

The Arkiki



A QUARTERLY PUBLICATION
OF KANKAKEE VALLEY
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Volume 32, No. 2

May, 2002

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through December 31, 2002

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The purpose of the Society shall be to bring together persons interested in genealogy and family history. The Society shall collect and file family, public, and church records of the Kankakee Valley area with the intent of preserving them and making them accessible. The Society shall collect and file genealogical data of a non-local nature that would be of interest to the membership for their research. The Society shall assist persons engaged in genealogical research of families who are or have been located in the Kankakee Valley area. The purpose of this Society shall also be to promote genealogical research within the communities of the Kankakee Valley Area.

Meetings: First Saturday of each month at Bourbonnais Public Library at 1 p.m. When the first Saturday is a holiday weekend, the meeting will be on the second Saturday of the month.

Memberships: \$14.00 per calendar year (January 1 through December 31). Membership includes quarterly Thea-ki-ki, free queries in the quarterly, single ancestor search of society publications and surname charts published in quarterly.

Correspondence: Kankakee Valley Genealogical Society
P.O. Box 442
Bourbonnais, Illinois 60914

Webpage: <http://www.kvgs.org>

THE A-KI-KI "BEAUTIFUL LAND"

QUARTERLY PUBLICATION

Kankakee Valley Genealogical Society

P . O . B o x 4 4 2

Bourbonnais, Illinois 60914

May, 2002

Vol. 32,

No. 2

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QUARTERLY/ NEWSPAPER EXTRACTIONS

Origins of Familiar, But Strange Sayings

Lead cups were used to drink ale or whiskey. That combination would sometimes knock people out for a couple of days. Someone walking along the road would take a person for dead and prepare them for burial. Then, the person was laid out on the kitchen table for several days and the family would gather around, eat and drink, and wait to see if their loved one would wake up. Hence, the custom of holding a "wake".

The floor was made of dirt. Only the wealthy had something other than dirt, hence the saying "dirt poor". The wealthy had slate floors which would get slippery in the winter when wet. So thresh was spread on the floor to help people keep their footing. As the winter wore on, they kept adding thresh until it would start slipping outside when the door was opened. A piece of wood was then placed at the entryway, creating a "thresh hold".

A big tub was filled with hot water for baths. The man of the house had the privilege of the first bath, with its nice, clean water. All of the other sons and men went next, then the women, and finally the children and babies. By the last bath, the water was so dirty, you could actually lose someone in it. Hence the saying "Don't throw the baby out with the bath water".

16th century houses had thatched roofs - thick straw piled high, with no wood underneath. It was the only place for animals to get warm, so all pets - dogs, cats and other small animals like mice and rats - lived in the roof. When it rained the area became slippery. Sometimes animals would slip and fall off the roof, creating the saying, "It's raining cats and dogs".

Sometimes a person could obtain pork - this was a very special event. When the company came over, they bring out some bacon and hang it to show off. It was a sign of wealth that a man could "bring home the bacon". They would cut off a little to share with guests, and the group would sit around and "chew the fat".

Thanks to the Family Tree Maker Magazine for these sayings.

What's a fourth cousin, twice removed?

With a 4th cousin, begin counting from the common ancestor. The common ancestor is generation zero. Generation one are the siblings from which the individuals descend. Generation two are the grandchildren of the common ancestor and they are first cousins to each other. Their children, the third generation, are second cousins. Two more generations are required to get to the fourth cousins. So, from the common ancestor to the fourth cousins, is five generations.

There are times when one descent continues for more generations than the other. When one side is longer than the other, this is where you begin counting "removeds". For each additional generation that the one side needs to reach the final person in question, you add one removed. So, there were two additional generations on one side before reaching the final individual. *Family Tree Maker Magazine*

Allen County Grows

Allen County Public Library is about to embark on a major building project. They have outgrown their space and will eventually have a brand new building, approximately a square block in size, in which to

spread out. The Historical/Genealogical Department, which in its current configuraion is half o the second floor, will be significantly enlarged. Construction is set to begin sometime in late 2002. *St. Louis Gen. Soc. Quarterly, Winter, 2001.*

GENEALOGY SEMINARS/CONFERENCES

2002 NGS Conference in the States

The National Genealogical Society will hold its annual Conference in the States on May 15-18, 2002 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Contact: 2002 NGS Conference, 4527 Seventeenth St. North, Arlington, VA 22207-2363 or call (703) 525-0050 or e-mail: conference@ngsgenealogy.org, or visit website www.ngsgenealogy.org (conference booklets available at Bourbonnais Library)

German Research Conference

This conference will be held on June 15, 2002, in Des Moines, Iowa with Shirley Riemer, Author of the "German Research Companion". Information available by e-mail to: cmitsch@ix.netcom.com

Descendants of Holocaust Survivors

The Convention for 2nd Generation Descendants of Holocaust Survivors will be held on June 30, 2002, in Chicago, Illinois. This is the first ever convention for the descendants of holocaust survivors and their families. A hotel in downtown Chicago has been contracted and includes lectures, workshops, entertainment, Kosher food, etc. For information e-mail TZIPPYCHS@AOL.COM

Unlocking Ancestral Mysteries

Fox Valley Genealogical Society's Fall Conference features Henry Z. Jones as the speaker on September 28, 2002, at Grace United Methodist Church, 300 E. Gartner Rd., Naperville, IL. Presentations will include: When the Sources are Wrong, Tracing the Origins of Early 18th Century German Palatine Emigrants, Family Tradition: How to Separate Fact from Fantasy in Genealogical Research and How *Psychic Roots* Became an "Unsolved Mystery". Cost is \$25 for members and \$30 for non-members and includes lunch. For more information write to :FVGS, P.O. Box 5435, Naperville, IL 60567; telephone 630/978-8444 or email fvgs1@aol.com. Website: [http://members.aol.com/fvgs1 /index. html](http://members.aol.com/fvgs1/index.html).

Find Your Place in History

St. Louis Genealogical Society's 32nd Annual Fair will be held on June 22, 2002, at J. C. Penney Building, University of Missouri - St. Louis Campus, 8001 Natural Bridge Road, St. Louis, MO. The fair features Cyndi Howells and Barbara Vines Little. Cost is \$30 for members and \$40 for non-members. Contact SLGS at P.O. Box 43010, St. Louis, MO 63143; phone 314/647-8547; email stlgsmail@primary.net; website: www.rootsworld.org/~mostlogs.

Heritage Quest Magazine

Fourteen years of Heritage Quest Magazine (1985-1999) is now available on CD rom. Cost is \$69.95 and can be ordered online at www.HeritageQuest.com or by calling (800) 760-2455 and asking for item number ACD-2000.

KVGS WEBNEWS

Website for lost/found family bibles: www.usgennet.org/usa/topic/ancestors/bibles.html

World War II Website

As America commemorated the 60th anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor this past December 7, Secretary of State and State Librarian Jesse White announced that the Digital Imaging Program of the Illinois State Library is making a quantity of unique World War II era materials available via the Find-It! Illinois Website. This fascinating collection contains posters, pamphlets, books and other artifacts. Most of the material was produced by the federal government during World War II. You can access the material at www.finditillinois.org and clicking on "Illinois Images". Users may browse by title or search by keyword, but a search for "war" will retrieve all the materials.

Historical and Genealogical Societies of the U.S.

www.geocities.com/cribbsw/hs/

Census Links - U.S.

www.census-online.com/links/index.html
www.censuslinks.com

Wisconsin Research

8,000 newspaper articles on local history and biography published between 1860 and 1940 in Wisconsin
www.shsw.wisc.edu/wlhba/index.asp

Burials at Potter's Field in Milwaukee County Farm Cemetery
<http://mcpf.8m.com>

Wisconsin Cemetery Records
www.wlhn.org/cemeteries.htm

Wisconsin Electronic Reader (stories, essays, letters and poems about people and events in the history of Wisconsin. www.library.wisc.edu/etext/wireader

GREAT & GREAT, GREATS

Rose **Bentz** or Rose **Welsh/Welch** married ? **Duncan/Dunkin** between 1910-1915. I am looking for information on Mr. Duncan/Dunkin and their wedding date. Contact Sandra **Bolin**, 1475 221st St., Garvin, MN 56132.

Allen Martin married Linda **Hibbard** on 09 Dec 1872 in Kankakee County, IL. Possible children from this marriage are Minnie Martin, William C. Martin and Marena Martin Eastwood Tarrant. Any information on parents, children, spouses, marriages, etc., is needed to pursue new research. Contact Jack **Martin**, 3804 N. Logan Ave., Loveland, CO 80538.

Looking for marriage of Mary **Piatt?** and unknown **Rice** before 1860. Contact Vera **Martin**, 225 N. Fraser Dr. East, Mesa, AZ 85203, vemart225@cs.com.

Looking for the births of Michael **Boyle** (ca 1861) and John Boyle (ca 1872) in Momence, IL. Parents were John Boyle and Norah Hughes (b. Ireland). Also looking for Sarah **Glynn** (b. Ireland 1864) who married Michael Boyle, daughter of Thomas Glynn and Bridget Hyland. Did the Glynnns also settle in Momence before moving on? Contact Catherine **Ellard**, P.O. Box 771116, Woodside, NY 11377, email cellard@att.net.

1881 KANKAKEE COUNTY MARRIAGES

Taken from the Kankakee Gazette (publication date in parentheses).

(13 Apr 1882) In Kankakee, April 5, 1882, by Rev. G. Mueller, Henry Tulp, of Danforth, and Miss Martha Hoekstra, of Chicago.

(13 Apr 1882) In Manteno, Feb. 5, 1882, by Rev. A. L. Bergeron, Gregory Dacasse, of Clifton, and Miss Mary Benoit, of Manteno.

(13 Apr 1882) In Kankakee, March 17, 1882, by Rev. H. Hilzinger, Charles Gernentz, of Kankakee, and Miss Louise Lange, of Pilot.

(20 Apr 1882) In Aroma, April 8, 1882, by Rev. N. Brink, John Gran and Miss Anna Sversson, both of Aroma.

(20 Apr 1882) In St. Anne, April 9, 1882, by Rev. A. Goulet, Treffe Castongue and Mrs. Sophie Tatro, both of St. Anne.

(20 Apr 1882) In Bourbonnais, April 13, 1882, by Rev. P. Beaudoin, Leon Prairie and Mrs. Adelaid Brosseau, both of Bourbonnais.

(20 Apr 1882) In Bourbonnais April 11, 1882, by Rev. P. Beaudoin, Simon Tetreault and Miss Adelaide Dondurand, both of Bourbonnais.

(27 Apr 1882) In St. Anne, April 12, 1882, by Rev. C. Chavez, Frank Alex and Miss Ida McLane, both of St. Anne.

(27 Apr 1882) In Kankakee, April 19, 1882, by Otis Durfee, Perry Darst and Miss Eliza Huckins, both of Chebanse.

1881 KANKAKEE COUNTY BIRTHS

Taken from the Kankakee Gazette.

<u>Son/Dau.</u>	<u>Parents</u>	<u>Date</u>
Daughter	Mrs. John Roberson, Yellowhead	03 Feb 1882
Son	Mrs. D. J. Stephenson, Limestone	04 Apr 1882
Daughter	Mrs. George L. Bailey, Yellowhead	20 Mar 1882
Son	Mrs. D. J. Stephenson, Kankakee	04 Apr 1882
Daughter	Mrs. Charles Lacy, Essex	15 Jan 1882
Son	Mrs. James Corliss, Aroma	19 Apr 1882
Son	Mrs. John Dugan, Aroma	15 Apr 1882
Son	Mrs. John Coyer, St. Anne	12 Apr 1882
Son	Mrs. James H. Peterson, St. Anne	27 Mar 1882

1881 KANKAKEE COUNTY DEATHS

Taken from the Kankakee Gazette (publication date in parentheses).

