Kendall, of Chicago, and Mrs. Hamilton survives him, residing at 999 Lake Shore Drive. Their children are Bruce P. Hamilton and Adelaide K. Ryerson.

ELIJAH, KENT HUBBARD was born in Chicago, July 12, 1835. He died in Middletown, Conn., June 26, 1915. The year 1835 was a marked period in Chicago's career. There was even talk of her incorporation as a city, and a one-story and basement Court House was erected that year. In May, 1835, a land office had been opened here, and the great "boom" was on. The father of our subject, Elijah Kent Hubbard, Sr., with his wife Elizabeth De Koven, had come to Chicago from Middletown, just in time for the rise in real estate values. Mr. Hubbard is known to have advertised 350 lots for sale the month before his son's birth. On December 5, 1835 the elder Hubbard's name appears among the directors of Chicago's first bank, a branch of the Illinois State Bank, John H. Kinzie being President, and the other Directors, Gurdon S. Hubbard, Peter Pruyne, R. J. Hamilton, Walter Kimball, H. B. Clarke, Geo. W. Dole, and E. D. Taylor, with W. H. Brown as Cashier. The bank was located at the corner of LaSalle and South Water streets in the end of Gurdon Hubbard's warehouse. Elijah Kent Hubbard, the elder, was a member of Chicago's first Board of Trade and when his cousin Gurdon Saltonstall Hubbard, in September 1836, introduced the first Insurance Company to Chicago (The Howard, of New York), E. K. Hubbard was not long in following his example as an agent. He is next heard of as directing the driving of piles across the prairie at Madison Street, and laying of stringers for the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad in 1838,— a project which Chicago had to defer for ten years because of a preference on the part of the farmers for plank roads.

It was evident that upon the young Elijah fell his father's mantle of great activity. When the widowed mother returned with him to her home in Middletown the son attended the noted School of Daniel H. Chase, spent two years in

Dartmouth College, and at the age of eighteen was ready for business.

He entered the employ of the Russell Manufacturing Co., of Middletown, makers of textiles, as a clerk and time-keeper. Two years later, in 1855, he returned to Chicago. Twenty years had wrought great changes in the little village since his birth. It was possible for this youth of twenty to enter upon a flourishing business, under the firm name of Dyer & Hubbard, wood and coal dealers, with docks opposite the Lake House, at which young Hubbard boarded. He also dealt in grain and lumber. The Chicago Directory of 1858 records that he then lived at the Tremont House. In 1864 he married, his wife being Anna Jones Dyer, daughter of Governor Dyer of Rhode Island. Their children were Elijah Kent Junior, Louis De Koven, Anna J. (who is Mrs. C. S. Stillman of Wellesley), Katherine F. (who is Mrs. Clarence S. Wadsworth of Middletown), and another son, Elisha Dyer Hubbard. In 1897 he married a daughter of Henry G. Hubbard, of Middletown, now deceased.

For thirty years he continued in successful business in Chicago, and at the time of his leaving for Middletown in 1885 was Chicago's oldest native born citizen.

In 1891 Mr. Hubbard became President of the Russell Manufacturing Co., of which he had once been timekeeper, and of which his uncle, Henry H. Hubbard, had laid the foundations in 1834. In 1892 H. K. Hubbard was presidential delegate-at-large from Connecticut. He was known in New York almost as well as in Connecticut. It is said that "He knew the textile business as few men in America knew it. He found a substantial textile industry in Middletown, he made it a nationally great one by his energy, his industry and his knowledge of how to buy the raw material." It was also said of him that "with all his business keenness, he had the fine inner character of the superlative gentlemen."

Exceedingly loyal to the place of his birth, he more than once took the trip half across the continent to attend a gathering of the Chicago Historical Society, of which he was an Annual Member, 1869-71, and a Corresponding Member, 1906-1915. He was present at the Centennial of the building of Fort Dearborn in 1903 and greatly enjoyed meeting, among others, his old playmate, Nellie Kinzie Gordon. A Chicago relative of Mr. Hubbard's is Mrs. Louise DeKoven Bowen, whose father, John DeKoven, was his uncle. One

of his mother's sisters was the wife of Judge Hugh T. Dickey, and another was the wife of Mr. Julius Wadsworth, both prominent citizens of Chicago, and later of New York.

We are indebted for much of this data to Miss Elizabeth Skinner of Chicago.

MRS. HARRIET S. KEEP, widow of the late Albert Keep, died at her home 2010 Michigan Blvd., on Easter Sunday, April 4, 1915, aged eighty-three.

Mrs. Keep was born in East Bloomfield, N. Y., March 30, 1832, her maiden name being Harriet S. Gunn. For a number of years before her marriage she held the position of head instructress in Homer Academy, Homer, N. Y., an institution of high standing in the East. In 1860 she married Albert Keep and came to Chicago to live. Mr. Keep had made Chicago his home since 1851, having come here to enter the drygoods firm of Peck, Keep & Co., which comprised Philander Peck, Albert Keep, and the latter's brother Henry, the store being located at 211 South Water Street. In 1857 Mr. Keep had sold out to Harmon, Aiken & Gale, himself investing in real estate and erecting a number of buildings. In 1873 he was made President of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, continuing in that position for many years. The real estate business which Mr. Keep founded is now under the leadership of his nephew, Chauncey Keep.

Mrs. Keep's chief activities so far as public matters were concerned were largely in connection with foreign missions, to which she gave liberally of her time and means, especially in the direction of the Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions of the Northwest.

Socially, Mrs. Keep belonged to the fine old circle whose homes were the pride of Chicago a generation ago, and she persisted in keeping her mansion on Michigan Boulevard as the family residence despite the encroachments of business in that direction. Her only child was Mrs. Ralph Isham, who died some twenty years ago.

She is survived by a sister, Mrs. Lucy G. Merrick, and by a grandson, Albert Keep Isham, a senior at Harvard.

EDWARD FRANCKE LEONARD, for twenty-five years a Corresponding Member of this Society, died in New York

on April 9, 1915. He was a native of the town of Mansfield, Conn., born December 30, 1836.

Francke Leonard, as he was familiarly called, was a descendant of Richard Mather and John Williams of Deerfield, and the son of a country doctor, Dexter Melancthon Leonard, a Quaker. His boyhood was spent in the Berkshire foothills near North Hadley, Mass. He attended Hopkins Academy, Brown University, and graduated from Union College in 1856, being admitted to the bar two years later from the Albany Law School.

The peculiar interest attaching to Mr. Leonard from our standpoint arose from his connection with Governor Cullom and later Abraham Lincoln. In 1858 Mr. Leonard went to live in Springfield, Illinois. In a short time he took a position in the office of the State Auditor, and soon after became private secretary to Cullom. It was the period of the "birth of the Republican Party." When Lincoln's election had taken place, and the inaugural party were on their way to Washington, Mr. Leonard was one of the number, and it also fell to his lot to be the last survivor of those who accompanied Mr. Lincoln's body from Washington to Springfield. In all the great events and the expansion of thought of the time, he had his part as a staunch Republican, although in later years not himself holding office. Frequently called away by his business, he was still identified with the social and civic life of Springfield for fifty years.

Railroads in Illinois were becoming a matter of increasing importance; Mr. Leonard was deeply interested, and came to be ranked as an authority on railroad arbitration. He was concerned in the construction of the "St. Louis Short Line" — now a part of the Illinois Central Railroad — and at the time of his retirement from active business was President of the Toledo, Peoria, and Western road, with headquarters in Peoria.

Mr. Leonard became a Corresponding Member of this Society on January 15, 1890, and had for long been a Trustee of the Illinois State Historical Society, as well as of the Union League and Sangamon clubs of Springfield. Although, on leaving Springfield, he went to live in Amherst, Massachusetts, near his old home, and among all the refinements and beauty of that grand old colonial town, he never forgot his western attachments, and continued to correspond and

contribute what he could to the history of the great times in which he had a part. His home was one of those roomy old mansions, surrounded by ample grounds, such as the East has known how to preserve, and Mr. Leonard, with his genial and scholarly tastes, fitted perfectly into the picture, a "gentleman and a scholar" whom we were proud to have upon our rolls.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Adeline Leonard, and by a daughter, Mrs. Edward G. Farmer, Jr., of Springfield, Mass.

PERRY H. SMITH, JR., a lawyer, eldest son of the late Perry H. Smith, died at his home in Chicago on the 12th day of November, 1914. He was born at Appleton, Wis., May 10, 1854. Five years later his parents moved to Chicago and began that remarkable career which made them known to the social world of both America and Europe.

As a senator from Wisconsin, Perry Smith, the elder, had been instrumental in effecting the "Superior Grant," which made possible the building of the St. Paul and Fond du Lac railroad, later consolidated with the Chicago and Northwestern road. Perry Smith, the elder, was Vice-President of the latter road at the time that William B. Ogden was President, and is said to have so won the confidence of the latter as to be intrusted with the active management of the system. The first home of the family in Chicago was on the southwest corner of Cass and Erie streets. After the fire of 1871, they built at the northwest corner of Pine Street (now Lincoln Park Boulevard) and Huron Street, a house of triangular form, with a fan-shaped portico and triple stairways, filled it with the rarest furniture, paintings, statuary, books and bric-a-brac, and there entertained with so gracious and lavish an hospitality as to make their home one of the chief centers of Chicago's social life. As an American railroad magnate, known to many of the diplomatic corps abroad, the elder Perry H. Smith was presented at several foreign courts. He was democratic in his objection to the required court costume, and on one occasion was given an informal audience with a certain monarch, who, in the heat of a discussion of American railroad policy, laid his hand enthusiastically on Mr. Smith's shoulder, clad in its plain broadcloth coat, saying heartily "I concur with you, Monsieur, as against these gentlemen."

He possessed one of the finest collections of works concerning the life of Napoleon the First on this continent.

In such a home, and amid such surroundings, Perry H. Smith, Jr., had his early education. While the family were resident in Brussels, he had music lessons from the same master as the daughters of King Leopold, and often went skating with them. He became an enthusiastic lover of outdoor sports, hunting, riding, fishing, and the like, and also acquired his father's taste for collecting objects of art, in which he became a connoisseur.

Returning to America he prepared for college at Charlier's Institute, completed his formal education at Hamilton College, graduating with the bachelor's degree, like his father before him, and then studied law at Columbia College. Admitted to the Bar in 1876, he returned to Chicago and entered the law office of John N. Jewett, late President of the Chicago Historical Society. In 1879 he entered into partnership with Mr. Kales, of the well known firm of Beckwith, Ayer & Kales, the new firm being Kales & Smith. His father's lingering illness and death in 1885, leaving his estate in a complicated situation, drew Mr. Smith away from the practice of the law and entailed upon him a prolonged struggle with business matters for which his previous training had not prepared him. In 1880 Perry H. Smith, Jr., who was a democrat in politics, ran for Congress, but was defeated by Chas. B. Farwell. Accepting the office of head of the Registry Department in the Chicago Post Office, he acquitted himself with honor and great fidelity of the duties of this position, involving the transmission of enormous sums of money annually, and remained in office twenty years, until his death.

Mr. Smith was the first President of the Chicago Democratic Club, and one of the founders of its successor, the Iroquois Club. He was also a member of the Chicago, University, and Union League clubs for many years, and in 1894 became a Corresponding Member of the Chicago Historical Society.

Twice married, Mr. Smith's first wife was a daughter of William S. McCormick, of C. H. McCormick & Bros.,—Emma Louise McCormick, who died in 1893. There were four children of this marriage, three of whom survive: Ruby McCormick Smith, of Saginaw, Mich., Hubert P. Smith, of Chicago, and Robert McCormick Smith, of Quincy,

Ill. His second wife — Mrs. Elizabeth Clark Sawyer of Virginia, with their daughter, Emily Smith, survives him. His mother, Mrs. Perry H. Smith, Sr., is still living in Santa Barbara, California.

ALBERT ARNOLD SPRAGUE, founder and President of the great wholesale grocery house of Sprague, Warner & Company, died suddenly at his home, 2710 Prairie Avenue, on the evening of January 10, 1915, in the eightieth year of his age.

The variety and vitality of the connections severed by the death of "A. A. Sprague" as he was customarily called, would be hard to estimate. *The Chicago Tribune* in an editorial on January 12th, stated that

"By the death of Albert Arnold Sprague, Chicago loses not only one of the great merchants who helped to build this commercial metropolis of the midcontinent, but also a citizen who always interested himself in and helped to support the higher activities of the community. To the advancement of music, art, education, and philanthropy Mr. Sprague gave of his thought as well as his means, and he leaves a name which will be honorably and gratefully recorded in the annals of the city."

Born in Randolph, Vt., May 19, 1835, Mr. Sprague had the inestimable advantage of the self-discipline imposed by farm life. At twenty he was ready for college, having provided for his own education, and in 1859 was graduated from Yale University.

The choice of business as a career, especially so hard and strenuous a business as that of the wholesale grocer, was not so common after a college education as it is now. But this was the choice made by Mr. Sprague. He came to Chicago in 1862 and entered into partnership in the wholesale grocery business with Mr. Z. B. Stetson under the firm name of Sprague & Stetson. This was of course in War time, an excited period of Chicago's existence. By the end of a year Mr. Stetson had retired, and, in partnership with Ezra J. Warner, Mr. Sprague founded the house of Sprague & Warner. By 1864 a younger brother, Otho S. A. Sprague, wounded in the War, came back to cast in his lot with the firm which now styled itself "Sprague, Warner & Company."

The original building occupied by the firm was at No. 14 State Street. After the War, in 1866, they moved to Nos. 9-11-13 Wabash Avenue and in 1870 to 62 Michigan Avenue (old numbers). Like the other wholesale houses in this region they were burned completely out in the

great fire of 1871. They took temporary refuge at No. 20 Canal Street on the West Side. By 1873 they were again located on Michigan Avenue, at Nos. 53-55, removing in 1875 to the northwest corner of Michigan and Randolph, where they remained for thirty-four years, in ever-increasing prosperity.

The difficulty of transportation of goods in the growing complexity of Chicago's loop, the advent of an underground freight tunnel, together with a general movement for a Chicago Beautiful, lead to the abandonment by many wholesale houses of the boulevard and adjacent avenues in favor of sites on the river. In April, 1909, Sprague, Warner & Co. moved to a monumental building at Erie and Roberts streets, near the North Branch, with a water frontage of 390 feet and a floor area of nearly two acres. A little history of the house, published on their fiftieth anniversary, states that "Fifty years ago one teamster with one horse did all the hauling, both in and out, for what is now the house of Sprague, Warner & Company. To-day a hundred carloads of merchandise can be transported from Sprague, Warner & Company's shipping-room to the railroad freight houses by means of an underground tunnel."

It might have been supposed that the presidency of such an establishment would have precluded much activity in other lines. Albert Arnold Sprague though in active control of the affairs of this house was not too busy to lend a hand in matters of public welfare. A member of the Relief and Aid Society, in 1871 he assisted with the distribution of the immense contributions handled by that organization for the fire sufferers, and remained one of the leading spirits through life.

The first meeting for the organization of the Commercial Club of Chicago was held December 27, 1877. A. A. Sprague was present, together with J. W. Doane, L. Z. Leiter, J. H. Walker, H. J. MacFarland, Wm. T. Baker, Anson Stager, N. K. Fairbank, W. A. Fuller, Geo. C. Clark, Edson Keith, Murry Nelson, and John J. Jones. In 1881 he was made its Vice-President, and in 1882, President.