(27 Apr 1882) In Chebanse, at the residence of P. W. Tracey, April 18th, 1882, Walter J. Hunter, aged 79 years.

(27 Apr 1882) In Bourbonnais, April 19, 1882, of general debility, Isaiah M. Thyfault, M D., aged 58 years.

(27 Apr 1882) In St. Anne, March 27, 1882, Mrs. Josephine Sprimont, aged 34 years.

(27 Apr 1882) In Aroma, April 9, of consumption, William Hammond, aged 34 years.

(27 Apr 1882) In Yellowhead, April 20, 1882, Andrew P. Wheeler, aged 65 years, 3 months and 13 days. Andrew Wheeler was born at Shaftsbury, Vermont, Jan. 7, 1817, and was one of a family of sixteen children, fifteen of whom arrived at years of maturity. His early years were those of toil and hardship, and the usual surroundings of the mountaineer's life. He was married in 1846 to Sarah Jewett at Bennington, Vermont, and removed to Yellowhead township in the spring of 1853, and built a log cabin on the banks of Trim Creek near his late home. With an ox team he removed his few household effects and commenced his new western home. Since that time he has resided in that immediate neighborhood. He leaves surviving him his widow, four sons and two daughters. He carried his early mountain habits through life. Deprived in his boyhood of education and social surroundings, hard working, aggressive in his character, his great ambition in life was that the benefit of education and social surroundings might be enjoyed by his family. To accomplish this no sacrifice or personal discomfort was too great. That he had succeeded in this was the comfort of his declining years, and when stricken with his last illness disease found his once powerful constitution subdued by the toil and exposure of pioneer life a ready victim. Realizing from the first that the final summons had come he caused his family to be summoned to his dying bed, and relying on Him who alone can give comfort in the final hour calmly passed away. The deceased was the father of Hamilton K. Wheeler of this city.

COUNTY COURT - 1882

Taken from the Kankakee Gazette, April 27, 1882.

Nellie J. Coman appointed guardian of Chas. W., Edwin T., and Ernest Coman.

Will of Mary Salzman admitted to record, Louis Salzman appointed executor in bond of \$2500.

Estate Christian Wolf. B. F. Brady appointed adm'r in bond of \$2000.

Estate Ferdinand Roeth. B. F. Brady appointed adm'r in bond of \$2500.

Final certificates of naturalization issued to Antoine Fontaine, Peter Ward, Octave Bernard, Thos. Mulerhill, Christian Bleiler, Albert Christman, Charles Landston, Wm. Foster and John B. Paradis.

Estate Zeno C. Brayton. Exception to adm's report withdrawn and report approved; application for attachment dismissed. claim having been paid.

Resignation of J. S. Taylor, conservator of Lawrence Blackstone, accepted. David M. Gill appointed successor in bond of \$3000.

Estate Sarah Christ. Report of adm'r approved.

Estate John Winterroth. Claim of Magdalene Winterroth for \$200 allowed.

Estate Russell Seager. Claims allowed: Hugh Conley, \$509.43; W. M. Durham, \$147.75; M. O. Clark, \$310.40.

Guardianship Thos. F. and Ida M. Walker. Report approved.

Estate Peter Callahan. Report approved.

Estate Frantz Knegel. Estate declared insolvent and adm'r discharged.

Estate Mary A. Sibley. Report approved.

Estate J. B. Smith. Claims allowed: W. E. Scobey, \$4; O. L. Morey, \$3.66.

Estate Wm. C. McElvain. Exception by adm'r to co-partnership inventory filed and service of notice to surviving partner ordered.

Estate Simon McLane. Will admitted.

Estate Alexis Blanchett; adm'r F. Coyer ordered to show cause before May 1 why he should not be committed for contempt.

Estate I. M. Thyfault. Jacques Thyfault appointed adm'r in bond of \$1,500.

Estate Andrew P. Wheeler, Hamilton K. Wheeler appointed adm'r in bond of \$15,000; Asa Griffen. E. H. Buck and William Wallace appointed appraisers.

BUCKINGHAM - 1882

Taken from the Kankakee Gazette, April 27, 1882.

A. Daffan is running a barber shop in Herscher in connection with his pool room.

M. F. Campbell is hauling out lumber with a force of teams for a new barn.

Hendrix brothers (Silas and Andrew) have moved on the Esser farm lately purchased by them.

C. W. Fulford is in Nebraska looking up a place to locate.

We learn that Daniel Montague has bought out the furniture store from his brother Thomas.

ESSEX - 1882

Taken from the Kankakee Gazette, April 13, 1882.

Michael Geelan started for Iowa last week. He has bought a piece of land and wants to improve it this summer.

Mrs. W. Reed and family start for Iowa today. Mr. R. went last week with the stock.

Mr. Young is laying the foundation for his new home in Essex.

Mrs. Henry Hayes is having a serious time with neuralgia in the head.

Taken from the Kankakee Gazette, April 20, 1882.

D. Rankin is having his store fixed up in grand style on the inside.

The attendance at St. Michael's church is large. Yesterday it was crowded so that many were obliged to stand during services. Father Clancy will move to this place as soon as matters can be arranged.

The Essex Center Sabbath school was reorganized lately. We understand that Jno. Cokley is superintendent and Wm. B. Scroggins secretary. There is some talk of organizing a Sunday school at the Underwood school house.

W. W. White, our former townsman, has started a first-class butcher shop in Braceville. We wish him success.

R. H. Charter's house is nearly finished. It looks grand.

The Odd Fellows in this vicinity will go to Braceville to celebrate their 63d anniversary on the 26th inst. Hon. James Funk, of Odell, will be the orator of the day. A grand time is anticipated.

Mrs. Geo. Biglow's house is looming up quite conspicuously in Essex. A. P. White has the stone for the foundation of his dwelling house on the ground.

N. W. Crandall, of Vermont, is at present visiting his relatives in this town, the Lees and Palmers. He has been traveling through several of the Western States and Territories and is now on his way back to Vermont.

We understand that school in district No. 3 begins today; Miss Emma Palmer, teacher.

Cornelius Keepers has returned from the West. He will probably conclude to stay with us.

TOWN OF UNION HILL

Taken from the Kankakee Gazette, April 13, 1882.

Fred Wesemann has platted out a small town in the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 1, township of Norton, which he has called Union Hill. It is located on the north line of the township, and consists of two blocks, bound by North, South, East and West Streets, with alleys intersecting each way. South street fronts on the Three I railroad.

ST. ANNE - 1882

Taken from the Kankakee Gazette, April 13, 1882.

Mr. Hughes sold three lots for \$350.

The Baptist church will soon be moved into the "New Town"

Mr. LePage's building is receiving a new coat of paint. A St. Pierre is building a new house.

Miss Martin, of Chebanse, has commenced her summer term of school in the Drolette district. Messrs. Beaupre and Soucie were elected school trustees, Soucie to fill vacancy.

Rev. Mr. Paradis has concluded to stop with us this year, as pastor of First Presbyterian church.

Taken from the Kankakee Gazette, April 27, 1882.

N. Blain will move to Momence soon, where he will go into mercantile business.

Mr. Gerard has ordered a new pair of wagon scales. N. Bastien has purchased Mrs. Chadwick's scales and coal sheds.

C. Gammon will soon put up an addition to his dwelling.

Miss Lou Perry will teach the Switzer school this summer. Miss May Waggoner thinks soon of taking L. H. Perry's school.

Mr. Thos. LeMaire has gone to Valparaiso to reside. Messrs. Dellibac, Duma and Goudreau have not yet sold their corn.

Miss Critzer's school in district No. 2 closes the first of May. Mr. La Fountain was elected school director.

LOCAL NEWS - 1882

Taken from the Kankakee Gazette, April 13, 1882.

O. A. Vial, of Manteno, will go to Lemars, Iowa, next week, to locate and to engage in the creamery business.

Miss Ella Merrick has gone to Le Mars, Iowa, where two of her married sisters reside. She purchased in Chicago a fine stock of millinery goods and goes into business with one of her sisters, Mrs. Fairfax. Miss Merrick will have entire charge of the millinery shop.

The following vestrymen have been elected to serve St. Paul's church for the ensuing year: Wm. Sibley, Sr., senior warden; Emory Cobb, junior warden; W. G. Swannell, F. Crawford, D. F. Sherman, D. L. Babcock, E. Hotchkiss, D. H. Paddock, H. C. Clarke.

Scarlet Fever- George Keady lost a bright three-year old son last week by scarlet fever. A younger child is still very sick, but will probably recover. Four of his children have been down with the disease, contracted in the first place by the oldest boy, Harry, at the public school. There are said to be several cases on the West side, in other families, and the disease is reported to have been prevailing, unknown to the authorities, in that part of town, for a couple of months or more.

Taken from the Kankakee Gazette, April 20, 1882.

Burch, the drayman, has added an express wagon to his business. He runs two drays, beside the express, and all his freight is hauled on springs. He is ready for any call upon him and will prove faithful to all his work.

Dorion has put a new front into his dry goods store, and has painted the entire facade of the building a pure white. It is now one of the largest and handsomest in town. Similar changes in several other business places on that side of the street would help the appearance of the block amazingly.

Poisoning of a Former Kankakee Family

Clyde (Kansas) newspapers have been received by the Gazette detailing the illness of Ignace Belanger's family from eating raw trichinous pork made into sausage. On Saturday the youngest of the three sick persons, a boy about 11 years of age, died. The other two, a young man about 11 years of age and a young lady 17 or 18 years old, are in a very precarious condition. The other members of the family did not eat any of the pork, at least in its uncooked state, and are in their usual health. Mr. Belanger moved from Bourbonnais, in this county, seven or eight years ago. The attending physician, Dr. Bergeron, is also a former resident of Bourbonnais.

1890 CENSUS SUBSTITUTE

When a basement fire in the Commerce Building in Washington, D.C., destroyed most of the 1890 federal census, a valuable source of information was lost to researchers of America's past. Ancestry.com, with the aid of the National Archives and Records Administration and the Allen County Public Library, now provides the first definitive online substitute for the missing census. More than 20 million records have been identified for inclusion in the collection and additions will be made regularly as they become available for posting. It will include fragments of the original 1890 census that survived

the fire, special veterans schedules, several Native American tribe censuses for years surrounding 1890, state censuses (1885 or 1895), city and county directories, alumni directories, and voter registration documents. When completed, this collection will be an unparalleled tool for researchers of American ancestors.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Taken from the Kankakee Gazette, April 13, 1882.

Warranty Deeds - Jan. 18, 1882, Sarah M Felt to C. Deerson, sh seq (ex 3 a) wh swq and seq swq sec 29, Yellowhead \$8865.

Sept. 6, 1880, James C. Burke to John C. Burke, in sec 28, Pilot, \$15,000.

November 28, 1881, Jefferson Davis to Samuel Tumblin, sh eh swq sec 19, Limestone, \$5.

March 30, 1882, John F. Hanna to A. L. Small, in sec 6, Kankakee, \$3052.

March 15, 1882, T. G. McCulloh, Sr., to W. A. Latham, lots 14 and 15, block 70, Kankakee, \$2500.

Feb. 24, 1882, E. A. Sizer, to Chas. H. Lester and James M. Moise, seq sec 26, Otto \$5600.

Sept. 26, 1801, Romain St. German to Philip Letourneau, lot 13, block 13, VLN & B's addition to Kankakee \$340.

Dec. 15, 1881, James McConnell to W. A. and H. W. McGilvery, lot 8 subd lot D s frl neq and part seq sec 22, Limestone \$2600.

April 24, 1876, Emanuel Reed to Barney Keighter, nwq nwq sec 9, Rockville, \$1560.

April 6, 1882, August Grosser to N. Brink, lots 1, 4, 5 and 8, block 27, South Kankakee \$500.

April 6, 1882, Kankakee Stone and Lime Co. to F. Kirchoff, lot 24, block 1, Vanmeter's n addition to Kankakee, \$200.

April 8, 1882, O. P. Seward to John Bilyard, nh sh lot 25, Shawwannassee reserve, Rockville, \$125.

Quit Claim Deeds - March 8, 1882, heirs David A. Neal to C. M. Foreman, s of lots 1 and 2 swq see 7, Aroma.

March 15, 1882, Louis Kraatz to Chas. Topel, lots 7 and 10, block 44, Kankakee, \$42.

March 28, 1882, Sylvester Cummings and Wm. H. Turner to N. Marcotte, lot 15, block 6, Kankakee, \$725.

April 4, 1882, Thos. Palmer to Herman Keyser, lots 7 and 10, block 10, Chappel's addition to Kankakee.

ACCIDENTS - 1882

Taken from the Kankakee Gazette, April 27, 1882.

August Schmidt, Jr.. aged 20 years, a yard employee of the C.I. St. L. & C., met a horrible death last Thursday afternoon by his foot catching in a switch frog while he was walking backward and coupling two freight cars. His right heel was taken off, the muscles of the right leg drawn out, and the pelvis bone crushed. He lived about two hours and a half, but, evidently was unconscious of pain. The doctor says he once gave evidence of momentary consciousness by asking for a drink of water but was unable to answer questions put to him. The young man's father is foreman of the Illinois Central's quarry at this place, and served a term as street commissioner of the city.

H. H. Johnson's old house, while being moved down the alley back of its former location last Friday, got beyond the control of the men in charge and brought up against Knecht's barn. Wm. Farman was caught between the two buildings and considerably bruised.

An infant child of a family named Nemitz, in the fifth ward, pulled a cup of scalding hot milk upon itself the other day, receiving severe burns in the face. The little sufferer is getting along well and will not be seriously disfigured.

ROCKVILLE - 1882

Taken from the Kankakee Gazette, April 13, 1882.

L. R. Robinson (deputy sheriff) has been on the sick list for the past week.

John McIntosh will not move to Kankakee for the present as reported by a correspondent last week, but will remain in Rockville for some time.

Miss Jennie Cooper commences school today in district No. 8; Miss Carrie Cooper in district No. 10.

Seymour Allen has sold 80 acres of land to Henry Bisbing, of Peotone, for \$2500.

Miss VonPatten, Benj. Goodwin's housekeeper, has accepted a position in Chicago.

Mr. Durham has not moved to Kankakee as reported by the Gazette last week, but he intends to move by the 15th, after which he will go to Iowa and Dakota to look for a location.

At Mr. Geo. Shreffler's sale, live stock sold very high, from which I quote some prices. One three-year old short-horn heifer sold to Robert Kinkaid for \$302; one of same age to J. D. Grimes for \$150; one yearling to Addison Mann for \$83; one calf to Robert Gilkerson for \$75.

Taken from the Kankakee Gazette, April 27, 1882.

Mrs. Joseph Gruber has been very sick for some time. She has a tumor in the stomach. Mr. Robert Durham has regained his general health, but is utterly helpless in the use of his right arm or leg. Mrs. W. L. Mann is on the sick list.

Benj. Goodwin has gone to Dakota to look for a location. John Courville has moved to the farm he recently purchased of Mr. Goodwin.

Mrs. Nellie Stevens nee Rexford commences school in district No. 5 today.

MANTENO - 1882

Taken from the Kankakee Gazette, April 20, 1882.

Mr. Adam Lockie is so far recovered as to be able to walk a little in his yard, but is very weak. J. A. Richardson is on the sick list this week so as to be off work. This is very unfortunate as he is very much crowded with work waiting for him to get around to.

Chas. Minard, our young barber, was buried last week, having been sick but a short time with consumption. His barber outfit is for sale.

Manteno sends out several teachers this spring. Miss Ada Richardson takes a school two miles north; Miss Mary Shingle one four miles east; Miss Abbie Wright one two miles west; Miss Etta Stocksdale, one farther west; Miss Fannie Blessing one northwest. All from Manteno. A school meeting was held at the school building on Saturday evening to elect a trustee. Mr. J. Tessedere was re-elected.

E. Wright has bought the corner building occupied by Mr. Bonsall and is going to start a grocery. Bonsall moves a block and a half farther north.

PILOT - 1882

Taken from the Kankakee Gazette, April 13, 1882.

We have another doctor in Herscher. His name is Amiot and he is from Momence.

Miss Sarah Richards is visiting her home in Grant Park. She will teach the Herscher school again this summer. Miss Sammons will go to East Otto tonight to her home, having finished her school here.

We were pleased to meet Frank Cowles, a former resident of this town, in Herscher on Thursday last. Frank went to Ottawa several years ago where he clerked in a hardware store for some time. He is now on the road for a Peoria firm.

BUILDING NOTES - 1882

Taken from the Kankakee Gazette, April 13, 1882.

M. Alberts has finished a two story stone residence in the third ward, near the Catholic church.

C. Suprenant has a two story frame residence and store under way on West Court street.

Dr. Cutler is about to commence a two story cottage in the second ward, on the corner of Indiana avenue and Hickory street.

A. B. Nichols has men at work on a story and a half dwelling, 24 x 16, with a 14x16 addition, on the South side near his own residence. When this is completed he will put up another cottage similar in size and style on an adjoining lot.

MOMENCE - 1882

Taken from the Kankakee Gazette, April 20, 1882.

A short time after the war (say about 16 years ago a man by the name of Theodore S. Brown, and who had belonged to the New York infantry and was at the battle of Antietan, came to the house of Ichabod Stoddard, who hired him as a hand. About eight weeks ago this same man came again to Mr. Stoddard's, sick with consumption and apparently not long to live. Mr. Stoddard let him stay and cared for him in a genuine good Samaritan way. Last Friday he died and on Saturday Mr. Stoddard had him decently buried in the Mount Airy cemetery. He was 42 years of age.

Uncle John Shedd, one of the old settlers of Momence, died last Thursday at the age of 82. He leaves two children, Mrs. J. B. Lewis and Mrs. W. P. Watson.

POOR HOUSE

Excerpts taken from the Kankakee Daily Journal, October 21 - November 4, 2001.

According to the Blue Book of the State of Illinois, 1898, the first act for relief of the poor by the State of Illinois was passed in 1819. "Under this act overseers of the poor were required, on the first Monday in May of each year, to farm out, at public auction or outcry, all poor persons who were, or who might become a public charity. It simply meant the selling of the unfortunate to the highest bidder. This law was in force for eight years, when a substitute was found, by the terms of which township overseers were abolished, the regulations relating to settlement were repealed, and the Boards of County Commissioners were authorized to grant aid to the destitute at their direction, either by entering into contract for their maintenance, or by employing agents to oversee and provide for them.

Miss Dorothea L. Dix came to Illinois in 1846. She inspected the jails and almshouses throughout the state. Miss Dix then petitioned the State Legislature to build a hospital for the care of the mentally ill. On March 4, 1847, Governor Augustus C. French signed an act creating the Illinois Central Hospital at Jacksonville. The hospital opened on November 3, 1853. Illinois created the State Board of Charities in 1869. At that time three hospitals for the insane either existed or were under construction: Illinois Central Hospital, Jacksonville, 1853; Northern Hospital, Elgin, 1869, and Illinois Southern, Anna, 1873. The Legislature appointed a committee in 1877 to look into the care and number of mentally ill patients on county farms. The committee recommended that a fourth hospital was needed. The new hospital would be the Eastern Illinois Hospital for the Insane in Kankakee.

Between 1853 and 1861 Kankakee County financed the support of the county's poor. Bills from caretakers were presented at meetings of the Kankakee County Board of Supervisors. In June 1856 a committee was given the task of selecting a suitable location for an establishment to care for the poor of the county. 110 acres in the northeast corner of Section 13, Salina Township, was bought at a cost

of \$1,600. The property contained fruit trees, timber, farm land and a small house Mr. and Mrs. Christian Kolz were hired as "keepers". They were paid \$500 a year. Paupers would be granted relief at the poor house only if the township supervisor in the paupers' township issued a written order to the overseer. In 1860 there were 14 residents.

In 1861 the Illinois Legislature, after being petitioned by the county board, passed an act that said: "resident paupers in Kankakee County should be supported by the several townships wherein said paupers lived." By this act, township supervisors of the several townships were responsible for the care of paupers. The supervisors were compensated by the county board. "This applied not only to resident paupers; there was a large class known as non-resident and transient," the 1883 Kankakee County Atlas said. "The county took the position that these should, under the statute, be supported as resident paupers were".

"After the passage of this act the county farm (in Salina Township) was rented to John White at \$100.00 a year and the personal property sold at public auction," wrote Letourneau and Kenaga (History of Kankakee County), "the county discontinuing the care of the poor at the county farm." Seven years later Andrew B. Henry bought the farm property. It appears paupers were then housed in "the frame buildings" on the county farm under the care of the Kankakee Township Supervisor.

In 1880 Kankakee Township brought suit against Kankakee County. The suit argued that the act of 1861 had been repealed by the new state constitution of 1870; the care of non-resident and transient paupers was the responsibility of the county only. The court judged the 1861 act had not been repealed, but the act did apply to resident paupers only, and township supervisors were ex-officio "Overseers of the Poor". Persons who were judged insane became a ward of the county. That rule relieved the townships of support of insane paupers.

On May 18, 1894, an unnamed reporter for The Kankakee Times paid a visit to the Kankakee County poor house. The house stood at what was then the end of Entrance Avenue. Today, the site of the long vanished poor house and its forty-three acre farm is marked by a grove of trees northeast of the intersection of Entrance and Mertens St. The following information was reported: The front yard of the old building is separated from the new one by a barb wire fence. The superintendent and reporter toured the three-story structure which had been built the previous year at a cost of \$17,000. The most uncleanly patients were kept upstairs. Each sleeping room in the building was 8' x 12' with only an iron bedstead. There are 15 rooms on the second floor and one bath. The second floor also contains three rooms for unruly patients with heavy wire screens before the doors and windows. Twelve patients occupy rooms and take their meals on the first floor of the main building. The basement of the building is large and well lighted and is used as a general store room. The old building has long outlived its age and usefulness and should be torn down. In the old building are the private apartments of Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer (supt. and wife) and the general kitchen. Off the main kitchen is a storeroom containing the supplies most frequently in use. Two cooks, both of them patients, cook all the food, although their number is doubled when the occasion arises. In the top story of the old building are rooms of the female patients, of which there are five. A wing connected with the old building contains several other patients, all of the pauper class.

At present there are thirty inmates at the poor farm, although there were forty at one time during the winter. Of this number all but six are hopelessly insane. They are all paupers but three and when the county board committee on the poor farm made their annual inspection, they promised to see that all those who were able should pay the county for their support. The average cost of each patient, including food and clothing is \$2 a week. The county pays for everything, the practice of letting the poor farm to the lowest bidder having been abolished three years ago. Mr. Sawyer receives a salary of \$900 a year.