The first May Festival of Music was held in Chicago, May 23-26, 1882, in the south end of the Exposition Building on the Lake Front at Adams Street. A. A. Sprague and George L. Dunlap were Vice-Presidents of the organization, of which Mr. N. K. Fairbank was President, Philo Otis,

Secretary, and George Sturges, Treasurer. The singers were Madam Materna, Anna Louise Cary, Sig. Campanini, Myron Whitney, and others. The first Opera Festival in Chicago to provide Grand Opera at popular prices was organized April 16, 1884, with the names of A. A. Sprague, Henry Field, R. T. Crane, and others on the Board of Directors, and among the singers, Adelina Patti, Sig. Giannini, Nicolini, and Cherubini. The financial success was extraordinary.

When the Chicago Orchestra proper gave its first concert in 1893, and when it dedicated its Orchestra Hall, December 14, 1904, the name of A. A. Sprague was prominent among those who had made the organization possible and permanent. It was significant that on his death the programme of the Orchestra for the succeeding concert was in memory of A. A. Sprague.

In the same way he supported the Opera. The last day of his life was given in part to a concert of the Flonzaly Quartet at the Fine Arts Theatre. The Art Institute, the Presbyterian Hospital, and the Chicago Orphan's Asylum were generously benefited in his lifetime and by his will. A costly collection of paintings had been gathered by Mr. Sprague. Another of his hobbies was the administration of a fund left by his brother for scientific research.

He was one of the organizers of the Northern Trust Co., and a director in that, and in the Chicago Telephone and Edison Electric companies.

Mr. Sprague was in the habit of spending a portion of each year in Pasadena, Cal., where he had a beautiful estate. He was an enthusiastic member of the Annandale Golf Club there, as well as of Onwentsia in Chicago, and the Country Club in Pittsfield, Mass.

With the passing away of Mr. Sprague the great business which he helped to build loses the last of its founders, but is left in the hands of his nephew, A. A. Sprague II., and of Ezra J. Warner, Jr., with Marion A. Dean as Managing Director.

In 1862 Mr. Sprague married Nancy A. Attwood, daughter of Ebenezer A. Attwood. She survives him, together with their daughter, Mrs. Frederick S. Coolidge of Pittsfield, Mass., and a grandson, Albert Sprague Coolidge.

JOHN FLETCHER STEWARD, patent expert, and for some years head of the patent department of the International

Harvester Company, died at Plano, Ill., on June 25, 1915. The passing away of a man like Mr. Steward marks an era in the history of Agriculture in America and we might say in the world. He was one of the last of the pioneers, and had he lived until August he would have completed a half century devoted to the improvement of harvesting machinery.

Born on June 23, 1841, in the town where he died,—Plano, Ill.—the log house in which he lived stood beside a wheat field, and it was about this time that there was erected in Plano what is known as “the old Steward saw mill.” When a little lad he whittled out a practical water wheel, “tinkered” clocks and jewelry, and worked in the saw mill, attending school only during the winter. At twenty-one he enlisted in the 127th Illinois Volunteer Infantry and fought through the War. In the month following his discharge he married Sarah Chandler of Pontiac, Mich., a teacher.

An inveterate student, young Steward devoted six years to Geology and was chosen assistant geologist to Major Powell in exploring the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. He also perfected himself in shorthand, and read deeply on mechanical matters, in later life becoming expert as an astronomer and photographer.

Mr. Steward's father, Marcus Steward, and his uncle, John F. Hollister, rebuilt the Adolph Pressure Reaper, a circumstance which doubtless had much to do with turning the attention of John and his two brothers to harvesting machinery. The first task of the young “veteran” on returning from the war was digging for the foundation of the stone factory building in Plano, now known as “Number Three,” which was to be the home of the Marsh Harvester Works. The Marsh Harvester was manufactured by Lewis Steward—brother of John F.—and Charles W. Marsh, inventor, with his brother Wallace W. In 1865, John F. Steward entered their employ as superintendent, only once thereafter leaving his life work, when for his health, he joined the Powell expedition as above stated.

In 1873 Mr. Steward was sent to Russia in the interest of agricultural machinery, and on his return worked on contract for the Marsh harvester concerns and was then re-engaged as an inventor by William Deering.

Mr. James Deering writes of him in *The Harvester World* for July, 1915: “When in 1879 the late William

Deering took the exclusive manufacture of the Marsh harvester, a relation was established of notable power and success. Mr. Deering was the business man — the executive, far-seeing organizer. Mr. Steward was the practical man, inventing, judging the inventions of others, experimenting with untiring energy and unstinted devotion. . . . Mr. Steward's energy and ambition were boundless. His hand was in everything. . . . He studied patent law and became a patent attorney. He came to have no equal as a patent expert in his line. When the Deering Harvester Company was merged in the International Harvester Company, Mr. Steward became the patent expert of the latter company and had charge of its patent business."

Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick, writing in the same publication, said: "Keen in his power to foresee the trend of coming necessities, alert and tireless in bringing his plans to a successful conclusion, and loyal to the interests he served, he combined in his own personality many elements which contributed to the success of that business, especially in its formative period."

In the year 1874, Mr. Steward, having climbed a hill near his home to obtain a view of the Fox River Valley, noticed that the brow of the hill was surrounded by an embankment and a ditch, with ranges and rifle pits at another angle, and corresponding fortifications on two neighboring hills. For the next thirty years he gave almost all his spare time to the solution of this circumstance. He procured all the early American maps of importance, becoming an authority on the cartography of the upper Mississippi Valley, learned French in order to read the narratives of the explorers, and so correlated the facts obtained, as to enable him to write his interesting treatise *Lost Maramech and Earliest Chicago*. In this Mr. Steward develops the explanation of the fortified hills, finding that in just such a spot as this, one league from "The Rock" from which the Rivière du Rocher was named, the Fox Indians entrenched themselves in 1730 to resist the French from Forts Chartres, St. Joseph, and Miamis, but where they met almost complete extinction. A joint committee of the Chicago Historical Society and the Illinois Historical Society in October, 1914, visited the locality called "Maramech Hill," under Mr. Steward's guidance. He had purchased the hill and erected a monument upon it. Parkman favored another location

for this battle — that of The Rock on Illinois River, but those who would seek to disprove Mr. Steward's theory will do well to note the closeness with which the configuration of the country on this Fox River site conforms with description by contemporaries. (*See Yearbook, 1914.*)

Mr. Steward became a Corresponding Member of this Society in 1903, and has been an enthusiastic advocate of the Society's aims ever since, excelling in his knowledge of the cartography of the Mississippi Valley. He acquired the French language after he was sixty years of age in order to read the writings of the explorers in the original. He was knighted by the King of Siam for his services on the Jury of Awards at the St. Louis Exposition, and was awarded numerous medals and diplomas at various World Expositions by the United States and other governments. But it is not in such distinctions as these that the measure of the man is found. Rather is it in the simple words of an associate in business, "Honesty that leaned backward and sincerity that knew no fear were the foundation of his character. His friendships were deep and true, and his devotion to a friend or principle that he believed in never faltered."

The foremost men in the Harvester industry were pallbearers at the funeral. He is survived by his wife, Sara Chandler Steward, and one son, Charles A. Steward, of Plano, Illinois.

MEETINGS

On November 16, 1914 occurred the Fifty-eighth Annual Meeting of the Society, reported in the *Year-book* for 1914.

On February 16 a Special Meeting of the Society was addressed by Professor Willard C. MacNaul, late of the University of North Dakota, his subject being *The Jefferson-Lemen Tradition: A Chapter of Illinois History 1786-1820*. The speaker presented letters and documents in evidence that the Rev. James Lemen was a secret agent of Thomas Jefferson charged with the mission of checking the introduction of slavery into Illinois. An audience of one hundred and fifty listened with interest to the address. Many representatives of Baptist institutions were present, the paper being particularly significant to members of this denomination, owing to the prominent part played by Mr. Lemen in the history of that church. The manuscript, which was purchased by Dr. O. L. Schmidt and presented to the Society, has since been published.

Following this, Mr. Edward P. DeWolf, of Waukegan, presented, by means of lantern slides, the subject of "The Errors Committed in Locating the State Line between Illinois and Wisconsin." The speaker treated particularly the history of that part of the line of north latitude 42° 30' which the Constitution of the State of Illinois prescribes as its northern boundary line, *versus* the *State line*, recognized as the line which separates Illinois from Wisconsin. He showed that the latter was located and marked by two commissioners, one for the United States and the other for the State of Illinois, between 1831 and 1833 and was afterwards subjected to formal legislative processes that resulted in an effective approval that could not have been intended by the bodies enacting them. At the close of the paper, Mr. DeWolf gave an interesting sketch of the itinerary of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Kinzie on their journey through the Indian country from Fort Winnebago to Chicago and return in 1831. The subject of the northern boundary of the state is one that fitly comes up for settlement in view of the approaching celebration of the centennial of Illinois statehood.

The Fiftieth Anniversary of the close of the Civil War was marked by a special meeting on April 15, when Hon. William J. Calhoun was the orator of the occasion and

charmed his audience by a resumé of the Civil War that could hardly be surpassed for depth of insight and excellence of presentation. The following extract from a letter voices the appreciation of one of his hearers.

Union League Club,
Chicago

April 19, 1915.

Resting under the spell of Mr. Calhoun's heart-felt and soul stirring address, delivered in the assembly room of the Historical Society on Wednesday, April 15th, I feel myself impelled to tender my thanks for the privilege of being present, and congratulations for the success of this celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the close of the Civil War. . . .

What a pity it is that all Chicago, all the country in fact, could not have heard that address. He seemed to me to be inspired. . . .

The exhibit of Civil War trophies that was opened to the public at this time is fully treated under the head of **SPECIAL EXHIBITIONS** in the Librarian's Report.

On the afternoon of July eighth the Ninetieth Birthday of Mme. Robert LeBeau, née Emily Beaubien, was celebrated in the Society's Building by an informal gathering of members of the Society and old residents. The venerable woman appeared to wear her fourscore years and ten lightly, and as she sat in a chair of state, surrounded by flowers, receiving congratulations her clear blue eyes danced as gaily as though they had looked out upon Chicago for sixteen instead of eighty-six summers. Emily Beaubien came to Chicago in 1829 at the age of five when her father, Mark Beaubien, brought his family here from Detroit, having come himself three years earlier. Having witnessed the complete transformation of a frontier army post into a world-city, and being gifted with a philosophic mind and the dramatic sense of her race she is able to bring the pageant of Chicago's history before the eyes of her hearers. But it was in sparkling repartée that the guest of honor shone most during the reception, and many who greeted her will long treasure her brilliant sallies of wit.

Following the reception Mr. Burley presided over the informal program in the Lecture Hall which began with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" by the entire company. Mme. Le Beau made a little address in which she was particularly happy in her expressions of appreciation of the honor paid to the memory of her father in thus honoring her. A portrait of Mark Beaubien, painted from life, and



JOHN CRERAR HALL



ENTRANCE HALL



ILLINOIS ROOM—LINCOLN COLLECTION

presented to the Society some years ago by Frank G. Beaubien, was flanked on the platform by the violin of the famous host of The Sauganash, recently presented by the Calumet Club. When we read the eulogies of Mark Beaubien pronounced by Mr. Wentworth and others who benefited by his generousities and realize that he was in his time as active a promotor of Chicago as the infant city had, it seems a curious commentary upon our gratitude that there is no permanent memorial of Mark Beaubien in Chicago to-day. However the company that gathered to do honor to his daughter was a notable one, numbering, besides many grandchildren, nephews and nieces, Edward Beaubien, a younger brother of Mrs. LeBeau, and her half brother and sister, Frank G. Beaubien and Mrs. Guinthalyn Beaubien Bernard. Among members of the Society present were Miss Katherine D. Arnold, Mrs. Annie McClure Hitchcock, Mrs. T. B. Blackstone, Mr. S. S. Greeley, Mr. C. F. Gunther and Mr. Clarence A. Burley. For the names of other guests who also signed the Visitors Register, see the heading *Attendance*. Notes of congratulation were received from the following: Mrs. Kinzie Bates, Asheville, N. C.; Mrs. B. F. Chase, Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. DeWolf, Waukegan, Ill.; Mrs. Cecelia DeWolf Erskine, Miss Mary Warren Dodson, Geneva, Ill.; Mrs. S. A. R. FitzWilliams, Miss Frances R. Howe, Baillytown, Indiana; Col. Gurdon S. Hubbard, Mrs. Stella Dyer Loring, Mrs. Ellen P. Curtiss Manning, of Warrenville; Mr. Philo Otis, Capt. I. P. Rumsey, Lake Forest; Mrs. Edward S. Upton, Waukegan; Mrs. W. H. Whitehead, Evanston; and Mrs. Eleanor Hamilton Keenon.

The following telegram was read by Mr. Burley:

July 8, 1915.

Please extend to the daughter of lovable Mark Beaubien my heartiest congratulations on this her 90th Birthday.

JOHN KINZIE, Charleston, S. C.

At the close of the program tea was served and much sociability was indulged in.

On the evening of October 9th occurred the dedication of a room in the Society's Building to the Chicago Fire Department. The particular feature of the occasion — the 44th anniversary of the Great Fire — was the presentation to the Society of the "Mary Ann," an early hand fire engine, by Chief Thomas O'Connor on behalf of the City. Col.

Frances A. Eastman, City Statistician, who was Postmaster at the time of the Fire, made an address on "The Old Volunteer and Later Fire Companies, and the Great Fire of 1871." The rest of the program was much curtailed.

Because it is probably the shortest presentation speech recorded we give in full the words spoken by our Fire Chief, affectionately called "Big Tom" by his admiring associates, but it must be remembered that these few words gained greatly in impressiveness when pronounced from the eminence of his six feet six inches:—

SPEECH OF THOMAS O'CONNOR, CHIEF OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT, in presenting the "Mary Ann" to the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY, October 9, 1915:

"I am glad to be here. What I have to say will not take many minutes. In relation to the engine which we are to present to the Chicago Historical Society, we have decided that the Society is better able to take care of it than we are.

"The engine was first owned by Chicago, then by Hyde Park, then by Riverdale; I myself have been in charge of and on duty at fires where it worked.

"I now present you and Mr. Burley with the engine.

"I thank you all."

The hand engine in all its magnificence of scarlet paint and bright metal, having been put in perfect repair by the Fire Department, was the center of attraction before and after the exercises, and when the long handles went up and down under the vigorous pumping of the old firemen one could believe their claim that it can still throw a stream 150 feet high. We are glad that the name of the engine is the "Mary Ann" for this recalls a statement we have often heard, namely, that Gurdon S. Hubbard purchased the first fire engine the City ever owned, and that Mrs. Hubbard's name was Mary Ann. Possibly this should be denominated the "Mary Ann III."

The engine was not the only attraction in the Fire Department Room, however, for when it became known that this room was to be dedicated in perpetuity for this purpose, the Department presented a life-size portrait of the late Chief Dennis Swenie, in a sumptuously carved frame of solid walnut, and the widow of the Chief presented a picture that was one of his most valued possessions. This picture is said to include a portrait of every man in the Chicago Fire Department at the time of the Great Fire; not only that, but each man is in action in his particular

capacity. The faces and in many cases the full figures were photographed by Edward Brand and the accessories and some of the figures painted in by E. Nice. It was through Mr. Seymour Morris, Jr., that these portraits were secured.