Of the thirty patients there is not one American. The German and French nationalities are about evenly divided. None of the men have any trades. Most of them belong to the laboring class. Some of them have a little education and we noticed two or three with books in their hands. A very good table is set at the poor farm. All the vegetables and most of the meat is raised on the farm which consists of forty-three acres. Thirty acres are under cultivation, corn, oats and vegetables being the principal products. Mr. Sawyer is assisted in the farm work by the more intelligent class of patients. Last year eleven hogs and four beeves were raised on the farm and furnished meat for the winter. Generally speaking there is comparatively little mortality among the patients. Five deaths occurred last year and two of these were transient patients.

As Kankakee County's population grew, so did the problem of caring for the poor and the insane. State hospitals had quotas for the number of mentally ill patients they would accept from Illinois counties. Once the quota was filled, the counties became responsible for the care of the insane. Demented paupers in Kankakee County were committed to the County Poor Farm. The Kankakee County Poor Farm remained in operation until 1958.

SALINA - 1882

Taken from the Kankakee Gazette, April 20, 1882.

A barn raising at Peter Graves in Salina last Saturday was made the occasion of social enjoyment for about 75 neighbors and friends, including a delegation from Kankakee. The frame, 40x50 with 2-foot posts, was raised under Joe Baker's direction in good style, and after it was securely pinned together all hands sat down to a bountiful and splendidly-cooked meal prepared by Peter's "women folks".

KANKAKEE COUNTY SCHOOL RECORDS

The following information was taken from "Teachers' Registrations":

<u>Date</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Where Educated</u>	<u>Age Nativity</u>
13 Dec 1890	Maggie Moriarty	Irwin, IL	St. Jos. Academy	17 IL
13 Dec 1890	C. E. Swihart	Manteno, IL	Valparaiso Normal	25 IL
03 Jan 1891	M. J. McGivney	Chebanse, IL	Momence H.S.	18 IL
10 Jan 1891	Warren Sanders	Momence, IL	Valparaiso Normal	18 IL
17 Jan 1891	Maud Nichols	Momence, IL	Momence HS Valpo	17 IL
17 Jan 1891	Hattie M. Bray	Momence, IL	Momence	17 IL
17 Jan 1891	Ida Babin	St. George, IL	Kankakee HS	29 IL
17 Jan 1891	Mamie Dubois	Carrow, IL	Kankakee 8th St. Jos.	18 IL
17 Jan 1891	Hallie Serren	Manteno. IL	Normal School Pa.	25 IL
17 Jan 1891	Laura S. Chapman	Grant Park, IL	Valpro.	18 IL
17 Jan 1891	Anna McGivney	Chebanse, IL	Chebanse St. P. Acd.	18 IL
17 Jan 1891	Eva L. Irwin	Herscher, IL	Herscher & Valpro. N.	17 IL
17 Jan 1891	W. C. Gunnerson	Herscher, IL	Valparaiso Norm.	22 IL
17 Jan 1891	Dora T. Gleason	Manteno, IL	Manteno & Ind?	18 IL
07 Feb 1891	Mary Bukowsky	Momence, IL	Momence HS	18 IL

<u>Date</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Where Educated</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Nativity</u>
07 Feb 1891	Elmer E. Kent	Aroma, IL	Dist. School	20	IL
07 Feb 1891	Flora T. Prindle	Manteno, IL	Manteno, Mt. McG.	25	IL
07 Feb 1891	Ruth S. Jessup	Buckingham, IL	Onarga Sem.	18	IL
07 Feb 1891	Eva Dyer	Sherburnville, IL	Lt. Valpro. Normal	18	IL
07 Feb 1891	Sister Bernadetta	St. George, IL	Canada	25	Canada
07 Feb 1891	Wm. Greenwood	Kankakee, IL	Valparaiso	25	IL
07 Feb 1891	Bert Ostrander	Grant Park, IL	Valparaiso	19	IL
07 Feb 1891	Laura M. Luth	Kankakee, IL	Kankakee HS	18	IL
07 Feb 1891	Mollie Martin Jaisson	St. Anne, IL	Valparaiso Normal	35	IL
07 Feb 1891	Cyrus E. Pattee	Valparaiso, Ind.	Valparaiso Normal	18	IL
07 Feb 1891	Birdie C. Munson	Buckingham, IL	Cabery, V.S.	17	IL
07 Feb 1891	Agnes Doyle	St. Anne, IL	St. Anne, V.S.	18	IL
14 Feb 1891	Emma M. Rantz	Kankakee, IL	Kankakee, IL	18	IL
21 Feb 1891	Mary J. Murphy	Chebanse, IL	Chebanse H.S.	18	IL
21 Feb 1891	L. Toss? Gannon	Kankakee, IL	Kankakee HS, Valp.	36	IL
21 Feb 1891	Frank Schou	Carrow, IL	Valparaiso	18	IL
21 Feb 1891	Ella Tarrington	Grant Park, IL	Valparaiso	18	IL
21 Feb 1891	Hattie A. Haughn	Kankakee, IL	Kankakee	19?	IL
21 Feb 1891	Hattie Cornwell	Buckingham, IL	Norton	23	IL
21 Feb 1891	Katie M. Bratton	Kankakee, IL	Kankakee	29	IL
21 Feb 1891	Carrie C. Rantz	Kankakee, IL	Kankakee	20	IL
21 Feb 1891	Emma Bobling?	Manteno, IL	Eastern Col.	22	IL
21 Feb 1891	Celia A. Love	St. Anne, IL	Country & Valpo.	22	IL
21 Feb 1891	Belle Scott	Waldron, IL	Dist. School	18	IL
21 Feb 1891	Ella Lynch	Chebanse, IL	Chebanse	20	IL
21 Feb 1891	Mary A. Cochran	Waldron, IL			IL
21 Feb 1891	Carrie Miner	Momence, IL	Momence H.S.	20	IL
21 Feb 1891	Ada Hunt	Essex, IL	Essex, V.S.	20	IL
21 Feb 1891	Mary A. Snyder	Buckingham, IL	Ind. Normal	23	Ohio
21 Feb 1891	Maud Shronts	Momence, IL	Momence U.	18	IL
07 Mar 1891	Hattie M. Dean	Essex, IL	Essex. V.S.	20	IL
07 Mar 1891	Grace B. Wheeler	Salina, IL	Salina & Val. Onarga	19	Iowa
07 Mar 1891	Pearl E. Hudson	Herscher, IL	Wilmington & Pavillion	21	MN
07 Mar 1891	Honora Lavery	Kankakee, IL	Cath. Sem.	30	IL
07 Mar 1891	Elsie L. Bromley	Manteno, IL	Manteno V.S.	22	IL
07 Mar 1891	Bridget Mulligan	Essex, IL	Wilmington & Bd.	26	IL
07 Mar 1891	Jas. S. Soms?	Sherburnville, IL	Ridgeville, Ind.	20	IN
07 Mar 1891	N. E. Riley	Grant Park, IL	Momence H.S.	24	IL
07 Mar 1891	Mary E. Cooley	Manteno, IL	Manteno H.S.	20	IL
07 Mar 1891	Margaret Hawker	Salina, IL	Cent. Normal	18	IL
07 Mar 1891	Terresa Howe	Kankakee, IL	Rural School	16	IL
14 Mar 1891	Maude Kendal	Momence, IL	Momence H.S.	18	IL
14 Mar 1891	Laura Southerland	Kankakee, IL	Kankakee H.S.	32	IL
14 Mar 1891	Maud Jeffers	Kankakee, IL	Kankakee H.S.	20	IL
21 Mar 1891	Lucinda E. Noyes	Kankakee, IL	Kankakee H.S.	19	NY
21 Mar 1891	Mattie Truesdell	Chebanse, IL	Kentucky H.S.	28	IL
21 Mar 1891	Eva I. Breen	Manteno, IL	Manteno H.S.	17	IL
21 Mar 1891	Delphis Trudeau	Manteno, IL	Manteno H.S.	18	IL
21 Mar 1891	Margaret Miller	Manteno, IL	Peotone H.S.	20	IL

<u>Date</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Where Educated</u>	<u>Age Nativity</u>
21 Mar 1891	Agnes Lockie	Manteno, IL	Manteno H.S.	18 IL
21 Mar 1891	Maria Smith	Manteno, IL	Manteno H.S.	17 IL
21 Mar 1891	V. Beedy	Manteno, IL	Manteno H.S.	19 IL
21 Mar 1891	Emma Hume	Manteno, IL	Manteno H.S.	17 IL
01 Sep 1898	Mattie Chipman	Momence, IL	Momence H.S.	29 IL
01 Sep 1898	Bertha Lamb	Momence, IL	Momence H.S.	24 IL
01 Sep 1898	Geo. Hess	Momence, IL	Valparaiso Norm.	27 IL
01 Sep 1898	Louis Heller	Momence, IL	Valparaiso Norm.	25 IL
01 Sep 1898	Laura Hess	Momence, IL	Valparaiso Norm.	24 IL
14 Sep 1898	Ernest Hess	Momence, IL	'	26 IL
01 Sep 1898	William Henry	Bonfield, IL	"	32 IL
01 Sep 1898	Anna Stroud	Bonfield, IL	Onarga Norm.	24 IL
01 Sep 1898	John Homan	Bonfield, IL	Onarga & Norm.	22 IL
01 Sep 1898	Lou P. Dugan	St. Anne, IL	Valparaiso Norm.	41 IL
01 Sep 1898	Clara Doyle	St. Anne, IL	Valparaiso & Convent	18 IL
01 Sep 1898	Eva Goodwin	Kankakee, IL	City High School	18 IL
01 Sep 1898	Lulu Nichols	Kankakee, IL		19 IL
01 Sep 1898	Lee Wildman	Kankakee, IL	"	30 IL
01 Sep 1898	Anna Grinnell	Kankakee, IL	"	30 IL
01 Sep 1898	L. D. Belshaw	Lowell, IN	Valparaiso Norm.	32 IN
01 Sep 1898	Olive Charter	Essex, IL		21 IL
01 Sep 1898	Ella Lish	Essex, IL		41 IL
01 Sep 1898	James Gibson	Reddick, IL	Dixon Col.	21? IL
01 Sep 1898	Coralie Bennett	Grant Park, IL	North Western	20 IL
01 Sep 1898	R. D. Zartman?	Grant Park, IL	Valp. Ind.	30 IL
01 Sep 1898	Nettie Sykes	Chebanse, IL	Cheb. H.S.	27 IL
01 Sep 1898	Walter A. Jones	Kankakee, IL	City H.S.	23 IL
01 Sep 1898	Georgia Fidler	Kankakee, IL	City H.S.	20 IL
01 Sep 1898	Chas. Lathan	Kankakee, IL	Cith H.S.	24 IL
01 Sep 1898	Maud Shronts	Momence, IL	City H.S.	25 IL
01 Sep 1898	Ned Wilson	Momence, IL	Valp. Norml.	24 IL
01 Sep 1898	Levi Gray	Essex, IL		23 IL
01 Sep 1898	Cora Z. Nichols	Momence, IL	City H.S.	31 IL
02 Sep 1898	Irma Bittourna	Kankakee, IL	City H.S.	22 IL
02 Sep 1898	Mabel Beardsley	Buckingham, IL	Valp. Norml.	21 IL
02 Sep 1898	Emma Griffin	Momence, IL		40
02 Sep 1898	Belle Bigelow	Carrow, IL		26
03 Sep 1898	Ruby Spicer	Bonfield, IL	Ind. & Ill. Norml.	29 IN
03 Sep 1898	A. G. Obrecht	Buckingham, IL		22 IL
03 Sep 1898	Lenora Grimes	Manteno, IL		36 IL
10 Sep 1898	Nellie Davey	Momence, IL	Valparaiso, Indh.	22
14 Sep 1898	Julia Kimlin	Kankakee, IL	College & Norl.	26
14 Sep 1898	F. N. Tracy	Kankakee, IL		48
14 Sep 1898	Anna Culbertson	Kankakee, IL		41
14 Sep 1898	Z. S. Larocque	Manteno, IL	Manateno H.S.	24
14 Sep 1898	Pennurrah? Hess	Manteno, IL	Mo. & Valp. Ind.	18 IL
17 Sep 1898	Jennie Clute	Kankakee, IL	H.S. St. Norm. & Univ. Of Mich.	30 NY

<u>Date</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Where Educated</u>	<u>Age Nativity</u>
17 Sep 1898	Mildred Wheelock	Kankakee, IL	College & Univ.	28 IL
17 Sep 1898	Mary Marlatt	Kankakee, IL	N. Ind. Richmond H.S. D.Paw Univ.	29 IN
17 Sep 1898	Amelia Alpiner	Kankakee, IL	City H.S.	22 IL
17 Sep 1898	Lina B. Mead	Kankakee, IL	City H.S.	22 IL
17 Sep 1898	Irving Parker	Wichert, IL	Chicago H.S.	19 IL
17 Sep 1898	Lottie Hayhurst	Momence, IL	Dist. School (8)	17 IL
17 Sep 1898	Sadie Hayhurst	Momence, IL	Dist. School (8)	19 IL
17 Sep 1898	Agnes Stutmen	Green Garden, IL	Chicago H.S.	17 IL
17 Sep 1898	Susie Andrew	Green Garden, IL	Dixon Normal	17 IL
24 Sep 1898	Gertrude Freeman	Momence, IL	City H.S.	20 IL
24 Sep 1898	Helen Alpiner	Kankakee, IL	City H.S.	20 IL
01 Oct 1898	Edna Brooks	Grant Park, IL	Valp. Norma., H.S.(2)	17 IL
01 Oct 1898	J. C. Kelsey	Momence, IL	City H.S.	17 IL
01 Oct 1898	Maude Brown	Buckingham, IL	Onarga G.P.S.	19 IL
01 Oct 1898	Carrie Gray	Essex, IL	Valp. Normal	23 IN
05 Oct 1898	Ida Lebrun	Bourbonnais, IL	Academy at Grove	18 IL
05 Oct 1898	Lucy Davey	Momence, IL	Valpaiso Normal	20 NY
21 Oct 1898	Margaret C. Rose	City, IL	New York	60 NY
22 Oct 1898	Katie Hughes	Manteno	Manteno	32 IL
24 Oct 1898	Marian Higgins	City, IL	KKK H.S.	35
24 Oct 1898	Marie Laroche	Bourbonnais, IL	Bourbonnais	23 IL
31 Oct 1898	Calista S. Prince	City	Kankakee H.S.	32 IL
31 Oct 1898	Julia M. Stem	Manteno	Kankakee & Evanston	50 IL
01 Nov 1898	Laura Studley	Reddick, IL	Village & Valp.	24 IL
01 Nov 1898	Meda Snyder	Buckingham, IL	Onarga	30 IL
03 Nov 1898	Emma Brock	Irwin, IL	N. Ind. Normal	26 IL
03 Nov 1898	Clara Munger	Chebanse, IL	High School	20 IL
03 Nov 1898	Lucy Davey	Momence, IL		18 IL
03 Nov 1898	Mary Bukowsky	Momence, IL	City H.S.	23 IL
03 Nov 1898	Gertrude Devine	Irwin, IL	St. Jos. Seminary	16 IL
03 Nov 1898	Katharyn Devine	Irwin, IL	St. Jos. Seminary	16 IL
03 Nov 1898	Annette Lafond	City, IL	City H.S. & St. Jos.	16 IL
03 Nov 1898	Maggie McGovern	Wilmington, IL	Wilmington H.S.	21 IL
03 Nov 1898	Hannah Hertz	Bonfield, IL	Naperville	22 IL
06 Nov 1898	Hattie B. Eldred	Buckingham, IL	Gardner H.S. & Normal	24 IL
17 Nov 1898	Lois Chester	Bonfield, IL	Village School	19 IL
17 Nov 1898	Henry Christman	City, IL	City H.S.	25 IL
19 Nov 1898	Rosa Sullivan	Buckingham	Normal	21 IL
19 Nov 1898	Eva Fellingham	Varona, IL	Varona H.S.	25 IL
19 Nov 1898	Ruth Barrett	Chebanse, IL	Chebanse H.S.	17 IL
19 Nov 1898	Altia Vickery	Waldron, IL	Country School	19 IL
19 Nov 1898	Jessie Gordon	Bourbonnais, IL	Bradley H.S.	18 IL
25 Nov 1898	Mina Pumnell?	Chebanse, IL	Chebanse HS.	21 IL
30 Nov 1898	Henry Bierhaus	Grant Park, IL	Normal	28 IL
30 Nov 1898	J. V. Gilborne	Herscher, IL	Onarga	24 IL
10 Dec 1898	Charles Grogan	Wilton Center, IL	Valp. Normal	24 IL
10 Dec 1898	Frank Schou	Carrow, IL		25 IL
10 Dec 1898	Stephen Dennis	Momence, IL		42 IL

<u>Date</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Where Educated</u>	<u>Age Nativity</u>
10 Dec 1898	Levi Beers	Goodrich, IL	Baldwin Acad. & Sav O.	53 OH
10 Dec 1898	Susan Sheehan	City, IL	St. Jos. & City 8th Gr.	17 IL
10 Dec 1898	Minnie Reins	Momence, IL	Momence H.S.	19 IL
10 Dec 1898	Jesse Gray	Momence, IL	Momence H.S.	22 IL
10 Dec 1898	Alice Fedde	Momence, IL	Momence H.S.	30 IL
17 Dec 1898	Emma Cochran	Exline, IL	Valparaiso N. N.	17
..... to be continued				

KVGS MEETINGS & NEWS

Upcoming Meetings:

- May 5 Cemetery Walk/Recheck at St. Patrick's Cemetery, Momence, 9:30 a.m.
(In the event of rain, regular meeting at Bourbonnais Library at 1 p.m.)
- June 1 War of 1812 Genealogy Video by George Schweitzer
- Aug. 2 Cemetery Walk/Picnic - Elmwood Cemetery, Manteno, 9:30 a.m.
- Sept. 7 *Dating Your Ancestors Photographs* presented by Marcia Stang
- Oct. 5 *Capt. Perry and the Perry Family* presented by Vic Johnson
- Nov. 2 *Trials & Tribulations* presented by Sandra Hargraves Luebking
- Dec. 14 Christmas Luncheon

Rose Marie Hedger presented our March program on her recent trip to Ireland. It was a wonderful program and we thank her for all the work to make this presentation. Cora Weisenberger presented our April program on "How to Keep a Journal". It's time everyone realized the importance of keeping a journal for succeeding generations. The only rule is "be honest"!

A discussion was held on changing our meeting date from the first Saturday of each month due to the many conflicts with holidays and other genealogy programs. It was decided we would meet on the second Saturday of the month starting next year.

Betty Lou Madden's first volume on the Boudreau line will be reprinted by the society this year. We will be selling this softbound book at a cost of \$30 pre-publication before September 1 and \$35 after September 1. See the order form at the back of this quarterly.

The following is a list of new CD's added to our collection this month:

- Passenger & Immigration Lists Index, 1500's - 1900's
- The Complete Book of Emigrants, 1607 - 1776 Immigrants to the New World, 1600's - 1800's Early Tennessee Settlers, 1700's - 1900's
- United States Census Bundle, 1607 - 1880 (11 CD's)

HISTORY OF THE FIFTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY

As an on-going series, we will be running the history of many of the Civil War infantry divisions which were comprised of Kankakee County soldiers. We start with the History of the Fifth-Seventh Infantry as taken from the Adjutant General's Report.

The Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry was recruited from various portions of the State, during the autumn of 1861, under the call of President Lincoln for 300,000 troops. Company A was enlisted with headquarters at Mendota; companies C, E, G and I with rendezvous at Chicago. These five companies, with other fragments, became quartered at Camp Douglas under Silas D. Baldwin, and were designated as the Fifty-seventh Regiment. Companies B, F, H and K were recruited in Bureau county, and in the early part of September went into quarters at Camp Bureau, near Princeton, under authority of Governor Yates granted to R. F. Winslow, of Princeton, to recruit a Regiment to be known as the Fifty-sixth Infantry. Company D, composed wholly of Swedes, was recruited at Bishop Hill, in Henry county, and joined under Winslow at Princeton. These companies, with one other.—which subsequently became a part of the Forty-fifth Illinois Infantry—went to Springfield in October by order of Governor Yates, and from there were sent to Camp Douglas, in the southern part of the City of Chicago, under F. J. Hurlbut. These two parts of Regiments (the Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh) were consolidated in December, and on the 26th day of the month were mustered into the United States Service as the Fifty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with S. D. Baldwin as Colonel; F. J. Hurlbut, Lieutenant Colonel; N. B. Page, Major; N. E. Hahn, Adjutant; E. Hamilton, Quartermaster; J. R. Zearing, Surgeon, and H. S. Blood, First Assistant Surgeon—the chaplaincy being vacant. February 8, 1862, the Regiment, with about 975 enlisted men, fully officered, armed with old Harper's Ferry muskets altered from flint-locks, and commanded by Col. Baldwin, left Camp Douglas over the Illinois Central Railroad, under orders for Cairo, Ill., where it arrived on the evening of the 9th, thence direct by the steamer Minnehaha. to Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River, which had been evacuated by the enemy and taken possession of by our forces. The Regiment, without disembarking, was hurried back down the river to Paducah, thence up the Cumberland to a point two or three miles below Fort Donelson, where it landed on the morning of the 14th and made its first field march to a position in front of that rebel stronghold, where fighting had already begun. Here it was attached to Colonel John M. Thayer's Third Brigade of General Lew Wallace's Third Division, which occupied the center of the line. The Regiment remained near this position through the night, the men suffered greatly from exposure, having no protection, except their blankets, from the cold, and snow which fell in quantities, to cover the ground. On the morning of the 15th, the Regiment was assigned to the support of Taylor's and Smith's Chicago Batteries of Artillery, which were actively engaged with the enemy. During the day the Fifty-seventh occupied an unenviable position, being subjected to danger from the cannonading in its front and the bullets of the sharpshooters, without the privilege of retaliation, thus placing it under the severest test.