On the platform, besides Chief O'Connor, were Matthias Benner, Ex-Chief; John C. McDonnell, Chief of Fire Prevention Bureau; Mr. John Campion, Ex-Chief, Asst. Fireman on "Little Giant," the engine that threw the first stream of water on Mrs. O'Leary's barn; C. Schimmels, Capt. Engine Co. No. 5, in Fire of 1871; Mr. Dewitt H. Curtis; Mr. W. N. Danks; Mr. Joseph Schreiner, Volunteer "Red Jacket," Co. 1853; and Mr. Adolph Wilke.

The Executive Committee feels that its Annual Report would be incomplete if it failed to publicly express and inscribe in the Society's records the Committee's appreciation of the faithfulness and zeal of the Society's employees during the year. Their interest has been constant and their industry untiring.

Respectfully submitted,
For the Executive Committee,
SEYMOUR MORRIS, *Secretary*.

President Burley, Chairman of the Trustees of the Gilpin Fund, presented the Report of the Gilpin Fund, which appears on page 39 of the Executive Committee's Report.

It was moved that the Report of the Trustees of the Gilpin Fund be accepted, approved, and placed on file. The motion was seconded and carried.

In the absence of the Treasurer, Mr. Orson Smith, the Treasurer's Report was presented and read by Mr. Paul C. Peterson as printed on pages 40-42 of the Executive Committee's Report.

On motion of Mr. Shortall, duly seconded and carried, the Treasurer's Report was accepted and ordered placed on file.

The Secretary then read the following letter:—

November 16, 1915.

Mr. Clarence A. Burley,
President of the Chicago Historical Society,

Dear Sir:—The undersigned herewith respectfully presents his resignation as a member of the Executive Committee.

Respectfully yours,
(signed) GEORGE MERRYWEATHER.

It was moved and seconded that the resignation of Mr. Merryweather from the Executive Committee be accepted. Carried.

The President announced that the next order of business was the election of Officers, and that for the coming year a President, and two Vice-Presidents were to be elected; also three members of the Executive Committee, two to succeed the outgoing members for the term ending 1919, and one to fill out the term of the member whose resignation from the Executive Committee had just been accepted, which term would expire in 1918.

Mr. Hamlin moved that the Chair appoint a Nominating Committee of three to prepare a ticket of the officers and trustees to be elected at this meeting. The motion was seconded and carried.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Hamlin, Shortall, and Peterson.

The Librarian, Miss McIlvaine, then presented the Librarian's Report, reading highly interesting extracts therefrom. The full text of the report follows on pages 72-112.

It was moved that the Librarian's Report be accepted, approved, and referred to the Executive Committee. The motion was seconded and carried.

The Nominating Committee presented its Report, which was read by the Chairman, Mr. Hamlin, as follows:

The undersigned, members of the Nominating Committee, hereby recommend the following members as officers for the ensuing year:

CLARENCE A. BURLEY, President
 GEORGE MERRYWEATHER, First Vice-President
 DR. OTTO L. SCHMIDT, Second Vice-President

Executive Committee, term ending November, 1919:

CHARLES F. GUNTHER
 JOY MORTON

Executive Committee to fill term of George Merryweather expiring 1918:

WILLIAM H. BUSH.
 Respectfully submitted,
 (Signed) FRANK HAMLIN
 JOHN L. SHORTALL
 PAUL C. PETERSON

It was moved and seconded that the Report be accepted and that the Secretary cast the ballot of the Society for the election of the persons named in the Report of the Nominating Committee. Carried.

The Acting Secretary thereupon cast the ballot of the Society and declared the persons named in the Report of the Nominating Committee duly elected to their respective offices.

The election of new members being the next order of business, the following names were presented for election to the Annual Membership of the Society:

Leonard A. Busby	Eames MacVeagh
Edward L. Glaser	Henry W. Magee
Charles A. Kimbark	Kellogg Fairbank.

It was moved and seconded that the Secretary cast the ballot of the Society for the election of these names to the Annual Membership of the Society. Carried.

The Secretary thereupon cast the ballot of the Society for the election of these gentlemen to the Annual Membership.

Mr. Shortall urged the desirability of opening the Building on Sundays in order to increase the usefulness of the Society, saying there were undoubtedly many with historical inclinations who would visit the institution on Sundays whom business prevents from so doing on week days. Mr. Shortall also referred to the introduction of lower membership dues as an expedient for increasing the membership and thereby strengthening the Society. Mr. Lowe spoke in favor of both plans and moved that the subject of opening the Building on Sundays and consideration of the membership of the Society with reference to lower annual dues in some form of membership be referred to the Executive Committee with power to act.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Fergus and carried.

A very interesting display of gifts and accessions to the Society was on exhibition in Crerar Hall. Among these were shown the gavel of the first mayor of Chicago and the Law papers, representing a collection of over 3,000 manuscripts. The Librarian's Report describes these especially.

There being no other business the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

OTTO L. SCHMIDT, *Acting Secretary.*

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

*To the Executive Committee of the
Chicago Historical Society:*

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit my Report as Librarian of the Chicago Historical Society for the year ending October 31, 1915.

In Chicago we are apt to undervalue our own and other Middle West archives, particularly those of Chicago, assuming that the pioneers wasted no time from money getting to make records. Again, we of the present generation still retain such an indelible impression and wholesome awe of the GREAT FIRE—such a sense as, no doubt, the survivors of the deluge experienced—that we feel that nothing of consequence by way of records can have survived the Great Conflagration. We have tried to picture mentally the rapidly growing settlement in the sand at the mouth of the Chicago River, her fort, her water front, her places of business, her homes—in short her degree of civilization—and we conclude that this will all have to be left to the imagination. But once in awhile a gleam flashes across this night of oblivion and illumines some shop or home with almost the vividness of the search light.

During the year just closed there have come to the Historical Society quite a group of letters and documents that help wonderfully in visualizing the early days that are so near and yet so far.

As the first scene that we wish to illuminate is far back in the misty past of the fur-trading days, we are fortunate to have two lights to concentrate upon it. The first is made up of some 3000 manuscripts known as the Law Family Papers, purchased last summer. These papers cover the half century from 1800–1850 and throw light upon the fur-trade of the entire Northwest. The first document that interests us is dated 1802 and comes no nearer than Milwaukee. It will be remembered that the building of Fort Dearborn was not begun until the following year, and Monsieur Le Mai must then have been the occupant of the cabin that in 1804 became the mansion of John Kinzie, at the foot of Pine Street where Kirk's Soap Factory now



NEW RECRUITS
COMMEMORATING THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CLOSE OF THE
CIVIL WAR, AND THE DEATH OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
APRIL 15, 1915

stands. This letter was written by Milwaukee's first settler, François La Framboise, to Jacob Franks, an Indian Trader at Green Bay, sixteen years before Solomon Juneau settled in the city now famous around the world. Probably every city has a professional first settler as well as an actual one.

Written in French and addressed, "Monsr. J. Franks, Agt. à La Bai," it reads in translation as follows:

Milwaukee 20 February 1802.

Dear Sir:—I take the liberty to write to you to say that our peltries sold badly at Montreal, and that peace has been made between France and England; such is the news received by way of Detroit.

The Muskrat and the Coon are our best peltries. If you come to Milwaukee I pray to bring me about thirty pounds of salt. If you wish to bring your forge we will arrange together as to price.

This is all the news I have at present. I am expecting a letter from Mr. [Bru]nette.

N. B. If there is any news regarding peltries be sure I will let you know.

Sir, I am your good friend

FR. LA FRAMBOISE.

It was Joseph La Framboise, a brother of the writer, who was the father of charming Josette La Framboise who passed through the Chicago Massacre with the Kinzie family and later became the wife of Jean Baptiste Beaubien, sometimes styled "The Second Gentleman of Chicago." A beaded reticule lined with doe-skin, which she carried on church and state occasions, is a recent gift to the Society from her niece Mrs. Brinkerhoff.

The next letter of special interest is from John Kinzie and reads as follows:

Chicago, July 19, 1826.

Mr. John Law, Esqr.
Green Bay.

Sir: The bearer of this is Mr. Elias Taylor, he is sent on by me to enquire at Green Bay if there is a prospect to effect a Sale of a few Beef Cattle, about 40 head, chiefly Oxen and should a few Milch Cows be wanted they could be sent. Any assistance that you could afford Mr. Taylor in effecting his object shall be gratefully acknowledged by me.

With respect I am Sir your

Obedt. Servt.

JOHN KINZIE,
Agent A. F. Co.
Chicago.

Not a very important letter possibly, but when it is remembered that Mr. Kinzie's descendants know of but one other letter penned by his hand, and that one in the archives of this Society, it will be seen that this document should be

valued as an all but unique specimen of the hand writing of Chicago's first permanent settler.

Letters from Ebenezer Childs, at Green Bay, to Peter B. Grignon, Chicago, in 1835, arrange the terms for carrying the mails between these places. Mr. Childs writes that he is unable to obtain horses and that he would advise having the mail carried on foot as it will be much the cheaper, concluding "Gardapee will carry it at \$30 per month."

The next letter is postmarked in red at Chicago and bears the frank of John S. C. Hogan, Chicago's second Postmaster, the son-in-law of Jonathan Bailey, who first held that office. The letter is written for Mr. Hogan by his clerk and reads as follows:

Chicago Post Office,
October 5th, 1836.

Peter Grignon, Esqr.
Green Bay, W. T.

Dear Sir: Your favor bearing date of Sept. 28th came to hand this day enclosing a draft on me for \$372.50 cts. I am very sorry that I have to enclose it back as it lacks a very material item to me viz.—your order on the back of it, where I have put a (X) mark. It is payable to P. B. Grignon or order. You have neglected to put your name or order on the back of the draft. When you do so I will enclose you the money.

Your Obt. Servt.
THOS. WATKINS, Asst. P. M.
for John S. C. Hogan, Postmaster.

Among the 3000 Law papers are hundreds of documents bearing the signatures of early territorial governors and a vast amount of correspondence exhibiting the fur trade centering at Green Bay.

Dovetailing into this collection but having even more intimate interest for us is a letter book of the American Fur Company, at Mackinac 1823-27, loaned to the Society with the privilege of copying it. Extracts are not possible here, but its interest becomes apparent when we remember that when John Jacob Astor in 1811 bought out the Association of British merchants known as "The Mackinaw Company," Mackinaw had for nearly a century been the great trading post of the fur dealers, while Chicago was merely a point for very limited distribution, a stopping place on the way to St. Louis and the Southwest. From the letters we learn that very gradually the center of population was shifted from the old British stronghold by a handful of men, by name—Crafts, Hubbard, Beaubien, and the two Kinzies, all origi-

nally in the employ of the Company. In 1815 Mr. Astor placed the entire management of the Company in the able hands of Ramsey Crooks and Robert Stuart. At this time Mr. Crafts was already independently established at Chicago, his trading house being about half a mile below Bridgeport—at "Hardscrabble," where in April 1812 the preliminaries of the Chicago Massacre had occurred.

According to Gurdon S. Hubbard's narrative this Mr. John Crafts, being duly licensed to trade with the Indians, (he had been sent here by Mr. Conant of Detroit) was unmolested by the American Fur Company until 1819, in which year the Company transferred Jean Baptiste Beaubien from Milwaukee to Chicago, for the purpose of opposing him. Mr. Beaubien erected his trading houses at the mouth of the Chicago River, then about the foot of Harrison Street, where he set up housekeeping with his bride, Josette La Framboise, and in 1822 Mr. Crafts succumbed and engaged himself to the Company with Mr. Beaubien as his assistant. Here Mr. Crafts died in 1825, and Mr. John Kinzie, up to that time engaged in his trade of silversmith, became associated with Mr. Beaubien as joint agent for the Company. It is only necessary to mention one more pioneer to have our dramatis personæ complete—namely the redoubtable Dr. Alexander Wolcott, who arrived in 1819, having been appointed Indian Agent for the Lakes in 1818.

The relations of these five men come out in this correspondence with startling distinctness. That their relations, at times, became exceedingly strained, in the exigencies of trade, is very evident, but the wonderful diplomacy of Messrs. Crooks and Stuart apparently bridged over all difficulties, and in 1821 Ellen Maria Kinzie, the first white child born in Chicago (1804), became the wife of Dr. Wolcott, and the tomahawk was buried forever. The license to wed the charming Maria was obtained from Peoria in Fulton County, John Hamlin, *J. P.* of that place, journeying to Chicago to perform the ceremony, there being no resident justice of the peace, no clergyman, and not even a chaplain at the Fort at this time. This is the first marriage of record at Chicago.

The next illuminating document gives us a picture of Chicago in 1831, as seen through the eyes of a certain young Mr. Tinkham, of Middleborough, Mass. This letter is presented by Miss Sarah E. Marsh.

Westward, August 23, 1831.

Dear Brother;

Arrived at Chicago having been nearly five days making the journey. For three or four days I was near being sick in consequence of fatigue and exposure. Chicago is a very small place compared to what I expected: it was the Fort and Garrison that gave it importance, but since the troops have been removed to Green Bay it is rather a dull place. Here we saw two Indians to one white man. They are almost all Potawatomes and still own a very extensive tract of country, from Michigan to the Mississippi. Peres La Clerc is here,—the brave, as he is called, who fired the first shot at the massacre of Fort Dearborn at Chicago which Hull surrendered with Detroit. His manhood is nearly departed. His proud spirit was not tamed by his foes, but by whiskey. *Chicago is on three points where the river forks*, about one half mile from the lake. The country on every side is low land prairie, and while we were there it was very wet all around. There is not a frame building in the place, tho' several are covered with clap boards. Cottonwood, which is only a species of Balm-of-Gilead grows on the streams and wet places about Chicago. There is no road from this place except such as follow Indian trails. We began to cast about for some way to get from here to Danville, Henry's destination, when he received a letter from his cousin, G. S. Hubbard, saying that we had better wait till he and Henry's Father should arrive in a two horse wagon, and as he was going on to Michilimackanac (*pron. Mack-in-aw*) we might all return to Danville in the wagon. We spent 11 days in Chicago, hunted, fished, walked about, looked at Indian Squaws and French; went to one court, a curious affair, but the story is long and I have not time to tell it. By the way, I must relate the legal proceedings near here. Sometime, years ago, in a certain case, but, take notice all I write I mean for truth but what I am now going to tell I did not see. I shall not, therefore, risk my veracity on this story. A few years ago a traveler was in this quarter somewhere not far from Chicago. Hearing that a criminal was to be tried that day he was led by curiosity to attend the court. He accordingly went to the pile of logs that was pointed out to him as the County Court House, here he found the judge seated on the end of a block, in his shirt and trousers, twas hot weather; one foot, he was barefooted was doubled up on the other knee and he was busily engaged in extracting an ugly splinter from under one toe nail. The Judge asked our traveler to take a seat, which he did, as there were many blocks standing about the ground. He noticed several men in the corner of the building tied firmly by their wrists with strips of hickory bark. Not understanding this he inquired of the Judge, who was still at his splinter, why these men were confined in this manner. The answer was interrupted by the constable entering, sweating and puffing and swearing he had had a "right smart chase after that fellow." The mystery was now explained,—the people being rather wild in this new country it was necessary for the constable, whenever a trial by jury was required, to run down and catch twelve good men, and true, tying them as they caught them or they would run away before he had collected the legal number. He had with infinite fatigue caught eleven men and had gone in pursuit of the twelfth when two men on horse back rode by on a full run and a little dirty boy at the door, shouted, "A horse race by —." This aroused every faculty of the aforesaid good men and true, they could stand it

no longer; the tough bark was no obstacle; they break them even as Sampson of old break the bonds of the Philistines and rushed from the Court House in every direction, hallooing with all their might, "Hurrah for Brimstone,"—"Hurrah for Lightfoot,"—" \$50 on Brimstone," " \$100 on Lightfoot." The Judge himself was not insensible to the spirit stirring occasion and adjourned the Court to some future day, and finding the traveler, addressed him in a truly dignified style of a man of his judicial consequence, "Stranger bai—! A hundred to fifty Brimstone wins the race.

G. S. Hubbard is quite a gentleman, speaks good English and French, and knows every Indian tongue, and almost every Indian person in this 200 miles, and in some directions much farther. He has been in the Indian Trade since he was 13 years old; he is about 30. His influence among them is great; they all know him and appear to love and fear him. He is quite rich. I have not room for a detailed account of our journey from Chicago to St. Louis. The distance as we traveled was about 370 miles. You can judge how we found the traveling from the fact that we traveled 15 days and rested 5 to get here. Of the whole distance there was not 20 miles of wood land, only skirting the streams now and then on the ridge.

Your brother

To Mr. Foster Tinkham
Middleborough
Mass.

R. TINKHAM.

The following picture of the village four years later is by the hand of beautiful Harriet Hubbard, the youthful wife of Richard J. Hamilton, Esq., and the mother of the donor, Mr. Henry E. Hamilton. It is written to her little sisters Ann and Elizabeth, the former of whom became the wife of Gurdon S. Hubbard.

Chicago, June 5, 1835.

My dear sisters Ann & Eliza:—

I have so often in my letters home mentioned my own situation that it is needless to say anything on that subject but as I know you are blessed with very enquiring minds I will give you a description of the present appearance of this city that is the famous town of Chicago, in the first place I can tell you that since I came here it has changed so materially that I should never have suspected it of being Chicago if I had been absent from it in the mean while there are now a large number of handsome houses in the place and several handsome stores & 3 or 4 good public houses, in fact the town begins to assume the appearance of a New England village and not a small one either. It is now beginning to look like winter somewhat but notwithstanding all that has been said of the excessive coldness of the climate we have not had any really cold or stormy weather this fall and winter until, within the last 4 or 5 days, the weather has been cold but clear and not severe. Now the river is frozen so hard that sleighs begin to run on it and I expect we will have a real merry time the rest of the season. It is delightful to ride on the ice the horses travel with such rapidity and sleighs run as smoothly as you can imagine and we have the pleasures of sleigh-riding without any of the inconveniences of snow storms.

We are seldom troubled with the sight or company of Indians indeed since the payment of their annuities which took place in November there are but few about. There were nearly five thousand here and we were surrounded night and day. You would both have been delighted to have seen them so many in their own costume viz., leggings and blankets—with the skins of animals, feathers of birds, all the bits of brass, glass, tin &c that could be collected hanging from various parts of their person without regard to place, order or anything else.

I cannot write more so my dear sisters Goodbye—Do not forget your sister

HATTY.

The early chapters of Chicago and indeed Illinois history would be incomplete without the record of Colonel Hamilton. Born near Danville, Ky., in 1799, he studied law, and came to Jonesboro, Ill., in 1820, the next year being appointed cashier of the newly established State Bank, at Brownsville. In 1831 he removed to Chicago, having been appointed by Gov. Reynolds, the first Probate Judge of Cook County. At the same time he held the offices of Circuit and County Clerk, Recorder and Commissioner of School Lands. He was a Colonel of State Militia, raised a volunteer company in the Black Hawk War, and was defeated for the colonelcy of a regiment in the Mexican War. He died in 1860.

Another picture of Chicago in the 30's comes to us in the form of a remarkably well written narrative of the journey of a pioneer family by wagon from Fredonia, N. Y. It was written by Mrs. Harriet Warren Dodson one of the seven "beautiful Warren sisters" who with their parents came to make their home in the romantic spot later called for their father "Warrenville," at present a charming though deserted village. Most picturesque is the account of the arrival at Chicago of the covered wagon with its precious freight, the crowds of settlers in all the public houses, the alarm of the mother at the sight of Indians swarming around the Sauganash Tavern, crossing the river at Lake Street and the night's rest at The Green Tree Tavern, before beginning the drive through the flooded prairie road to the home already prepared by Mr. Warren. Although the stop in Chicago was brief, there was time for Mrs. Warren to renew acquaintance with her old friend Dr. Isaac Harmon, nor was the time lacking for Mr. Elston and Silas Cobb to note the charms of the daughters, the latter afterward confessing that he had followed the wagon to this stopping place and resolved on the spot to have one of the girls for a wife,

if he lived and could get her. Continuing the narrative we find that in 1840 Mr. Cobb kept his vow marrying the fair Maria Warren.

This home quite naturally became the center of a social circle that included not only the neighboring families in the Fox River region but those of Chicago as well, and the names of Caton, Cobb, Beecher, and Carpenter are frequently coupled with those of Sweet, Fowler, Naper, and Dodson, in the round of parties and weddings that enlivened the entire country-side. Strange to say the ample and elegant Warren homestead still stands, though with the loss of an entire ell, well back from the shaded roadway in Warrenville, across which its luxuriant lawns sweep unbroken to the opposite residences, and the giant oaks and elms lock their branches overhead as though to withstand the obliteration that must overtake this landmark as it has overtaken others.

Judge William Prentiss, besides loaning to the Society a diary kept by an ancestor of his during the War of 1812, has presented two letters written from Chicago to his father in Davenport, Iowa, in 1848, by Mr. James Warnock, who opened a business college here that year. The following extract is from one of them:

Chicago, Oct. 19, 1848.

. . . . I then left St. Louis by way of the Ill. river and the canal, and arrived here in Chicago, on the 9th Sept.

I have not yet done much in the way of teaching, as I did not commence my school until last week. I have yet but few pupils, but I have several more engaged, some of whom will probably commence next week. I do not expect to do very much till about the close of navigation here, as there will then be a good many persons, comparatively disengaged. This will probably be in a month. I have taken a room at \$4.00 per month on the corner of Lake & State sts., opposite the City Hotel, about 400 yards from the Lake Shore, 150 yards from the river, where the principal shipping business is done, and nearly fronting the new Market house and City Hall, now nearly completed. I think the location is a pretty good one, for my school. I think that if I can once get under way, and become well known, that I can do a good business here.

Chicago is destined to be a great city. Its trade and commercial business are immense and rapidly increasing. You can count from one to two hundred steamers, brigs, sloops, schooners, &c at almost any time here in the river. The crowd of business is so great, that they are about taking measures to have Chicago river considerably widened. The Galena railroad, when done, will also bring in an immense amount of Western Trade. A portion of it is finished and a locomotive will be running in a few days. There is a great trade centres here by means of teams, from a distance of 5 to 100 miles, of

which there is often 1,000 to 1,200 in the City at once. I was out hunting on the prairie a few days ago along the course of the railroad, and standing on it, I counted 46 teams on the Des Plaines plank road, all in sight at the same time, just from where I stood. As high as 300 teams loaded with wheat alone, have passed along this single road in one day. There have been as high as 200,000 bushel of wheat received here in one day.

I like Chicago very much. The streets are wide and regular, and thickly planted with trees, which, when green in summer, with the Lake breeze, renders it very pleasant. I think it is very probable that I shall take up my permanent residence here in the "Garden City" hunt myself up a *dear affectionate wife* and settle down here for life.

Respectfully
Your friend, &c.
JAS. WARNOCK.

And here this too lengthy recital must close, even though we omit detailed mention at this time of one of the most interesting contributions of the year, namely, a secret chapter in the life of the good Chief Shabbona, as related by Miss Frances R. Howe, of Porter County, Indiana. This gifted woman, the author of "A French Homestead in the Old Northwest," is the daughter of the late Francis Howe, and the granddaughter of Joseph Bailly, of Baillytown, one of the first permanent settlers of Northern Indiana, both gentlemen having been long and favorably known in Chicago.

From Miss Caroline Blodgett, through Mr. Burley, have come a large number of Anti-slavery newspapers and pamphlets that belonged to her father, the late Judge Blodgett. Among these will be found 15 numbers of *The Liberty Tree*, edited and published by Zebina Eastman, at Chicago, in 1844-46. This is so rare that it is known only by name to most collectors.

A partial list of other important gifts appears under the heading **ACCESSIONS**.

PUBLICATIONS

An edition of 1100 copies of the *Yearbook* for 1914 was issued in February, R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company being the printers. Owing to many requests for extra copies from the families of deceased members the edition was nearly exhausted. In addition to the regular exchange list, numerous requests for the book from clubs and schools have been supplied. Mr. H. H. Miller, of Steamboat Springs, Colo., writes:

"There was not a page that did not give me something of interest. I was sorry not to find more of the 1840 and 1850 families in your mem-

bership list." [Mr. Miller's father, the Rev. W. Y. Miller in 1849, lived at the S. W. corner of State and Madison, but sold his Chicago property and moved to Knox County, when the building of McVicker's Theater began to be talked of.] "My father could not stand living so close to a theater. Whitehead's Grocery was across State Street on the East, and it was the only store on State Street south of Randolph," writes Mr. Miller.

Through the generosity of Dr. Schmidt the Society was able to secure for publication a manuscript by Mr. W. C. McNaul, entitled:—"The Jefferson-Lemen Compact: The Relations of Thomas Jefferson and James Lemen in the Exclusion of Slavery from Illinois and the Northwest Territory, with Related Documents.

This paper, read February 16, 1915, was published for the Society by the University of Chicago Press, and received the comment, "an interesting and well written address," from *The American Historical Review*. *The Virginia Magazine of History*, after considering the documentary evidence produced by Mr. McNaul to prove the claim that Jefferson made a secret compact with Lemen to go to Illinois to oppose slavery in the Northwest Territory, reopens this question in the following words: "The whole matter of this alleged compact needs thorough investigation before it can be accepted as history."

The A. C. McClurg Company report the sale of but two sets of "The Diary of James K. Polk" during the year. Last year ten sets were sold.

The University Press reports that the profits accruing to the Society from the sale of its publications, for the year ending June 30, amount to \$74.15. The heaviest sales, 225 copies, were on the "Lincoln-Douglas Debates" by Horace White. Of Dr. Reed's "Masters of the Wilderness" 125 copies were sold.

The publication of J. W. Putnam's "History of the Illinois and Michigan Canal," decided upon by the Publication Committee early in the summer, has been delayed, until opportunity is had to bring the work down to date. This is in accordance with the writer's wishes expressed when the manuscript was submitted. Professor Putnam made extensive use of the collections of this Society in compiling the work.

The final issue completing the Fergus Historical Series, acquired by this Society a year ago, was published last summer, twenty-five years having elapsed since the pre-

ceding number saw the light. The title-page reads as follows:

Fergus Historical Series.—No. 30.

NARRATIVE

of the
MASSACRE AT CHICAGO
 [Saturday], August 15, 1812,
 and of
SOME PRECEDING EVENTS

by
 Juliette Augusta (Magill) Kinzie
 Second Edition

With Illustrations, Additional Notes, and Index.

First Edition, "Chicago, Ill., Printed by [Wm.] Ellis & [Robert] Fergus, Book and Job Printers, Saloon Building, 37 Clark Street, [S. W. cor. Lake] 1844

CHICAGO:
 FERGUS PRINTING COMPANY
 1914

The zeal for accuracy which is a well recognized characteristic of this printing house is here emphasized, for the matter for this pamphlet has actually stood in type for a quarter of a century while Mr. George H. Fergus searched the archives here and at Washington for exact data for his foot-notes which on many pages exceed the original text.

It should be recalled here that to the House of Fergus, father and sons, our city generally, and this Society in particular owes a debt that can never be paid. The fact that from the time that Robert Fergus the head of the House came to Chicago to engage in the printing and publishing business, until the death of George H. Fergus in 1911, these industrious Scotchmen kept diaries of events and maintained a card index of marriages, births, and deaths, thus constituting a "Bureau of Information" for everything that had any bearing upon the history of Chicago. The first "Business Directory" of Chicago was compiled by Robert Fergus, set up in type without the formality of "copy" and appended to a work on which he was engaged, entitled, "The Laws and Ordinances of the City of Chicago, Passed in Common Council, Printed by Edward H. Rudd, MDCCCXXXIX." Mr. Rudd had received the contract for this work from the

city but sublet it to young Fergus who had arrived in Chicago in July 1839.

The R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company, in the preface of their 1914 Christmas book, "Reminiscences of Chicago During the Civil War," with an introduction by Mable McIlvaine, acknowledged indebtedness to this Society's collections for a large portion of the material for this volume and sent copies of the book for the members of the Executive Committee and Librarian, as well as two copies for the Library.

CHILDREN'S LECTURE COURSES

The Chicago History Lectures for children of the Eight Grade were given on each Saturday during eight months of the school year with the exception of two Saturdays that fell in the holiday season with the following attendance:

Schools north of Madison Street.....	4133
Banner School, The Langland, with 156 delegates.	
Schools south of Madison Street.....	2680
Banner School, The Earle, with 124 delegates.	
Total.....	6813

The average attendance for the thirty lectures was 220. The largest attendance at a single session was 417 which overtaxed the capacity of the hall.

The sustained interest in the study of Chicago history by school children must be very gratifying to the older members of the Society many of whom have prophesied sadly, that, with the passage of time, the men and affairs of the early city would inevitably become a sealed book to succeeding generations.

This is the fourth year that this course has been maintained by Dr. Schmidt, and now as the younger brothers and sisters of the children who attended the first courses reach the eighth grade and so become eligible to attendance, they come to us full of eagerness to see the model of Fort Dearborn, the violin of Mark Beaubien, the shoe of Long John Wentworth and the coat of Abraham Lincoln, rumors of which have long since reached them through the big brothers and sisters.

There are certain classes of children not yet reached by these lectures, namely, children in detention schools, the blind, the crippled, children who live at too great a distance

to walk and who cannot pay carfare, and those who from choice or necessity work on Saturdays. Boys and girls at this most impressionable age are so perceptibly influenced by the lecture, the building itself, the portraits and mementoes of great men of achievement reverently treasured by the Historical Society, that no pains are spared to reach all of them with our delegate system (explained in the *Yearbook* for 1913) but our efforts are not always successful, as in the case of The John Worthy School. In acknowledging the receipt of tickets, the Principal wrote, "I wish my boys might see and hear this but the bars forbid." Surely a suitable field for cultivating good citizenship. It is such a pretty sight to see the little chaps sitting up tall and squaring their shoulders as the deeds of John Kinzie, Gurdon S. Hubbard, and Willam B. Ogden are recounted and they are urged to emulate them, that one covets for the slouched figures and dull eyes of delinquent children the spur of such examples.