On the morning of the 16th, the Fifty-seventh, with other troops, was moved toward the right with the expectation of assaulting that portion of the rebel defenses, but word soon passed along the line that the fort with its entire garrison of about 17,000 men and its armament had capitulated to General Grant. The Regiment's course was thereupon changed passing through the line of Confederate works into the town of Dover. some distance above the main fort, but within the outer line of defense, and camping at the out-

skirts of the town for the night. The following day, the 17th, orders were received to march across the country to Fort Henry, eleven miles distant on the Tennessee River, where it arrived on the 19th, over roads of the worst character. Here it lost by death its Assistant Surgeon, Henry S. Blood, and during its stay a greater portion of the men were taken sick with diarrhea, rendering it difficult to muster a sufficient number to perform the ordinary duties of camp, or to hold dress parade. From Fort Henry, on March 8th, the Regiment, on board the steamer Argyle, proceeded up the Tennessee River for Crump's Landing, the boat carrying it being one of one hundred and twenty-two transports, nearly all loaded with troops, constituting the greater portion of the Army of the Tennessee—the fleet forming one of the grandest sights of the war. Stopping at Paris Landing on the 9th, the Regiment made a short march into the country on a scout and foraging expedition; on returning to the boat four men of Company O were reported missing. Resuming its passage, and when opposite Clifton, Tenn., on the 11th, the boat was fired into by guerrillas in ambush on the river bank, wounding two men of the Regiment. Arriving at Crump's Landing on March 13, the Regiment, with other troops, moved out to Adamsville, Tenn., a few miles west of the river, but returned that night. This proved to be one of the most tedious and trying marches, for a short one, of the whole service. The rain poured down in torrents, swelling the creeks, which were forded up to the waists of the men, and rendering the roads deep with mud, which was as tenacious as southern clay can be; tired out and wet to the skin, the Regiment on its return went into camp on the bluff next to the river, to soak for the remainder of the night from the drenching rain, which continued to fall unceasingly. On March 16, and during the stay here, a series of resolutions were passed extending thanks to Dr. J. A. Hahn, of Chicago, for professional services rendered in aid of the Regimental Medical Staff at Fort Henry, and up to this time in the care and attendance of the large number of sick in the Regiment. March 26 the Regiment went up the Tennessee River about five miles to Pittsburg Landing, where it encamped a short distance out from the river, and to the right of the Landing, having become a part of Colonel T. W. Sweeney's Third Brigade, General C. F. Smith's Second Division. At this camp the Regiment remained until Sunday, the 6th of April, on the morning of which firing was heard in the direction of the front, toward Corinth. Preparations were at once made for the impending struggle, by the distribution of ammunition, etc., and under orders the line of march was taken up on the Corinth road leading out from the camp, Colonel Baldwin in command. Arriving at the front the Regiment was held in reserve for a time, when orders were received to take position in support of a battery of artillery, which was sharply engaged with the enemy, somewhat to the left. The fighting at different points had become very heavy, and increased in severity as more troops were brought into line.

During the varying strife the battery supported by the Fifty-seventh was gradually moved to the left and new positions taken, as the enemy seemed to be pressing the fight farther and farther in that direction. Stray bullets and cannon balls occasionally fell into the ranks or in close proximity to the Fifty-seventh, with, however, few casualties. Later, however, the Regiment was destined to be tried in the crucible of actual conflict. Well along in the afternoon, under orders, it took position on the left of General Hurlbut's Division, and on the extreme left of the Union line, not far distant from the Tennessee River; here, about 4 o'clock P. M., an advance was made, encountering the enemy in strong force directly in front; firing began almost simultaneously on both sides, a constant roar of musketry ensuing for about twenty minutes. Notwithstanding this being the first severe engagement of the Fifty-seventh, they fought with all the heroism and valor that could have distinguished older and tried soldiers, but the contest was unequal; the old altered flint-lock muskets of the Regiment became foul after a few rounds, rendering it impossible to get a load down, though many of the men, in their effort to drive the "charge home" after getting them started, drove the rammers against the trunks of trees, some baffled in this attempt to force the load down, picked up the muskets of their comrades, who had been killed or disabled by wounds, and renewed the fight. Thus crippled by unservicable arms and left without support, flanked upon both sides, and under an enfilading fire, the gallant command was forced to retire or suffer capture. In falling back the Regiment was subjected to a storm of grape and cannister from the enemy's cannon until it passed through the line of artillery, massed not far from the landing by Colonel J. D. Webster, which opened on the enemy with its awful effect, checking his advance and starting him on the retreat in confusion. This ended the conflict for the day, night closing over the scene. In this murderous engagement the Fifty-seventh lost 187 of its officers and men in killed, wounded and missing—among the killed being its Major, Norman B. Page, Captain R. D. Adams, Company E, and First Lieutenant Theodore M. Doggett, of

Company I; and of the wounded were Captain John Phillips, Company A; A. H. Manser Company B; William S. Swan, Company C; F. A. Battey, Company F; First Lieutenants B. D. Salter, Company E; J. W. Harris, Company F; Frederick Busse, Company G; and Second Lieutenant William S. Hendricks, Company I, taken prisoner.

The effects of the day's great battle were visible on every hand, and, as if to add to the discomfort and confusion, and to continue through the night a parody of the day, the elements broke forth in terrific peals of thunder, lit up the ghastly scene with lurid flashes of lightning, and poured floods of rain upon the unprotected armies, sparing neither the dead, dying nor wounded who still lay upon the field where they first fell.

General W. H. L. Wallace, who had commanded the division by reason of the illness of General C. F. Smith, having been killed during the afternoon of the 6th, the command of the Division on the 7th developed upon Colonel J. M. Tuttle, of the 7th Iowa; and Colonel Sweeney having been wounded, Colonel Baldwin took command of the Brigade, and Lieutenant Colonel F. J. Hurlbut that of the Regiment. At the first break of morn the Fifty-seventh with the Brigade moved into position near the center of the line, and participated in the general advance upon the enemy, who, after some stubborn fighting, began to give way, and before night, was forced into a general retreat. Returning to camp at night, the Regiment rested from the trying scenes of the two days' conflict. On the 9th. the regimental dead, who still lay on the field, were buried by a detail for that purpose made from each company. Upon the organization of the army, after the battle of Shiloh, General T. A. Davies was assigned to the command of the Division.

In the general advance upon Corinth by the army, which began the last of April, the Regiment took an active part and shared in the toil, exposure and dangers incident to picket and skirmish duty, clearing and building corduroy roads. entrenching, etc., etc., until the evacuation of Corinth on the 30th day of May. During this advance the Regiment received new arms, of the Enfield rifle pattern. On the 31st, the regiment joined in the pursuit of the retreating enemy, and followed him to Boonesville, Miss. Returning, it went into camp to the southeast of Corinth, where it remained until about the middle of September, when, on the 18th of that month, the army under Rosecrans having been sent to meet the force of the rebel General Price, at luka, a short distance east, the Regiment moved into Corinth, which it guarded until after the battle of luka, September 19; then it went into camp to the southwest of the town. During the summer many of the men were sick with diarrhea and fevers, resulting in a number of deaths.

On the morning of the 3d of October, the army in and around Corinth, commanded by General Rosecrans, moved out to the west of the town three or four miles to meet an expected attack by the combined commands of the rebel Generals Van Dorn, Price, Lovell, Villipigue and Rust. The Third Brigade, under the command of Colonel Baldwin, took position to the left of the Chewalla Road on a ridge running parallel to the line chosen, the Fifty-seventh, under command of Lieut. Col. Hurlbut, on the left of the brigade; and its left resting at a deep cut on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Here, about 9 o'clock A. M., Company G, commanded by Captain G. A. Busse, was thrown forward as skirmishers, supported by Company K, Captain Harlan Page in command, to ascertain the position and strength of the enemy. He was soon found in force, the two companies of skirmishers being quickly driven back upon the main line, followed by a compact and rapidly moving line of rebel infantry; this precipitated a general engagement, with quick, sharp firing on both sides. For a time the contest seemed to be indecisive. Sharp firing, however, was kept up until a new stand had been taken and the advance of the enemy checked. Soon after this Col. Baldwin relinquished the command of the Third Brigade and returned to Corinth, General McArthur assuming command of the Third Brigade in connection with his own. The rebels bringing new troops into position farther to the right necessitated a change of front toward the north. with the position somewhat retired to the south of the railroad. Here in the afternoon the Brigade made a charge. driving the rebel line some distance. Encountering an overwhelming force the brigade was ordered to fall back to the original position, resulting in its witinlrawal to the Corinth Seminary, to the southwest of Corinth. The dawn of day, on the 4th, found Davies' Division to the north and west of the town, with its right resting on Battery Powell and its left on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad; the Third Brigade in the center and somewhat to the front, along a temporary line of breastworks improvised from logs, with dirt thrown over to the front. Some distance out to the northwest of town the heavy timber had been felled over a considerable area, forming a decided obstruction to the progress of an army; but the enemy, between 9 and 10 o'clock in the forenoon, emerged in solid columns from the woods beyond and came with resistless force over the fallen timber. The guns from batteries Robinet and Powell

opened upon the advancing columns with terrible effect, and when within range, musket firing opened along the entire line. Heedless of the destruction caused in their ranks, they pressed forward, capturing Battery Powell and forcing to the rear into town the line of Davies' Division; but here the retreating columns made a stand and an advance was made upon the broken ranks of the enemy, driving him in confusion back over the fallen timber, through which he had advanced but a few moments before. This terminated the battle, as the whole rebel army was soon in full retreat, leaving its dead and wounded upon the field, and a large number of prisoners in the hands of the Union Army. The weather had been intensely hot during both days, which, with the scarcity of water obtainable, and the constant and rapid movements to which the troops were subjected, caused great prostration among the men. In the two days' engagement the casualties in the Fifty-seventh were 42 killed, wounded and missing.

After the enemy's repulse and withdrawal the regiment went into camp. Captain William S. Swan, of Company C, with a proper guard from the Regiment, was placed in charge of the prisoners captured at the battle, something over 2,000 in all. A few days succeeding, a portion of the regiment, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Hurlbut, proceeded south under a flag of truce, with 300 prisoners, to a point on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, called Baldwin, where, encountering some Confederate Cavalry, the prisoners were turned over and receipted for by the Confederate commander. Colonel Hurlbut, with his command, returned to Corinth. About the same time Colonel Baldwin, with a detail of men from the Regiment, was ordered to Memphis with 1,600 prisoners, where, by direction, he turned the command over to Capt. William S. Swan, and went north on leave of absence. Captain Swan with his charge proceeded down the Mississippi River to Vicksburg, where he turned the prisoners over to the rebel authorities and received about 500 paroled Federal prisoners, which he took to St. Louis, then joined the Regiment.

On December 18, following, the Fifty-seventh, commanded by Lieut. Col. Hurlbut, with the Brigade, left Corinth on a scout after the rebel General Forrest's command to Lexington, Tennessee; thence to Henderson Station on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and by cars back to Corinth. Communication having been completely destroyed, the troops in and about Corinth were placed upon short rations, nearly everything in the way of subsistence being consumed before supplies were again received. During the winter months of 1862 and 1863, the regiment constructed substantial hewed log barracks near Battery Robinet, just out of the town, and performed garrison duty. While here the Brigade and Division became part of the left wing of the Sixteenth Army Corps, under the command of General G. M. Dodge, who was also assigned to the command of the district of Corinth. Colonel M. M. Bane, of the Fiftieth Illinois, wounded at Shiloh, having returned, assumed command of the Brigade, which was increased by the Thirty-ninth Iowa and Eighteenth Missouri Regiments of Infantry—Col. Baldwin returning to the command of the Regiment.

On March 12, 1863, Col. Baldwin was dismissed from the service and returned north; on June 11, following, by sanction of President Lincoln, he was recommissioned by Governor Yates of Illinois, whereupon he reported at Corinth with a request to be reinstated. The matter was referred by General Dodge to General S. A. Hurlbut, at Memphis, commanding the department, and by him to General Grant, by whose orders he was sent out of the lines under guard to Cairo. April 16, the Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Hurlbut, left Corinth on an expedition with General Dodge's command to Town Creek and Tusculum, Ala., where a junction was formed with Colonel A. D. Streight, covering his movement with his command into Central Georgia, which proved disastrous by the capture of his whole force near Rome. After Streight's departure a lively skirmish was had with General Roddy's force. The objects of this demonstration having been attained, the troops under Dodge returned to Corinth on May 2. The Fifty-seventh remained at this place, with the exception of an occasional raid or scout into the surrounding country, until the fall of 1863, when, with about the same force as on the Tusculum expedition, a movement was made to Holly Springs, Mississippi, returning again to Corinth.