Mrs. Mann's lectures are well adapted for the purpose of the course and are invariably listened to with wrapt attention. Occasionally casual visitors have been called upon to contribute reminiscences. On December 5, Chief Seven Mountains, his grandson and nephew, representatives of the Sioux Nation, from Pine Ridge Reservation, S. D., happening to be in the neighborhood, were invited to talk and gave valuable information on Indian manners and customs, the young men interpreting for the Chief, who is ninety-seven years of age and speaks only Sioux. On January 23, Mr. Henry E. Hamilton caused much wonder among his small listeners by recounting his boyhood days in the '40's when swimming in the Chicago river, picnicking on its grassy banks, gaining admission to the circus by carrying water for the elephant, and dancing around the May-pole in Ogden's Grove, just north of Huron street, were common experiences.

Thirteen essays based on the lectures and historical exhibits were submitted in competition for the honor of being printed in the *Yearbook*. The essay voted to have the greatest number of points of excellence was that contributed by Julia Kotora, of the John Spry School, Room One. Favorable mention was made of the essays of James Vejooda, of the same school, Antonia Rozlilek, of The Throop School; Gertrude Kealer, of The Plamondon School, and David Lux, of The Willard School. The prize essay follows:

EARLY CHICAGO

By JULIA KOTORA, *John Spry School*

Eighth Grade, Room One

Through the kindness and public spirit of some unknown member of the Chicago Historical Society, the members of the eighth grade classes of public schools were fortunate enough to be able to enjoy four interesting lectures by Mrs. Mann, the daughter of the historian Ridpath, on the history of Chicago. The trip to the building, its wealth of historical pictures and relics, as well as the lectures, were heartily appreciated by every member of our class. We are all very grateful to our benefactor.

The Historical Society, which occupies its own building situated at Dearborn and Ontario streets, was founded in 1856 to perpetuate the early history of the "Garden City." The fire of 1871 wiped out the original structure with its wealth of treasures, and the great stone building that we visited was erected since then. Upon crossing the threshold our attention was centered upon a model of Old Fort Dearborn with its stockade and blockhouses. The walls of the auditorium were covered with pictures of the men who helped to make that little log-cabin village of 1828 the metropolis of the Mississippi valley. Among them were William B. Ogden, Chicago's first mayor, and John Wentworth, her first congressman. As this room was fitted up in memory of Abraham Lincoln, our martyr president, it is appropriate that his bust is on the stage as well as in the rear of the room, so that you see him when entering and leaving. Many curious relics of the past were seen in the other rooms.

The first lecture was on the early explorations and was very interesting, as it dealt with the French who settled this section of the country. Father Marquette, a Jesuit priest, came down from Green Bay in a birch canoe in 1673, by way of the Wisconsin and Mississippi and returned by the Illinois River, crossed the portage and spent the winter in our neighborhood at Robey and 26th St. A cross marks the spot where his cabin stood. Father Marquette was accompanied by five Indians with whom he was very friendly. They carried, instead of guns, a peace pipe. Marquette's health was poor, and he died at the age of thirty-seven on the way back to Mackinaw.

LaSalle was one of the greatest explorers. He studied Joliet's and Marquette's maps and believed that the Mississippi River emptied into the Gulf of Mexico. In 1679 LaSalle and Tonty, his best friend, came to Chicago. LaSalle tried to form the Indians into a confederacy to help France. He was killed by one of his own men when returning with colonists from France. He built the first fort on the Illinois River and left Tonty in charge when he left for France. In 1803 the United States Government ordered a fort to be built at Chicago. It was made of logs and surrounded by a stockade. It had block houses at the opposite corners and houses for the soldiers inside. They built this fort for protection from the Indians and they worked all summer and part of the winter in its construction. It was named "Fort Dearborn" after Gen. Henry Dearborn, the Secretary of War.

Wayne's treaty of 1795 gave the United States the right to six square miles of land at the mouth of the Chicago River, and on this was built the fort. The first settler of Chicago was Jean Baptiste Point de Sable, a negro fur trader from San Domingo. His cabin was built near the river and there he lived for seventeen years. Afterwards he sold it to a French trader who later sold it to John Kinzie, the agent of the Astor Company. Mr. Kinzie was a silver-smith by trade and was very friendly with the red

men. He lived at peace with the Indians for twenty-three years. He was called "The Father of Chicago" because he was the first permanent white settler of Chicago. Illinois was then a part of the Indiana Territory, and its first capital was Kaskaskia, a French settlement in the southern part of the state. In 1833, only fifty families were living at Chicago. The treaty of 1833 with the Indians was the greatest event in the early history of our city. These people promised to walk twenty miles west of the Mississippi, and they did this and Chicago thrived.

The Fort Dearborn Massacre occurred August 15, 1812, near 18th Street and Prairie Avenue. Fifty-two out of the seventy people were killed by the cruel Indians, and a fine monument marks the spot where these heroic men and women met this awful fate. Kinzie was one of those who escaped, and in 1816 he came back, the fort having been rebuilt, and ended his days in the midst of the growing city. There is a wholesale grocery store now where old Fort Dearborn used to stand and a tablet tells the fact. In 1871 the last building of the fort was destroyed. In 1837 Daniel Webster, delivering a famous speech, stood on the Waubensee stone [which is now in the Chicago Historical Society's building].

Chicago began to grow in 1830, but up to that time there were only twenty-eight voters. In that year, at Mr. Ogden's suggestion, planked roads were built and people came here to trade and work. Lake Street was then the busiest street of Chicago and all the fashionable people lived on the North Side. In 1834 Chicago's population was 2000 and in two years it was doubled.

Chicago became a corporated city in 1837. The first mayor of Chicago was W. B. Ogden, a Democrat. The area of Chicago at that time was 10.7 square miles. Today the area is 190.6 square miles. The invention of the steamboat and the building of railroads induced the people of the East to come west and many settled in Chicago because they knew that some day the lake, the river, and the rich prairies would make it a great city. The threshing machine brought people west to invest in the rich farm lands that could be purchased for \$1.25 per acre. The Chicago River was not a good harbor until a freshet washed the sandbar out, and in 1838, the first train passed over the tracks of the Northwestern Railway which led from Chicago to the lead mines of Galena. The rails were wooden in those days and the trains were pulled by horses. Thirteen years later a steam engine pulled into Chicago. In 1848, The Illinois and Michigan Canal was finished and many of the workmen remained in Illinois.

The morning after the Chicago fire the spirit "I will" ruled the city, for out of the ashes rose a beautiful city with its gigantic stone buildings. The Old Colony Building and the Masonic Temple with its 24 stories impresses the world with their greatness. One mistake was made for the builders did not realize that the foundation must rest on solid rock if the structure was to endure for all times. This mistake was corrected, and now there are many skyscrapers in the city. The World's Fair held at Jackson Park in 1893 to commemorate the discovery of America, awakened a desire for "a city beautiful." The result is a grand system of boulevards and parks. When the Wacker Plan is carried out, Chicago will rank as one of the most beautiful cities in the world.



CAMP FIRE GIRLS AND BOY SCOUTS
LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY



TROOP 92, BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA
LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY

SPECIAL EXHIBITIONS

During the first week of December 1915, there were removed from the Society's Building, where they had been stored for many years, paintings and museum objects, that while very considerable, were not a tithe of the great historical collection of Mr. Charles F. Gunther. The only part that had been kept on permanent exhibition by the Historical Society was the splendid group of life portraits of Washington by American old masters which included a Gilbert Stuart, a Rembrandt Peale, several Charles Wilson Peale's, a Copley and the St. Memin miniatures. With these are the portraits of Mary Ball Washington, Martha Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay and many other patriots and statesmen. The presence of these portraits will be greatly missed by the visitors to the building.

Mr. Gunther occupies a unique position in Chicago, in that, as the owner of the only extensive collection of original historical portraits of Americans in the West, he is our foremost patron of patriotic education. With this veteran of the Civil War the visualization of American history has become a science. It must always be a matter of regret that Chicago has never availed herself of his magnificent offer to present the collections of his lifetime to the City for a public museum, if the municipality would provide a place for their exhibition, but America is not thoroughly awake to the value of historical museums. Some years ago a small museum was maintained on the upper floor of Mr. Gunther's place of business and many grey haired men and women date their first inspiration to love of country from a boy and girl visit to that upper room in "Gunther's Candy store."

Will this neglect of privilege go on until too late or will Chicago with her great resources of wealth and splendid activities for uplift, realize that in providing a home for this great artistic and historical collection she is building the best kind of a bulwark against ignorance, degeneracy, crime, anarchy and bad citizenship generally?

In response to a Proclamation of the Governor of Illinois, expressing the desire that December 3, the day of Illinois's admission to the union, be appropriately observed as "Illinois Day," an exhibit consisting of the following groups was arranged:

Official documents and other papers, bearing the State seals and the signatures of the governors of Illinois from the Military Government of George Rogers Clark to the present and including Territorial as well as State papers, 1778 to 1900.

Pictures of early State Houses, etc.

Portraits of the Governors and other State Officials.

Portraits of citizens of Illinois in 1818.

Relics of Lincoln, Douglas and Grant.

A special Exhibition of Lincolnia was opened on February 12, Mr. Silas C. Stevens loaning an interesting group of Lincoln portraits for the occasion. Visitors on that day numbered only 189, however many of these remained in the building several hours.

On Washington's Birthday visitors numbered 341, the increase being accounted for by the extended notices given in the papers and the postal card notices sent to the principals of schools. A pleasant feature of both holidays was the presence of working men and women brought by their children, who had become acquainted with the building through the Saturday afternoon lectures. To the older people the existence of our American historical museum comes as a revelation and many express gratitude that they and their children are permitted to enjoy its treasures.

The Fiftieth Anniversary of the close of the Civil War was marked by a special exhibition of Civil War relics. This was opened on April 15, the anniversary of the death of Lincoln with an address by Hon. William J. Calhoun. (See under Meetings.) At this time many valuable relics were added by gift and loan, one of the latter being a Photograph Album containing portraits of members of Battery "A" Chicago Light Artillery, one of the three batteries fitted out by the Chicago Board of Trade. This was exhibited by Mr. Russell Stevens. Among the well known men whose portraits appear here are: Abbott L. Adams, Calvin Durand, C. A. P. Garnsey, Benj. F. Nourse, John A. Nourse, W. S. H. Odell, F. B. and F. S. Rockwood, J. M. Sexton, Silas C. Stevens and S. H. Stevens, the father of the owner of the album.

Mr. Silas C. Stevens an uncle of Russell Stevens presented to the Society at this time his outfit as a private in this Battery, consisting of a blue jacket, trousers and belt, the insignia of the Board of Trade Battery, a silver watch carried throughout the war (a present from his father), a sewing kit made by his mother, and flags, revolvers, belts etc., captured from the Confederates, together with two portrait groups of veterans of Battery "A" taken in 1865 or '66. This collection will be prized very highly.

These treasures lie side by side with the arms and accoutrements of Albert Dickinson of Battery "B" or Taylor's Battery, C. L. A., and serve to emphasize the splendid physique of the flower of Chicago's soldiery. Both Mr. Stevens and Mr. Dickinson served throughout the war and both have gone through life with hearing impaired by the heavy cannonading in that conflict. Yet both are happy and hearty today, and both will tell you that they attribute their splendid constitutions largely to the athletics practiced during the fifties in the old Chicago Light Guard Hall at State and Randolph Streets, where Ellsworth and other enthusiastic athletes trained scores of young men to become "Gymnasts" as they called themselves then. From this drill they naturally drifted into military drill. To those who knew Ellsworth it is no wonder that Chicago was the first to respond to Lincoln's call for 75,000 troops and that the first gun fired in the West was a Chicago gun fired by a Chicago boy.

Judge William Prentiss contributed a daguerreotype portrait and letters written from the front by a young soldier, Lt. Michael Gapen, of Macdonough Co., Illinois, whose expressions of loyalty and courage show him to have been one of those youths in whom serious mindedness seems to have been precociously developed by the needs of the time. He died of wounds received at Jackson, Miss., July 27, 1865. One of these letters written to his sister, December 17, 1862, is full of enthusiasm for the conflict. It reads, in part,

And you seem willing to give up all honor in any way to stop the war. Why I am perfectly astonished at you. I never have found that federal soldier yet that is willing to have the war close dishonorably to the U. S. Government. . . . In reference to the Proclamation of Old Abe, that you speak of so lightly, I did not like it at first myself, but I have come to the conclusion that it is the best thing that could possibly be done. It just brings these proud Southerners down to a level with other people.

Another letter directed to "Mr. Willie Prentiss" his ten year old nephew, has been treasured above gold and read hundreds of times through tear-dimmed eyes. Judge Prentiss, however, has expressed his satisfaction that his letters have found a permanent home where they will be an inspiration to the successive classes of school boys that visit the collections here from week to week.

The Ellsworth Zouave Banner, Chicago, 1859, the sword of Col. E. Elmer Ellsworth, buttons from his uniforms, portraits and original designs for uniforms etc., drawn by that military genius, form a beautiful exhibit that is perhaps more complete than could be found in any other museum. Mr. Judd Stewart, of New York contributed a portrait of Col. Ellsworth that until last year had remained in the hands of a member of the Ellsworth family.

Capt. Frank Yates, a survivor of the Chicago Zouaves, who helped to win the Champion Flag mentioned above, added to the exhibit a document of unique interest that he has treasured tenderly during the half century that has elapsed since it was issued. It reads as follows:

Cadet's Membership Certificate: This is to certify that Cadet Frank E. Yates, is an active member of the U. S. Zouave Cadets, late Cadets of the 16th Reg't and is entitled to all privileges and immunities accruing to such membership, according to the Regulations of the Company; Dated at the Company's Headquarters, Chicago, August 4th, 1859, Signed E. E. Ellsworth, Command't, A. S. Cobb, Clerk.

This organization was formed April 2, 1857, reorganized April 29th, 1859. Besides the insignia of the tiger, etc., the document bears the legends Camp Dearborn, Camp Juneau, Elgin, February 22, 1856; Camp Sinnissippi, Chicago, July 4, 1859.

Notwithstanding his fifty years of civilian life since the war, Captain Yates has not abated a jot of his military bearing, but like the faithful disciple of Ellsworth that he is, he remains an adept fencer, and an active business man.

FIELD WORK

The following letter from Mr. Jens Jensen is indicative of the common ground that exists for those who have the preservation of history at heart, and those who would preserve our native landscape.

April 7, 1915.

Dear Miss McIlvaine:

I have desired for sometime to write you a letter urging the Chicago Historical Society to interest itself in establishing a Park at Bowmanville, on the old sand ridges. This land is vacant and is right on the edge of the city, and adjacent to it are the Adams Woods still in a primitive condition. The land may be purchased directly to the drainage canal, which will be of great advantage for canoeing. You know the historic associations of this tract and it seems to me that our Park Boards ought to take historic associations into consideration when selecting land for parks and playgrounds. It adds so much more to the park and as years pass on the interest in places known to have been connected with the early pioneer life of this city and country, will increase many fold. The Peterson Woods adjacent to the Adams Woods have been subdivided and an interesting tract of land lost forever. We therefore should do so much more to secure the Adams Woods that are just as interesting as the Peterson Woods were.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) JENS JENSEN.

In accordance with the instructions of the Executive Committee the Librarian sought information as to the historic interest of the sand ridge adjacent to the Adams Woods, at Bowmanville. Early maps indicate that Little Fort Road lay along this ridge, and constituted the link between Chicago's greatest Indian village (Bowmanville) and Green Bay. St. Cosme wrote in 1699 that this village which he designated "Le Mission de L'Ange Gardien des Miamis de Chicagwa," contained 150 cabins (tepees). This would mean 750 inhabitants. Mr. William A. Peterson to whom a copy of Mr. Jensen's letter was sent, wrote under date of May 18, that the Indian arrows found in this vicinity come mainly from this ridge, and that visitors are drawn there by the profusion of wild flowers growing in the woods. The Adams Woods, he says are on the Foster Farm, owned in part by the Porter and Perkins-Bass Estates.

A study of the maps of Indian Trails in the vicinity of Chicago made by Albert F. Scharf is so interesting that hope is inevitably awakened that traces of these ancient highways may be found even to-day. In the immediate vicinity of the city this is manifestly impossible, but the excursions of the Geographic Society and other walking clubs have brought to light many signs of primitive conditions in forest and river tracts that are still untouched. One of these is the old Detroit-Chicago road around the southern bend of Lake Michigan. As Lt. Swearingen in 1803, when leading

the 1st United States Infantry from Detroit to build Fort Dearborn, recorded more than one camp made on that road in the Sand Dunes of Indiana, that region comes within the scope of this Society's investigations. This march has of course a wider significance being the actual advance of civilization to its outmost post in accordance with the plan of Thomas Jefferson to push the frontier farther westward. There are untouched stretches of the road visible in Porter county near the Bailly Homestead, now the home of Joseph Bailly's grand-daughter, Miss Frances R. Howe. Miss Howe relates that in her grandfather's time the Great Sauk trail was worn so deep in places by the travel of Indians and incoming settlers that horses on the road were half hidden in its depression. Mr. Scharf is now compiling the data for a map showing the meanderings of this road.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER INSTITUTIONS

On December 29, 30 and 31 Chicago had the honor to entertain the largest organization of scholars in the country, namely, the American Historical Association, in its 30th annual conference. Enrollment exceeded 350 members and although there were no stated meetings held in this Building, more than fifty special students visited the Society bearing letters of introduction from institutions from coast to coast and from Manitoba to Mississippi.

The session most interesting to this Society was the Conference of Historical Societies presided over by Dr. Schmidt, who gave a summary of the history and work of the Chicago Historical Society that won prolonged applause from an audience of trained historians from all parts of the country.

On January 1, Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, Mr. S. S. Greeley, Hon. Thomas Dent. Mr. H. N. Higginbotham and your Librarian assisted Miss Addams in receiving Old Settlers at Hull House and later each gave a talk on Early Chicago. The receiving party had been earlier entertained at dinner by Miss Addams.

As for some years past, the Society made its annual subscription to the fund for compiling "Writings in American History," published under the able direction of Dr. J. Franklin Jameson. This work has now become an indispensable tool for history students.

In response to the request of the Civics Extension Committee, organized, "to aid the Public Schools to wider use of civic and educational resources," the Society permitted some of its rarest early maps to be photographed and donated three sets of the following publications to the Committee for circulation in the schools as a unit in its experimental "Package Library."

"Father Marquette," Addresses before the C. H. S., April 3, 1900, by Franklin MacVeagh and Edward O. Brown.

"The Chicago Common Council and the Fugitive Slave Law," by Charles W. Mann, 1903.

"Early Days of Peoria and Chicago," by Hon. David McCulloch, 1904.

"Boundary Dispute between Illinois and Wisconsin," by William Radebaugh, 1904.

"Some Indian Landmarks of the North Shore," by Frank R. Grover, 1905.

"Hon. Joseph Duncan, Fifth Governor of Illinois," by E. W. Blatchford, 1905.

"Hon. John Peter Altgeld, Twentieth Governor of Illinois," by E. O. Brown, 1905.

"Gurdon Saltonstall Hubbard," by Henry E. Hamilton, 1908.

"Masters of the Wilderness," by Charles B. Reed, 1909.

The Municipal Art Committee of the City Club, headed by Mr. Everett Millard, in preparing to make recommendations to the Trustees of the Ferguson Fund appealed to the Society for suggestions as to local historical characters suitable to be commemorated in fountains, tablets, etc. Records showing the character of such men as Captain Nathan Heald, Captain William Wells, the Kinzies, the Beaubiens, Gurdon S. Hubbard, Shabbona, and Black Partridge, were shown to Mr. Millard. A copy of the Committee's report has since been received in which the recommendation was made that the Historical Society be consulted when plans were under consideration for monuments of local interest.

It has been resolved by the Executive Committee to aid Mr. Ezra Meeker, of Tacoma, Washington, by letter, and in such other ways as seem practicable, in his effort to secure the passage of a bill by Congress, providing for the survey of certain parts of the Oregon Trail, and the completion of his labor of love in marking the same. Mr. Meeker made many friends in Chicago when several years ago he traveled through here with his ox team and the prairie schooner with which his parents made the trip to Oregon in 1852, and lectured for the Society.

On the evening of March 17, a meeting was held in the Society's Building under the auspices of ladies of St. James' Church, in the interest of St. Luke's International Hospital at Tokio. Mr. George Higginson presided, and Mrs. C. R. Pancoast, of Philadelphia, made the address. An audience of over one hundred was present, among them a number of the members of this Society.

On April first 300 members of the Prairie Club gathered at the Historical Society to listen to a lantern talk on "Indian Trails of the Chicago Region" by Miss McIlvaine. The museum exhibits attracted much attention before and after the program. Of particular interest were the manuscript maps of Indian trails by Mr. A. F. Scharf, and many seemed to realize for the first time that the Club's walking tours take them through actual Indian country. Mr. William P. Monroe, Chairman of the Committee having the meeting in charge, later transmitted a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Club thanking the Society for its hospitality to the Prairie Club.

On April 13, The Midwest Chapter of The Alden Kindred of America held a meeting in the Society's Building, when Mr. Seymour Morris, Jr., gave an illustrated lecture on "The Pilgrim Movement in England, Holland, and America." The President, Mr. Emmons Alden, a lineal descendant of John Alden, presided. The lecture was preceded by a brief sketch of the Collections of the Chicago Historical Society by Miss McIlvaine.

On April 16, in a Conference on the Relations of Historical Libraries to Secondary Schools, held at The University of Chicago, Dr. W. Dawson Johnston, Librarian of the St. Paul Public Library, in a very able paper cited the delegate system used in the Chicago Historical Society's Lectures for Children as one of the best agencies he knew of for stimulating interest in history. Your Librarian led the discussion of the papers presented and took the opportunity to urge the value of museum exhibits in teaching American history.

Sixteen Lincoln letters and documents were photographed for the Panama Pacific Exposition, being part of a chronological arrangement of *Lincolniana* exhibited by the Illinois State Historical Society. The collections of Mr. Logan and

Mr. Dummer were drawn upon as well as our own to make up this number.

On the evening of August 10, a group of 40 members of the Young Woman's Club of the Fourth Presbyterian Church visited the Historical Society and was conducted over the Building by the Librarian, who gave a talk on the History of the Society and some of its Early Members.

On the evening of Sept. 21, the Society's Building was thrown open for a meeting of the Chicago Law Institute, when a portrait of Judge William H. Holden, by Arvid Nyholm, was presented to the Institute by fifty-three of its members. The program was in charge of Mr. Burley and Mr. Robert C. Fergus.

The Board of Directors of the Illinois Society of Colonial Dames and the Kaskaskia Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution have met monthly in the Building.

STREET NAMES

The interest in street names awakened three years ago seems to grow as time goes on, and it is well that it does for when the old landmarks are vanished we may still trace some of them in the street nomenclature if a little concerted effort be put forth.

In spite of so-called "improvements" that are the outward signs of the inward graces of Chicago push, energy, and enterprise, there are certain districts of the city that have acquired and kept a degree of their old-time charm, and something of the character that was theirs by nature, by geographic position, or that was bestowed upon them by our first City Beautiful advocates—William B. Ogden, Gurdon S. Hubbard, Walter L. Newberry, George W. Snow, Cyrus H. McCormick, Isaac N. Arnold, Belden F. Culver, the LeMoynes, the Wallers, and others. Around Washington Square and its adjacent streets where the giant elms planted before the fire, still unfurl their veils of green each recurring spring only a little less vigorously than the year before, are still found stately homes built immediately after the great conflagration—the Isham house, the E. B. Washburn home, the O. F. Fuller house, and at the south the

dignified row where have lived J. P. Reynolds, Dr. Bogue, William Dickinson, and others. At this side The Union Club building still stands, while on the east the New England and Unity churches, like the elms, are relics of the fire, for the walls of each withstood the flames. On the west The Walton stands sentinel over a certain degree of gentility where once were the mansion and gardens of Mrs. Jones, later Mrs. E. B. McCagg, a sister of the Ogdens. Here a block of stores marks the first real encroachment of the business interests that will sooner or later change this beauty spot into some form of metropolitan hideousness, such as has overtaken others, for example the district affectionately called "Cranford" east of State Street and south of Chicago Avenue, which, centering about the Sheldon, Arnold, and McCormick homes, has long defied enterprise.

With the transfer of the Waubansie Stone from the fountain in Mr. Arnold's garden to the keeping of the Historical Society, it seemed as though the spell that held this charming old residential neighborhood together had been broken at last. The broad highway of the new City Beautiful must sweep away the ancient glories of Pine Street, leaving not even the name, and with it the little architectural gem known as "Mr. Sheldon's Castle" at Erie Street. Some think we cannot give the latter up but must needs petition the Council to remove the Gothic building intact to the west end of Water Works grounds, where it would harmonize well with our water tower of the same ilk. A photographic survey of old homes on the North Side made for the Society by Mr. A. J. Watress preserves much of the beauty of the old régime.

Space is lacking to speak of Cass Street, sacred to the memories of H. H. Magee, Joseph Medill, Dr. Sawyer, H. H. Porter, Mrs. Reed, the Johnsons, S. M. Nickerson, the Rumsey's, the Higgins, the Stantons, the Isaac McCaggs, and last and most important St. James' with its tower dating from before the War. The writer knows, though less intimately, other beauty spots now faded almost beyond recognition that need to be recalled before it is too late to study their architectural features. For example, Park Row, whose windows, filled with the youth and beauty of "the military set," looked down upon Lincoln's funeral, still exists behind the wall of automobile signs. Woodland Park, Groveland Park, Ellis Park, Aldine Square, and others

like them on the South Side all had their glorious days and now are more or less crumbling ruins. Union Park and its diverging streets on the West Side still show examples of grandiose residential architecture where once the Bull's Head Tavern loomed large on the open prairie. Will not some one undertake to make photographs of these localities?

Soon these neighborhoods will lose all the aspect of homes, for apartments, stores, and warehouses will replace them. Probably this is quite as it should be since New York, London, Paris, though less rapidly, are undergoing transformation, but one difference is noticeable—the *older cities with all their changes do not alter the names of their streets* but on the contrary cling to the old names steeped in associations, homely, literary, or heroic, that to the end of time will arouse curiosity and stimulate investigation.

In *The Tribune* of August 12, there appeared in the column of "The Friend of the People" the following inquiry:

To the Friend of the People—I find there are two Austin avenues in the city and write to inquire the reason for the same.

In his answer, over one hundred words in length, the Superintendent of the City Map Department touches not at all on the east and west Austin Avenue, which is the "duplicate" inasmuch as the north and south street, which is the boundary between Austin and Oak Park, was named many years before.

As the Superintendent of the Map Department offers no explanation for bestowing the name "Austin Avenue" on Michigan Street, perhaps the following extract from his official report to the Mayor and Council may be of interest to people who awoke one morning to find themselves living on streets bearing such pseudonyms as "Karlov," "Kedvale," "Kiona," "Liano," "Onarga," and the like:—

"The plan followed, where it became necessary to assign entirely new names, was to make such assignment on an alphabetical basis; all new names commencing with the letter "A" in the first mile [east or west of State Street], "B" in the second, "C" in the third, etc. The possible extension of this plan, so as to cover all the streets in the city of Chicago, excepting the unnumbered streets on the South Side, taken in connection with the new house numbering system, would give Chicago a better system of naming and numbering than any other large city in the world. This statement, of course, is not to be construed from a sentimental standpoint, but from a standpoint of utility and simplicity."

From the above it is plain that in this section only names beginning with "A" will be acceptable to the Map Department, which accounts for the refusal to consider the name of "Hubbard" in memory of Gurdon S. Hubbard, suggested by this Society in conjunction with the Association of Commerce. The special propriety of this name lies in the fact that the street originally bore that name on the west side of the river, having received it in recognition of the great service Mr. Hubbard did in attracting eastern capital to Chicago. It seems that with only a hasty pen sketch of a plat of land just north of "The Forks," in which lay Hubbard Street, he sold half of it to a New York company for \$85,000, the whole tract having cost but \$5,000 a few months before. Such a transaction was so entirely unheard of that when the news reached Chicago by the stage coach and water route it was not believed and the boom that ensued was delayed until he arrived to confirm it, whereupon the wildest speculation ensued.

Mr. Hubbard is remembered by all who knew him as a man of sterling character and the broadest sympathies. Again and again one hears the plea that if this name cannot be restored to the street that originally bore it, then that some street be found, falling within the domain assigned to the letter "H," where the property owners will be proud to have the name of Hubbard.

ATTENDANCE

The total attendance recorded in the Library was 6374, somewhat below the average yearly figure, owing to the fact that the building was closed to all but special students during the summer, except Tuesday and Friday afternoons. The attendance was divided as follows:

	Visitors	Readers	
June to September.....	1508	258	
Eight other months.....	4029	585	
	5537	843	
Total.....			6374

The attendance at the Saturday afternoon lectures for children is reported under the head of CHILDREN'S LECTURE COURSES.

Applications signed for books record 1551 volumes specifically called for. This figure by no means represents the use made of the Library, for in the case of newspapers and collections of manuscripts a student will frequently have certain volumes reserved for his use for a week or more, for which only one application slip is filed.

The following notable visitors and early residents have signed the VISITORS' REGISTER:—

- Frank W. Annis, Aurora, Ill.
 Charles H. J. Bailey, grandson of J. N. Bailey, Chicago's First Postmaster.
 Andrew B. Baird, Winnipeg, Canada.
 Jose L. Balensia, Algeciras, Spain.
 Mrs. Adisson Ballard, came to Chicago, 1858.
 William David Barge, grandson of John Dixon, the founder of Dixon, Ill., who came to Illinois in 1820.
 Jose Bavo, Chile, South America.
 Edward Beaubien, son of Mark Beaubien.
 Fannie O. Beaubien, granddaughter of Mark Beaubien.
 Frank G. Beaubien, son of Mark Beaubien.
 H. E. Beaubien, Whiting, Ind.
 Mrs. I. L. Beaubien.
 J. Wentworth Beaubien.
 Clarence E. Bement, Lansing, Mich., President, Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society.
 George A. Bender, came to Chicago in 1847; in the Civil War from 1862-65.
 Matthew Benner, Ex-Fire Marshall.
 B. A. Bloomfield, grandson of B. Van Velzer who came to Chicago, 1836, and kept toll-gate at Brush Hill.
 Charles L. Boyd, came to Chicago, 1849.
 Clarence S. Brigham, Worcester, Mass.
 Mrs. Lela Brinkerhoff, a granddaughter of Jean Baptiste Beaubien, born in Chicago, 1857.
 John J. Brown, born in Chicago, 1842.
 John Campion, Ex-Chief, Chicago Fire Department.
 Edward C. Casdenas, Mexico City, Mexico.
 Jerome M. Chapman, came to Chicago, 1849.
 Ozro Clapp, Chicago, joined the Chicago Board of Trade 1856 and is now the oldest continuous living member.
 Elizabeth W. Clench, a great-great-granddaughter of Capt. John Whistler, who built Fort Dearborn.
 Elias Colbert, came to Chicago, 1857.
 Clinton Collier, charter member of the Calumet Club.
 Mrs. Henry M. Cooper, Chicago, daughter of Levi Day Boone, who came to Chicago, 1836.
 Forrest Crissey, Geneva, Ill.
 E. G. Curtis, present when Lincoln was nominated.
 James H. Davidson, Savannah, Ga., descendant of George Washington.
 Mrs. George E. Dawson, daughter of Edward Manierre, born in Chicago, 1850.