On November 4, 1863, this entire command, composing a part of General Sherman's Army moved to Middle Tennessee, where, at Lynville, the Fifty-seventh was assigned to outpost duty. January 17, 1864, with the exception of Company C, and a few men from other companies, the Regiment veteranized, or re-enlisted for three years' more service, starting the next day for Chicago on veteran furlough of thirty days, arriving the 27th; Captain Swan remained at Lynville in command of the non-veterans. Having recruited nearly 250 men and raising its number to some over 500, the Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Hurlbut, left Chicago, March 9, on its return South, arriving at Athens, Alabama, on the 15th, where it was joined by Captain Swan's command. Here it performed garrison duty until May 1, when it left for Sherman's Army at Chattanooga. From this place, the Regiment, commanded by Hurlbut, the Brigade by Bane and the Division, by Sweeny, moved

with the Army of the Tennessee on the Atlanta campaign south, passing through Snake Creek Gap May 13, taking part in the maneuvering against the rear of the rebel General Johnston's Army, and in the battle of Resaca, Georgia, which caused the rebels to withdraw from that position.

May 16th, with the Third Brigade in advance, the line of march was taken up on the Calhoun road. Company H, commanded by Captain Josiah Robbins, was thrown forward with the line of skirmishers, which was soon after strengthened by Companies G, Captain Busse, I, First Lieutenant Frank Cutler, and E, Lieutenant Edward Martin, the whole commanded by Major Forsee, of the Fifty-seventh, encountered the enemy in force at Rome Cross Roads, where it had made a stand to protect the train of the retreating army. the Brigade was brought into line of battle and soon became engaged, the fighting at intervals being quite severe, and lasting until nearly night. Following the enemy's retreat the next day, the Division moved to Kingston, thence to Rome, arriving at the latter place on the evening of the 18th. The Third Brigade, consisting of the Seventh, Fiftieth and Fifty-seventh Illinois, and the Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry Regiments, was detailed to garrison the place, the balance of General Dodge's command continuing with the advance on Atlanta. During its period of stay at Rome the Regiment, with the Brigade, went on a fruitless expedition after the rebel General Wheeler's command of cavalry through Middle Tennessee, taking three days' rations, but being gone a month or more. At Rome, General Bane having resigned, General Vandever was assigned to the command of the Brigade and Post, he being relieved in August by Colonel Dick Rowett, of the Seventh Illinois Infantry. After the fall of Atlanta the army was re-organized and the Left Wing of the Sixteenth Army Corps—General Dodge's command—was consolidated with the Fifteenth Corps. The Second Division became a part of the Fourth Division. As now organized, the Fifty-seventh belonged to the Third Brigade (Colonel Rowett) Fourth Division (General John M. Corse) Fifteenth Army Corps (General John A. Logan).

On September 29, General Corse, returning from Atlanta, arrived in Rome with the balance of his Division and took command of the post. October 4, he received orders from General Sherman to re-enforce the garrison at Allatoona Pass for the purpose of resisting an expected attack from the rebel General French's command of Hood's army, then moving to the north in the rear of Sherman's position. That evening Companies A, Captain William F. Conkey, and B, Captain Linas Van Steenberg, of the Fifty-seventh Illinois, commanded by the latter officer, with the balance of the Third Brigade, accompanied by General Corse, left Rome for Allatoona, where they arrived at midnight. Captain Van Steenburg's two companies were assigned to the right of the Thirty-ninth Iowa, which was thrown to the front near the rifle pits, north and west of the fort. About 10 o'clock A. M., by direction of Colonel Rowett, Van Steenburg deployed his command as skirmishers about 160 rods in advance, with his right resting on the railroad running north. This line was soon driven in by the enemy. The rebel General French then made a demand to surrender: this was promptly, refused by General Corse, who intimated that he was ready for the attack. Promptly the enemy made a movement along the whole line, driving the beleaguered force into the redoubts, situated on either side of the cut through which the railroad ran. Charge after charge was successively made upon this position, meeting with repulse at every attempt. The conflict continued with ghastly carnage until 4 o'clock P. M., when the enemy withdrew, leaving his dead and wounded upon the field.

The train which arrived with the first troops the night before had been immediately sent back to Rome for the remaining eight companies of the Fifty-seventh, but by reason of a break in the railroad between Rome and Kingston, did not arrive at Allatoona, on its return, until the evening of the 5th, after the battle was over.

The loss to Companies A and B, in this heroic contest, was 3 killed, 7 wounded and 1 missing. Among the wounded was First Lieutenant George N. Barr, of Company B. Colonel Rowett having been severely wounded, Lieutenant Colonel Hurlbut assumed command of the Brigade, and Major Forsee that of the Regiment. On the 7th, the Brigade and Regiment started on a return march to Rome, arriving on the 9th. From Kingston, Company F, and a detachment of Company D, commanded by Captain F. A. Battey, were sent to Chattanooga in charge of 200 rebel prisoners taken at Allatoona. On its return the command was taken prisoner at Dalton, Ga., together with the garrison, a regiment of colored troops, Captain Battey having tendered the services of his command to Colonel Johnson commander of the place, to assist in its defense against an attack from the rebel General Cheatham, of Hood's army, The surrender was made by Colonel Johnson, without a fight, and against the protest of every officer in the fort. Being paroled in a couple of days, Captain Battey, with his command, returned to Chattanooga, and by order of General Steadman was placed in charge of the district of Etowah prison, but after a short period joined the Regiment at Rome by orders of General Sherman.

In the meantime, on October 13, the Regiment, under command of Major Forsee, being at Rome. moved out with the Brigade, which was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Hurlbut, on the Cave Springs road, where a portion of Hood's army was encountered, resulting in driving the enemy some distance, with a loss to the Fifty-seventh of 7 killed and wounded.

Major Forsee having resigned on October 16, the command of the Regiment devolved on Captain Harlan Page, of Company K. Upon the return of Capt. Battey and his command from Chattanooga and prisoner of war, he assumed command of the Regiment by reason of seniority, Lieutenant Colonel Hurlbut being still in command of the Brigade,

On November 10. 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., the Regiment, with 504 enlisted men in line and seventeen officers present, under command of Captain Battey, moved out from Rome, with other portions of Corse's command, four miles toward Kingston, being the initial movement on its part for what proved to be "Sherman's March to the Sea." On the 11th it passed through Kingston, Ga., and past General Sherman's headquarters. Enroute to Atlanta it passed through Cartersville, Allatoona, Big Shanty, near Kenesaw Mountain, through Marietta, at Sandtown Crossing of the Chattahoochie River, and took dinner on the 15th about one mile north of Atlanta, where the last mail was received before severing connection with the North, in which notice was received of the assignment of 200 drafted men and recruits to the Regiment by Governor Yates, of Illinois. The city of Atlanta had been set on fire, and by this time was enveloped in flames, presenting a sublime spectacle. The Regiment moved through the outskirts of the city and encamped a few miles south. On the 16th the march was resumed from Jonesboro, thence in a southeasterly direction, passing through Jackson and camping on the Ocmulgee River November 19th, until the train had crossed on the pontoon bridge. Here Company A. Captain Conkey, was detailed to fire and burn a large quantity of cotton. On the morning of the 20th, the Fifty-seventh crossed the river, and entering a good country, supplied itself liberally with forage and provisions—orders having been issued placing the army on short rations of coffee and sugar, with instructions to gather the supply of provisions, principally from the country. On the 24th crossed the Georgia Central Railroad at Gordon, and the Oconee River at noon on the 26th. On the 27th struck the Georgia Central Railroad again at the place called Deep Cut, and under orders, destroyed it for several miles by tearing up and burning the ties, heating the rails, twisting them out of shape and often around saplings of trees, leaving them to cool in that position; thence marched to Tennell, where the destruction of the railroad begun by the Twentieth Corps was completed, after which went into camp for the night near General Sherman's headquarters. Broke camp at daylight on the 28th and passed through the Seventeenth Army-Corps camp. On the march through the day secured plenty of forage for the animals and provisions for the men; camped early for the night. The 29th, moved to the advance of the other Division of the Fifteenth Corps and joined the Fourth, the Regiment having been detached in the destruction of the railroad; at dark camped for supper, after which moved forward five miles to General Howard's headquarters, going into camp at 1 o'clock at night. November 30th, passed through a swampy country. December 1st, made but little progress until after 3 o'clock P, M., when the march was rapid, though several times the teams had to be helped along over the swampy roads by men detailed from the Regiment; went into camp at 10 o'clock at night. December 2d, being in advance, the Regiment had to construct a bridge across Skull's Creek. After crossing, went into camp, where it remained until the 4th, on which day the march was continued. During the 5th the country was sandy and the water scarce. Remained in camp during the 6th. During the 7th the wagon train was moved, doubled on two roads, the Fifty-seventh following the Fiftieth Illinois. The First Division of the Fifteenth Corps was passed, which Division had thrown up fortifications in the line of battle. Went into camp near the Ogeechee River, the first brigade crossing and skirmishing with some of the enemy. Heavy cannonading heard down the river. Crossed the river on the 8th. and during the day passed some rebel fortifications. Some skirmishing at the front; at night camped on the Ogeechee Canal. March 9, moved forward four miles and went into camp: the Third Brigade constructed a line of rifle pits in front. Broke camp at 8 o'clock A. M. of the 10th; the Third Brigade, in advance, moved forward three miles, with some skirmishing, to within about twelve miles of Savannah. At this point, came to a large open field, on the opposite side of which, in plain view, were the rebel forts, flags, tents and men. The rebels soon opened with their artillery, resulting in heavy cannonading from both sides during the afternoon. Captain DeGrass' battery of six-pound rifled Parrott guns, and Company H, First Missouri Artillery, opened about 1 o'clock, almost directly in front of the Fifty-seventh, which was withdrawn somewhat to the rear at dark and the left wing thrown forward on the picket

line for the night, during which rain fell heavily, General Sherman's army was brought into position as rapidly as each command arrived, and the investment of Savannah with its garrison under General Hardee, began just one month from the day the Fifty-seventh left Rome, Ga. On the 11th cannonading was resumed; the Fifty-seventh moved to the rear and left, then advanced, but coming under the fire of the enemy's heavy guns, it was ordered to retire to camp. At dark, the left wing, excepting Company F, was relieved from picket duty. On the 17th. received a mail from the fleet, the first since the 15th of November. December 18th one day's rations of "hard tack" and sugar were received--the troops having previously been placed on one-fourth rations. On the 19th partially constructed a good line of rifle pits in front of the position, which were completed on the 20th by Companies B and G. Heavy cannonading continued during the day. Orders were received about 10 o'clock A. M. of the 21st to move in light order, with plenty of ammunition prepared for an engagement. This was supplemented with instructions to take all baggage. Soon after the line of march was entered upon, it was ascertained that the enemy had vacated their line of defense, and the advance being continued, the army entered Savannah, the rebels having evacuated by crossing the Savannah River and passing to the north, leaving large quantities of heavy ordnance and ordnance stores. The Fifty-seventh went into camp on the 22d to the east of the town; on the 23d began hauling lumber for the construction of barracks, and on the 24th passed in review before General Sherman. December 26th, all non-veterans from the ranks of the Regiment, excepting Company C, were mustered out of the service, and on the 29th, its term having expired, Company C was also mustered out, leaving for the North the following day.