- Hans Dietrich, Innsbruck, Austria.
 Benjamin Warren Dodson, Geneva, Ill.
 M. F. Edwards, Lexington, Va., grandnephew of Gov. Ninian Edwards.
 Emma Tyler Flagg, born in Chicago, 1838.
 Mitchell D. Follansbee, grandson of Horatio N. Follansbee.
 Frank Foreman, son of Henry Foreman, who came to Chicago in 1854.
 Alexander E. Frear, member of Ellsworth Zouaves.
 O. F. Fuller.
 Adolph Georg, came to Chicago, 1859.
 Eva May Goodwin, granddaughter of Lucinda Legg, who came to Chicago, 1826.
 Mrs. Mary Brayman Gowdy, Kansas City, Mo., daughter of Gen. Mason Brayman.
 Samuel S. Greeley, born Oct. 11, 1824.
 Nettie Thomas Grove, Kansas City, Mo., Secretary of Missouri Valley Historical Society.
 C. F. Gunther, came to Chicago, 1863.
 James Marshall Hadley, came to Chicago from Marshall Co., Ill., 1845; born in 1833.
 Charles Harris, Excelsior Engine Co. No. 5; came to Chicago 1853.
 S. D. Haskell, "First wholesale dry goods merchant in Chicago, 1864."
 John J. Herrick.
 Harriette M. Hinsdale, daughter of J. T. Hinsdale, born in Fort Dearborn, 1838.
 Mrs. Eugene Hoadley, granddaughter of Luther Stone.
 P. Hogan, came to Chicago, 1850.
 Thomas M. Hoyne, Chicago.
 F. C. Ingalls, Ingalls, Kansas, great-grandson of Thomas and Melissa Church.
 Brig.-Gen. B. J. Irwin.
 W. L. Jenks, Port Huron, Mich., President, Michigan Historical Commission.
 Frances Ogden Jones, New York.
 Mrs. H. H. Kellogg, Chicago, descendant of John Quincy Adams.
 Rev. Henry C. Kinney.
 Theodore Latton, came to Chicago, 1851.
 H. B. Learned, Washington, D. C.
 Emily Beaubien LeBeau, signed on her 90th birthday, July 8, 1915; came to Chicago, 1829. Daughter of Mark Beaubien.
 Jane Martin Leech, born 1821.
 Alberto Manatana, Algeciras, Spain.
 Kate Manierre, Chicago, daughter of Edward Manierre, who came to Chicago, 1835.
 J. Allen Marvin, Kansas City, Mo., cousin of Reuben Taylor, who took up 160 acres of Government land in Chicago in the thirties and after whom Reuben St., now Ashland Blvd., is named.
 General W. Gordon McCabe, President, Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Va.
 J. C. McDonnell, Chief of Fire Prevention Bureau.
 Alexander C. McMurtry, 88th Ill. Inf.
 William Milton, Spokane, Washington.
 George Monsarrat, son of David Monsarrat, secretary to William Henry Harrison during his term of 30 days.
 Charles Moore, Detroit, Mich., Secretary, Michigan Historical Commission.

- Charles E. Morrison, born in Chicago, 1855, son of Ezekiel Morrison, who came to Chicago in 1833.
- O. L. Munger.
- Harriet F. Murphy, born in Chicago, 1838, sister of Hiram Pearson Murphy.
- Thomas O'Connor, Fire Marshall.
- Francis Heald Ottofy, St. Louis, Mo., a granddaughter of Capt. Nathan Heald and Rebecca Wells.
- Edward P. Prickett, Evanston, Ill., grandson of Abraham Prickett who put motion in Convention of 1818 at Kaskaskia, deciding that State be admitted and Constitution drawn up.
- I. V. Rooney, Liverpool, England.
- I. P. Rumsey, Captain Taylor's Battery.
- F. A. Sampson, Secretary of State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
- Ferdinand Schapper, Blue Island, Ill., came to Chicago, 1850.
- Capt. C. Schimmels, Capt. Engine Co. No. 5 at time of Great Fire.
- Joseph Schreiner, Volunteer Fireman, 1853.
- Mrs. Alice Beaubien Shields, Chicago.
- St. George L. Sioussat, Nashville, Tenn.
- Justin H. Smith, Boston, Mass.
- W. V. Stevenson, 57th Ill., Battles of Donelson, Henry, and Shilo.
- Frank W. Swett, River Forest, Ill.
- Mrs. Leonard Swett.
- Leonard H. Swett, Fort Collins, Colo.; born in Bloomington, Ill., November 11, 1858.
- W. H. Swett.
- Mary R. Thomas, came to Chicago, 1857, daughter of Edmund Roberts, Canal Commissioner, 1830.
- Joseph A. Todd, whose grandmother was present at the birth of Abraham Lincoln.
- Erasmio Trevino, Buenos Ayres.
- Richard S. Tuthill.
- Orson K. Tyler, grandson of Elmer Tyler, who came to Chicago in 1837.
- Warren Upham, St. Paul, Minn.
- Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Von Sennet, 656 Buckingham Pl., Chicago. "I have lived for two delightful hours in the past."
- Horatio L. Wait.
- W. H. Wait, Ann Harbor, Mich.
- William Wayman, Ex-Foreman, Excelsior Engine Co., No. 5.
- Albert E. Weed, came to Chicago, 1854.
- W. H. Whitehead, Evanston, Ill., born in Chicago, June 4, 1835; his father Rev. H. Whitehead came to Chicago in 1833 and built the first Methodist church.
- J. Wolfenstetter, born in Chicago, 1847.
- Frank E. Yates, member of original Chicago Zouaves, commanded by Col. E. E. Elsworth, late Captain 18th N. Y. Cavalry; served five years and three months.

SCHOOLS

- Bismark School, Helen T. Bovricki and 8 pupils.
- Bryant School, S. H. Gerst and 13 pupils.
- Burke School, Anna Kelly and 60 pupils.

Gresham School, Anna E. Wise and 128 pupils.
Marshall High School, Harry M. Clem and 102 pupils.
Nettelhorst School, Kate Cleverdon, with 8 pupils.

OTHER GROUPS

P. H. Clark, with 16 Boy Scouts.
Ralph L. Hazlett, with 16 Boy Scouts, Troop 66.
J. E. Moncrieff, with 16 Boy Scouts.
R. A. Riggle, with 8 Boy Scouts, Troop 45.

THE CATALOGUES

The total number of cards in the General Catalogue is 24,083. This includes special lists of newspapers, maps, atlases, genealogies, etc. The Portrait Index contains 10,115 entries, the index of Illinois Views 2695, and the Index of Negatives and Lantern Slides 400 entries. In addition to the above card indices, check lists of Illinois Territorial and State Laws, and county atlases and histories, have been prepared.

A good beginning was made last summer upon the task of cataloguing the accessions accumulated since 1910. Unfortunately the services of the competent cataloguer, who had been employed experimentally, could not be retained for the salary the Society was able to offer.

The acquisition of the Law Papers, 3000 in number, last summer swells the accumulation already large. It is highly desirable that only trained assistants be employed in cataloguing, for the reason that a catalogue entry for a book or manuscript is a permanent record that is difficult to make, and anything less than absolute accuracy and completeness is not economy but extravagance. This has been demonstrated so often that it has become axiomatic in the library world to say, "Do a thing right the first time," while in the mail order business the maxim is, "It costs less to make mistakes and correct them than to take time to avoid blunders." This emphasizes the distinction between a moral obligation and a money obligation.

REPAIRS AND EQUIPMENT

More extensive repairs were made on the Building in 1915 than for many years past. The House Committee, Mr. Ryerson, Chairman, with the advice of Richard Schmidt, Garden, and Martin, recommended the overhauling of the

cement work in the basement around the entire foundation as well as the inside walls. This was accomplished by the Ruud-Nelson Company in one month, so that a basement room could be redecorated in time for the dedication of The Chicago Fire Department room on October 8. At the same time repairs were made on the roof, and the steam plant was put in order.

Steel cabinets for storing museum objects have been installed but horizontal newspaper files for early Illinois newspapers have yet to be provided. The three Chicago papers currently filed have nearly reached the limit of the present cases and we have the prospect of having a complete file of the *Chicago Evening Post* added next year.

The enormous collections of photographic portraits recently added make steel filing cases an immediate necessity.

Mr. Fuller presented a handsome steel desk for use in the secretarial and book-keeping work and Dr. Schmidt furnished an outfit of carpenter's tools that had long been needed.

Alderman Ellis Geiger, in co-operation with Mr. William H. Bush on behalf of the Society, succeeded in having an ordinance passed by the City Council permitting the Society to place signs at State Street and at Clark Street indicating the location of the Society's Building. This has apparently been of much assistance to persons wishing to visit the Building and has even attracted the attention of conductors on the street cars so that would-be visitors to the collections here are not carried out of their way.

Through the kindness of Mr. Emmons Alden, Superintendent of Streets in this ward, the cross walk at the alley just west of the Building has been paved with cement. This dark and uneven walk had for years been a menace to life and limb for evening visitors to the Society.

ACCESSIONS

At the beginning of the fiscal year, November 1, 1915, inventory showed the number of volumes in the Library to be 24,698, pamphlets 7893, manuscripts 25,000, total 57,591. The number of maps, photographs, prints, and museum objects it has not been possible to count accurately.

The additions to the Library and Museum by gift and purchase entered in the Accession Record since November 1, 1914, are as follow:

	Gifts	Purchases	Total
Manuscripts.....	783	3,002	3,785
Volumes	293	114	407
Pamphlets.....	568	36	604
Maps.....	34	16	50
Pictures.....	8,680	139	8,819
	10,358	3,307	13,665

Of the 13,665 items received, 10,358 were donations and 3307 were purchased, the sum expended for books, maps, pictures, etc., being \$2,247.93. The only large purchase was a collection of manuscripts, relating to the fur trade in the Northwest, known as the Law Family papers, some 3000 in number. The largest gifts of the year were, by a strange coincidence, three collections of photographs of early Chicago citizens as follow: The Calumet Club, 300; Mr. J. M. Johnson, 700; The C. D. Mosher Memorial Offering to Chicago, 7000. The Calumet Club Collection is mentioned in some detail below. That of Mr. J. M. Johnson is exceedingly interesting inasmuch as it contains many portraits of prominent professional men. The great Mosher Collection was made by this famous Chicago photographer in anticipation of the Second Centennial of American Independence in 1976, and filed in a vault in the Court House in accordance with provisions of the City Council with the approval of Carter H. Harrison given in 1880. Though the last Court House was raised in 1908 the chest containing the portraits was not transferred to the Historical Society until 1915, when, at the instance of Col. Francis A. Eastman, Alderman Ellis Geiger introduced a resolution in the Council providing for placing it in the keeping of the Society.

The public spirit and foresight of Mr. Mosher have given to the City a priceless legacy in this enormous collection of human documents that is now assured of a safe resting place, it may be long after 1976,

"When other men our lands will till—
When other men our streets will fill."

The classified list of accessions that follows while not complete will serve to indicate the various departments in the Society's chosen field that have been strengthened through the generosity of its friends. The complete list of DONORS will be found at the end of this report.

MANUSCRIPTS

Cotton Mather's "Paterna" Manuscript, prepared for the information and spiritual guidance of his son, the Rev. Increase Mather. The gift of MISS ELIZABETH SKINNER.

This unique volume is written entirely in the crabbed hand of the elder Mather. It is said by Miss Skinner to have been one of her father's most prized books.

Diary of Philo Adams, 1817-1831. *Original manuscript.* The gift of REV. CLAIR S. ADAMS, through MR. PHILO ADAMS OTIS.

Contains an account of his journey from Vermont to Ohio in 1817.

Autograph letters of Illinois governors and statesmen (93). The gift of MR. CHARLES H. CONOVER.

The above comprise letters from John Reynolds, Thomas Ford, Thomas Carlin, William H. Bissell, Daniel P. Cook, and others exceedingly important.

Correspondence between Cornelius I. Swartwout, Quincy, Ill., and General Robert Swartwout, New York, 22 letters, 1837-1848. The gift of DR. O. L. SCHMIDT.

"The Illinois-Wabash Land Company, with an Introduction," by Clarence W. Alvord. *Facsimile, privately printed by Cyrus H. McCormick, 1915.* The gift of MR. MCCORMICK.

In making this curious document available to students, a distinct service has been done for the colonial history of Illinois. The date of it cannot be later than 1769.

"Fortifications Erected by the French Along the Illinois River and at the Lower End of Lake Michigan," by Dr. John H. Goodell, of Marseilles, Ill. *Ms.* The gift of the AUTHOR.

In this interesting document, which fills twelve pages of foolscap, and is accompanied by a map, the author, who is a scholar well versed in early Illinois history, controverts the idea that Marquette and Joliet used the Calumet Portage instead of that of the Chicago.

Correspondence between members of the families of Hubbard and Hamilton, at Chicago, 1835-1885. The gift of MR. HENRY E. HAMILTON.

The writer knows that Mr. Hamilton values these letters above gold and had treasured them for half a lifetime. They will not be less prized by the Historical Society for they make us better acquainted with two of the pillars of Chicago Society.

MANUSCRIPTS

Letter from Emily Beaubien, Sweet's Grove, near Naperville, Ill., April 13, 1846, to Robert Le Beau, New Ark, Ill. The gift of MRS. EMILY BEAUBIEN LEBEAU.

The above is the young lady's answer to a proposal of marriage which, though it fills two pages with language that sounds more like a legal opinion than a love letter, leaves the reader quite in the dark as to the writer's intentions. Notwithstanding the excessive legal verbiage, Mr. LeBeau's reply, which was given to the Society some years ago, reads precisely as though she had accepted his proposal with enthusiasm.

"Recollections of Early Chicago Residents," by Henry E. Hamilton. The gift of the AUTHOR.

The list includes John H. Kinzie, Richard J. Hamilton, Walter L. Newberry, George W. Dole, John B. Turner, John Kinzie, William H. Brown, Richard Jones Hamilton, Harriet L. Hamilton, Gurdon S. Hubbard, Jacob Russell, William F. DeWolf, John S. Reed, and Charles H. Hunt.

"Jonathan Young Scammon," by Edwin A. Munger, Chicago, 1915. *Typewritten manuscript.* The gift of MR. EDWIN A. MUNGER.

Letter from Elizabeth Greenwood, Chicago, Ill., August 15, 1836, to her grandmother, Mrs. Jane Knox. *Typewritten copy.* The gift of MRS. SIDNEY S. MILES.

Letters and documents relative to Chicago (44), 1856-1870. The gift of THE ESTATE OF HENRY GREENEBAUM, through MRS. ALEXANDER BERGMAN.

Two manuscript maps of Chicago drawn by Thomas Church, Chicago in 1836 and Chicago in 1860, indicating the shore lines in 1834 and 1836. The gift of MRS. SENECA D. KIMBARK.

It is not improbable that the first mentioned map figured in the real estate transactions that laid the foundations for the large fortune amassed by Mr. Church, who was Mrs. Kimbark's foster father. Coming to Chicago in 1834 he found here but 400 inhabitants, besides the 200 troops in Fort Dearborn, and being unable to find a lot for sale on South Water Street, then the only business street, he bought 40 feet on what is now Lake Street, the street not then being laid out except on paper. Here at Nos. 111 and 113 (old nos.) he erected the first store fronting on Lake Street. Beginning his business career at 12 years by picking up stones at 6¼ cents a day he saved his earnings and combining thrift with other sterling qualities he became universally respected and loved. An early writer says of him, "no brighter example of the success attendant on strict integrity of purpose, unswerving pertinacity, and

MANUSCRIPTS

untiring industry, unaided by the gifts of fortune or the advantage of early education is afforded in the City of Chicago than that of Thomas Church." Truly a shining example of the Chicago spirit.

Personal papers of Major George A. Bender, 1856-1888.
The gift of MAJOR BENDER.

Map of a portion of the City of Chicago, Illinois, showing the line or limit of the excavation for the improvement of the navigation of Chicago River and the boundaries of the grant to Jean Baptiste Beaubien as determined by Brevet-Lieut. Col. J. D. Graham, Corps of Topographical Engineers, under the authority of the Acts of Congress of July 21, 1852 and August 1, 1854, and the orders of the Hon. Jefferson Davis, Sec'y of War, April 10, 1855, and consented to and confirmed by the parties in interest. The gift of THE FERGUS PRINTING COMPANY.

A series of four hand-colored historical charts of the Chicago Region from the Glacial Epoch to the Present, compiled by Charles A. Kent. The gift of MR. and MRS. WM. F. DUMMER.

Mr. and Mrs. Dummer have equipped every school in Chicago, studying Chicago history, with a set of these charts.

MUSEUM ACCESSIONS

Portraits of 300 "Old Settlers" of Chicago, 1839-1879.
Photographs. The gift of THE CALUMET CLUB.

This remarkable collection is the result of the labors of a Committee consisting of Marcus Stearns, Joel C. Walters, James H. Rees, Silas Cobb, Mark Kimball, and Franklin D. Gray. It is contained in three massive carved oak frames bearing the ensign of the Club—the Calumet or Pipe of Peace.

The temptation is strong to name all of the dear old faces, but what need. They are all there—the original pioneers—and why should they not be gathered by a Committee such as the Old Settlers Committee of the Calumet Club, Chicago's first and perhaps last genuine social club. In passing we can only stop to drop a tear of joy that such men and women of strong individuality lived and made Chicago what it is today.

Violin said to be the famous one played by Mark Beaubien, the genial host of The Sauganash. The gift of THE CALUMET CLUB.

When Mr. Beaubien came to Chicago in 1826, he brought with him a violin which thereafter figured constantly in the social gatherings of the infant city. Sad to relate, the violin which now reposes in the antique rosewood box is of modern design, in fact appears to be a pathetic substitute for the original which must have been stolen from the place of honor in the Club's collections at some time previous to the fire that in January, 1893, partially destroyed the Clubhouse, for the wood of the instrument, as well as the box, is charred and water stained. Mr. Frank G. Beaubien, a Corresponding Member of this Society, and a son of Mark Beaubien, by his second marriage, testifies that the latter on his death bed, April 11, 1881, placed the violin in his hands with the words, "Give my old violin to my friend, John Wentworth." One old citizen, Mr. Harris, says that he accompanied Mr. Wentworth to the meeting of the Calumet Club, at which the violin, encased in its green cloth bag, was presented. Edward Beaubien says the original instrument had mother-of-pearl inlaid about the lower edge.

However we cannot be too grateful to The Calumet Club for handing down to us the heirloom that, cruel as the deception is, nevertheless serves to recall so vividly Mark Beaubien, of whom it was written at his death, "The memory of no man who has ever lived here will be cherished more, and certainly no man deserves it more." A recent interview with Mr. F. B. Tuttle brings out the fact that he is sure that this is the violin upon which at the Calumet Club Old Settlers' Annual Reception, on the third Friday of May, 1879, Mr. Beaubien at the age of seventy-nine played "Money Musk" for the company to dance, and then an Indian tune to which Gurdon S. Hubbard performed a wild Indian dance.

Four Real Daughters of the War of 1812. Framed ambrotype. The gift of MR. GEORGE A. SATTERLEE.

The above, daughters of Mr. Wm. Twogood—Mrs. Emily Satterlee, born 1820; Mrs. Sarah H. Chapin, born 1824; Mrs. Elizabeth V. Jones, born 1831; and Mrs. James F. Harvey, born 1837—came to Chicago with their parents, William and Sally (Van der Cook) Twogood, in the fall of 1836 driving all the way from their home in Ramertown, N. Y., in a barouch built by their father who, born in 1794, had served in the Second War with Great Britain. All are living except Mrs. Satterlee who died Sept. 15, 1914, having lived in Chicago 77 years. An exquisitely beautiful woman to the day of her death, Mrs. Satterlee was a wonderful hostess and on her 93d birthday, attired in pale lilac moiré antique, point lace and diamonds, entertained a large company charmingly. Among the prominent citizens and members of patriotic societies present was Mme. LeBeau who remembered meeting Emily Twogood at a ball at the Lake House in 1841 when she as Emily Beaubien made her formal début. The meeting of these two women at the 93d birthday party was most affecting.

Pappoose Carrier, Sioux tribe, Pine Ridge, S. D. The gift of MR. CHARLES WILLIS (Os-ke-mon).

Mr. Willis, the grandson of Chief Seven Mountains, who at the age of 90 accompanied him on his visit to the Society, was carried on this board as an infant.

Bead reticule carried by Mme. Jean Baptiste Beaubien (Josette La Framboise). The gift of MRS. CHARLES E. BRINKERHOFF.

This bag, carried for many years for church and dress occasions, was after the death of Mme. B. (in 1845) the prized possession of her daughter, Mrs. Caroline Fields, who gave it to her niece, the donor.

Silver snuff box, taken from the grave of Chief Alexander Robinson at the time of the removal of the family cemetery on his reservation from the west to the east bank of the Des Plaines River. The gift of a grandson, MR. RUSSELL COONEY.

It should never be forgotten that to the courtly chief, half Scotch and half Ottawa, Chicago's first civilian, John Kinzie, was largely indebted for the safety of himself and family at the time of the Chicago massacre. Robinson lived at that time at St. Joseph, Michigan, and it is said sheltered the Kinzie family for months.

Two pieces of wood from the old cottonwood tree at 18th Street, containing bullets believed to have been fired in 1812 in the Fort Dearborn Massacre. The gift of DR. FRANK T. ANDREWS.

Dr. Andrews procured the pieces himself.

A flute, formerly owned by Egbert B. Van Vlack who brought it to Chicago when he came to take up residence here in 1832, is bequeathed to the Society under the will of his daughter, the late CLARA V. GARNET, of Gresham, Oregon. The gift is transmitted by MISS M. E. BUCKLEY, Executrix, Gresham, Oregon.

The flute had been in the Van Vlack family for more than a century.

Court House Square, showing the famous "Red Jacket" Volunteer Fire Company on parade, 1846, with their hand-engine bearing the portrait of the illustrious Indian chief for whom the Company was named. *Enlarged photograph from a daguerreotype.* The gift of DR. O. L. SCHMIDT.

This picture is believed to be the earliest camera view of Chicago in existence. As the original was a negative, we here see the Public Square and its surroundings reversed, the church on the left being the First Methodist, S. E. corner of Clark and Washington, and the one in the background, the Unitarian, on the north side of Washington near Dearborn. If the sturdy Company lined up in the foreground, could but right-about-face, we could recognize the faces of some of the élite of that day, for in its membership were Frank T. Sherman, afterwards Mayor, Hiram Jones, K. K. Jones, William Jones, George H. Laffin whose original red-jacket graces the fire collection downstairs, C. D.

Grannis, Jerome Beecher, and C. C. P. Holden. This Company was prominent in the River and Harbor Convention Parade in 1847, and in 1852 took their engine to New York, where under Chief U. P. Harris, they outclassed all of the companies of that city by throwing a stream of water to the top of the flagpole in the City Hall Square.

Chicago in the fifties, sixties, and seventies. *One hundred and thirty-two stereoscopic views.* The gift of the late MRS. SENECA D. KIMBARK.

Chicago before and after the great fire. *Forty photographs and engravings.* The gift of DR. O. L. SCHMIDT.

Chicago before and after the World's Fair. *Twenty-six photographic views.* The gift of MR. JULIAN S. MASON.

Chicago before and after the World's Fair. *Forty-nine photographic views.* The gift of MR. J. W. TAYLOR.

"Westward Ho!" *Engraving* by T. D. Booth, from a painting by J. H. Beard. The gift of MR. JULIUS FRANKEL.

This engraving is one of the premiums given with the lottery tickets sold at \$5.00 each to create funds to finance The Crosby Opera House after the fortune of U. H. Crosby, its founder, had become embarrassed. 210,000 tickets were sold, the great prize being the Opera House itself, said to have cost over \$600,000, and the lesser ones, the works of art gathered within its walls. The drawing of this lottery, Jan. 21, 1867, brought interested visitors from every part of the United States in such numbers that all the hotels were crowded, the Armory filled, and the plan failing for building berths in the Tunnel, hundreds slept in the streets. The drawing was supervised by a committee composed by W. F. Coobough, J. C. Dore, James C. Fargo, I. Y. Munn, J. A. Ellis, Clinton Briggs, B. G. Ball, F. A. Hoffman, Amos T. Hall, Chauncey Bowen of Chicago; David Pulsifer of Boston; Charles R. Stickney of Fall River; Samuel Castner of N. Y.; C. S. Needles of Philadelphia; Walter Ingersoll of St. Louis, L. C. Rouse of St. Louis. The honorable nature of the transaction is indicated by the following: The person holding the lucky number, 586,000, was A. H. Lee, of Prairie du Rocher, Ill., who offered to sell his prize to Mr. Crosby for \$200,000, which sum was promptly paid him. The 210,000 premium engravings, including scores of such familiar subjects as "The Little Wanderer," "Washington Irving at Sunnyside," etc., saved the consciences of the scrupulous, greatly promoting the sale of tickets, and a short generation ago graced the walls of dignified homes throughout the land.

Thus ended Chicago's first and last colossal lottery, but many citizens aver to this day that the beauty and dignity of Crosby's Opera House has never been equalled.

"The Little Wanderer." *Engraving* by C. Rost. The gift of MISS MARETTA TWITTY of Oak Park.

Like the preceding this is a Crosby Opera House Lottery premium.

A hand-pump fire engine, said to have been used in Chicago at a very early date, comes to the Society through the efforts of CHIEF McDONNELL, of the Fire Prevention Bureau, and was formally presented by THOMAS O'CONNOR, Chief of the Chicago Fire Department, on October 9.

The name of the engine is the "Mary Ann." Her exact pedigree has been impossible to trace, but inasmuch as steam fire engines were introduced in October, 1857, there can be no question that she has passed the half-century mark. The acquisition of the engine brought about the dedication of a room to the Early Fire Department and since the opening, many relics, treasured by the firemen, have been added.

Dennis Swenie, late Chief of the Chicago Fire Department. *Oil portrait, life size*, by Van Ness. The gift of THE CHICAGO FIRE DEPARTMENT through MR. SEYMOUR MORRIS, JR.

Chicago Fire Department in action at the Great Fire, 1871. *Photograph* by E. Brand, Chicago. The gift of MRS. MARTHA SWENIE through MR. SEYMOUR MORRIS, JR.

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. *Bronze tablet* bearing medallion head of Lincoln. The gift of MR. JULES BERCHEM.

Abraham Lincoln. *Colossal bas-relief in staff*. The gift of MAJOR CHAS. H. McCONNELL.

"Abraham Lincoln, Sixteenth President of the United States." *Colored lithograph*, Currier & Ives, 157 Nassau St., New York, No. 205. The gift of MR. WALTER M. HILL.

Description: Bust, beard; facing right. *Facsim. sig.*

Abraham Lincoln. *Photograph* of St. Gaudens' Statue of Lincoln in Lincoln Park. The gift of MR. LOUIS A. DAMON.

The statue a gift to Lincoln Park, by bequest of \$40,000 under the will of Eli Bates, was unveiled October 22, 1887, the orator of the occasion being the late Leonard Swett. (Eli Bates became a member of the Chicago Historical Society in 1869.) A copy of the proceedings of this unveiling is desired for the Society.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin. *Engraving* from a photograph by E. E. McClee, Philadelphia, Published by Currier & Ives, New York. The gift of MR. SILAS C. STEVENS.

Hon. Leonard Swett. *Marble bust* by L. W. Volk. The gift of MRS. SWETT and MR. LEONARD H. SWETT.

Stephen A. Douglas, about 1834. *Photographic enlargement* from a daguerreotype. The gift of DR. O. L. SCHMIDT.

"Elmer E. Ellsworth, late Colonel of the New York Fire Zouaves. Taken from a portrait in the possession of an intimate friend of Colonel Ellsworth." *Lithograph* after crayon by J. E. Baker. The gift of DR. O. L. SCHMIDT.

"Murder of Colonel Ellsworth." *Engraving*. The gift of DR. O. L. SCHMIDT.

"Zouaves Leaving for War." *Colored lithograph* by Dingham & Dodd, Hartford, Conn. The gift of DR. O. L. SCHMIDT.

John Wilkes Booth. *Photograph* by D. W. Wilson, Hartford, Conn. The gift of MR. A. B. STEDMAN.

Sword said to have belonged to J. Wilkes Booth. The gift of MRS. NELLIE SNYDER STOVER.

In an affidavit Mrs. Stover states that she had often heard her father, the late John H. Snyder, of Canton, Ill., say that this sword was given to him by a Civil War soldier who valued it highly as a relic of the tragedian.

A Drum Major's scarlet coat, worn in the Revolutionary War by Derick Morley. Loaned by MR. FRANK MORLEY WOODRUFF, Curator of the Chicago Academy of Sciences.

The buttons were cast by the owner and the cloth woven by his wife.

George Rogers Clark. *Oil portrait*, after the one by Reavis in the State Library, Richmond, Va. The gift of THE CALUMET CLUB, through Mr. Lawrence Heyworth.

"View of Col. Johnson's Engagement with the Savages (commanded by Tecumseh) near Moravian Town, October 5, 1812." *Hand-colored woodcut* by N. Dearborn. The gift of DR. O. L. SCHMIDT.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLINE M. McILVAINE, *Librarian*.

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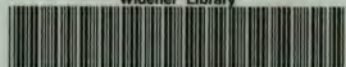
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