January 7, 1865, 187 drafted men and recruits out of the 200 previously assigned, of which notice was received in the last mail, which came to hand before leaving Atlanta, reported to the Regiment for duty. On the 9th in pursuance of authority received, a new company was formed out of these, to take the place of Company C. mustered out. January 19th, Lieutenant Colonel Hurlbut was mustered as Colonel of the Regiment. January 27th, the Regiment, with 485 muskets in line, Captain Battey commanding, left Savannah with the Brigade, Colonel Hurlbut in command; on the march north February 3d, at 8 P. M. crossed the Savannah River at Sister's Ferry, from the Georgia to the South Carolina side. En route roads, good, bad and indifferent were passed over, often necessitating building through extensive swamps with logs, brush and rails, or whatever was most convenient at hand, in order to pass the wagon train over, resulting in the construction of miles of such roads by the Fifty-seventh as its share. Considerable opposition to the advance of the army was encountered by contact with the enemy, severe skirmishing resulting at Branchville, Salkehatchie and the Edisto Rivers, and at every point of vantage; on the 10th assisted in driving the enemy, under General Wade Hampton, across the Congarie River into Columbia, South Carolina. At dark the Fifty-seventh crossed the Saluda River and camped near the Broad River. On the 17th the United States forces entered Columbia, the Regiment passing through and encamping about one mile to the southeast; witnessed the burning of the place during the night; the 18th and 19th engaged in the destruction of the Memphis and Charleston R. R.; on the 20th renewed the march northward; on the 26th forded Lynch Creek, South Carolina, where there was some skirmishing by the Brigade foraging party in advance. Here the men were obliged to strip themselves of clothing, which, with their guns and ammunition, they carried above their heads as they passed through the water to their necks; the stream swollen by the excessive rains, was one-fourth of a mile wide and almost impassible for teams; those of the Regiment became stalled and were abandoned in the water and mud until the following day, when they were hauled out by hand with long ropes, aided by mules hitched to the end; entered Cheraw, South Carolina, on the 4th of March, and on the 5th the Regiment took charge of the town as provost guard; on the 7th left Cheraw, and crossing the Peedee river in rear of the Twentieth Army Corps, and as rear guard of the army, resuming the march in charge of the pontoon trains, rejoined the Division on the 8th. and camped at Fayetteville, North Carolina. Sunday, March 12th, on the 14th crossed the Cape Fear River, and continued the march through the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th, and on the 19th heavy cannonading was heard toward the left in the direction of the Fourteenth and Twentieth Army Corps; the Fifteenth Corps was hurried forward rapidly, the Fifty-seventh not camping until midnight. Moved at 7 A. M. on the 20th, on the Bentonville, N. C. road, reaching the scene of action about noon, when line of battle was immediately formed and breast works thrown up. Very heavy and constant skirmishing was kept up during the afternoon directly in front. March 21st the Regiment advanced to a new position in front and threw up a new line of works. Here the skirmish line was heavily engaged the entire day, the Fifty-seventh having one man wounded. The rebels evacuated their position during the night

and retreated toward Raleigh, the Third Brigade entering their works, where it remained during the 22d. On the 23d the line of march was taken up, passing the Twentieth Army Corps and crossing the Neuse River and reaching Goldsboro, where it went into camp one-half mile northeast of town. While here Colonel Hurlbut went north on leave of absence, and Colonel Hanna, of the Fiftieth Illinois, to command of the Brigade. April 7th the news was received of the capture of Richmond by Grant's army; on the 10th the Regiment, with the balance of the army, left for Raleigh, North Carolina. April 12th, while en route, official notice of the surrender of Lee's army to Grant came to hand: passed through the city of Raleigh, and in review before General Sherman on the 14th; on the 15th marched to Morrisville, about eighteen miles west of Raleigh, where the confederate army under General Jos. E. Johnston, was confronted; the 17th, notice of the death of President Lincoln, by assassination, was received, and report of interview between Generals Sherman and Johnston on terms of surrender of the confederate army; April 21st the Fifty-seventh returned to near Raleigh, and went into camp; the 22d, Colonel Rowett having returned, took command of the Brigade; Company C, which was organized at Savannah, was disbanded and the men assigned to other companies by orders from the Adjutant General's office, at Washington, by reason of the number of men of the old companies not being up to the minimum; on the 27th, notice of the surrender of Johnston's army was received; April 29th, the Regiment, with the Brigade and Corps, left Raleigh, on the march north, reaching Petersburg, Virginia, the 27th of May. In passing through the city of Richmond, on the morning of the 13th of May, the Regiment and its officers were the recipients from the ladies of crowns, wreaths and bouquets of flowers. While in camp near Alexandria, Virginia, intelligence was received that Colonel Hurlbut was accidentally drowned in the Chicago River, at Chicago, Ill., April 27th. The Regiment left Alexandria the 22d of May, and marched to near the long bridge on the Potomac, where it bivouacked for the night. May 24th, crossed the river and participated with Sherman's army in the grand review at Washington, D. C., before President Johnson, Generals Grant, Sherman and Meade. The Regiment and its battle-torn flags, in common with other troops, were received with wild enthusiasm from the multitudes that thronged every available place along the line of march; went into camp at Georgetown; June 3d, moved from Washington by rail over the Baltimore and Ohio R. R., and down the Ohio River from Parkersburg, Virginia, for Louisville, Kentucky, where it arrived June 8, at 10 A. M., disembarked and moved to camp six miles to the south: east of the city; on the 7th of July, the Regiment was mustered out of the service, but retained its organization and returned to Chicago, under the command of Col. F. A. Battey, where it received final pay and was disbanded on the 14th of July, at Camp Douglas, its point of first departure, after three years and five months' active service in the field, under Generals Grant, Halleck and Sherman, or three years and ten months from the time of enlistment of a greater portion of the Regiment.

Rowell, Mrs. Camden Knight, Mrs. D. S. Phillips and Miss Gertrude Barton were appointed to secure rooms, and Mrs. Lemuel Milk, Mrs. E. A. Sizer, Mrs. Thos. Beede, Mrs. A. S. Cutter, Mrs. Joseph Rickey, Mrs. Hiram Whittemore, and Mrs. F. W. Beecher were named to select books. Among other active members we find the following: Miss Nettie M. Sinclair, Mrs. Joseph Troup, Mrs. A. Decker, Mrs. J. H. Way, Mrs. A. A. Nichols, Mrs. J. S. Briggs, Mrs. H. M. Sinclair, Mrs. Geo. B. Joiner Mrs. H. B. Sherman, Mrs. F. S. Hatch, Mrs. Helen Paddock, Mrs. H. Loring, Mrs. D. C. Taylor, Mrs. W. R. Hickox, Mrs. W. F. Kenaga, Mrs. Emory Cobb, Mrs. T. P. Bonfield, Mrs. James Mix and Mrs. W. G. Swannell. From this small beginning, with no reliable financial resources save the yearly two dollar membership fee, this commendable undertaking grew steadily, each stockholder taking turns in performing the duties of librarian. The funds were added to by entertainments of various kinds, and in all ways these valiant souls worked "without money and without price" for the upbuilding of the public intelligence, co-operating with the schools by providing works on history and travels, and the best general literature for those anxious to acquire a broader view of life. In 1876, for the purpose of insurance, the Ladies' Library association was incorporated, and a charter obtained from the state authorities. Better and larger accommodations were provided, and the undertaking soon proved an assured success. The membership was composed of twenty-five stockholders, but from time to time the stock changed hands owing to removal from the city or death. Mrs. Charlotte Hobbie, Mrs. Wm. Cleghorn, Mrs. J. L. Hamlin, Mrs. H. L. Crawford and Mrs. O. B. Spencer being among the substitutes. For twenty-five years this enterprise was successfully carried on and not once was there the slightest indication of failure. This was largely attributed to the fact that women are conscientious in regard to small details. In 1897 the assets of the association were 3,000 volumes in good order and a legacy of \$5,000 at interest for several years, left by George V. Huling "to aid in purchasing or building a library building in Kankakee City." After three attempts and failures on the part of the public spirited men of the city, under the leadership of Dr. A. S. Cutter, to secure a public library, a friendly city council, with John H. Brayton, mayor, in-

corporated a public library under the statutes of Illinois, which permits of levying a tax for the erection and maintaining of a public library building. This plan was successfully carried on for a year or so, the library having temporary quarters in Arcade building, with Mrs. Lizzie Ellis as librarian. The board of trustees, consisting of Dr. A. S. Cutter, Emory Cobb, D. H. Paddock, H. K. Wheeler, A. L. Granger, Albert Schneider, J. H. Brayton, A. A. Davidson and Mayor Magruder by resolution, asked for the merging of the libraries. Whereupon the Ladies' Library association placed their interests in the hands of Attorney Wm. R. Hunter, and at the same time Mrs. George V. Huling generously deeded 65 feet fronting on Indiana avenue, the present site of the library building, to the city. Three of the stockholders of the Ladies' Library refused to comply with the terms offered in the merging of the libraries, and were allowed a division of books to surrender their certificate of stock, the remainder of the books and furniture of the Ladies' Library association being turned over to the custody of the public librarian. In return, three members of the board of trustees of the public library retired, viz.: Messrs. Wheeler, Brayton and Davidson, and three members of Ladies' Library association filled the vacancies: Mrs. George V. Ruling, Mrs. J. L. Hamlin and Mrs. O. B. Spencer. These three ladies were empowered to pay \$5,000 indebtedness on the public library building from the legacy of George V. Huling, the public library board pledging itself to maintain three members from the stockholders of Ladies' Library association annually on its board of trustees, also to build a Memorial hall, in the second story of the public library building. The officers at the time of building were as follows: President, A. S. Cutler, Vice-President, A. L. Granger, and secretary, Mrs. J. L. Hamlin. All the provisions were carried out as arranged and for seven years the public library has continued to grow in use—both as a reading room for the general public, for reference use and as a circulating library. Particularly fortunate has this library been in its selection of librarians, Mrs. Ellis ably filling the position until her removal from the city, when Mrs. B. S. Clapp was named as her successor with Miss Ruth T. Beebe as

assistant. A hearty co-operation with the schools in the selection of books suitable for the needs of students is a strong feature with the board of trustees. All honor to these public spirited men and women who worked so untiringly and unceasingly to bring about this splendid result.

WOMAN'S CLUB.

The Woman's club of Kankakee was organized in December, 1898, with about forty members, its object being mutual and organized effort for the intellectual improvement of the community. The first officers were as follows: President, Mrs. William F. Kenaga; vice-president, Mrs. F. N. Tracy; secretary, Mrs. O. B. Spencer, and corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. L. Hamlin. Succeeding presidents have been Mrs. F. N. Tracy, Mrs. O. B. Spencer and Mrs. Charles H. Cobb, each holding two terms. During its brief existence the membership has increased to over two hundred and fifty and a gratifying fulfillment of expectations is apparent when reviewing the work of the various departments.

The department of Art and Literature, the smallest in the organization, has profitable programs for their semi-monthly meetings, some good teacher or speaker on art for the general meetings, and a yearly exhibit of good pictures for the public.

The musical department furnishes inspiring and entertaining numbers at every general meeting, besides their regular musical programs every two weeks, and one general meeting entirely musical.

The Domestic Science department, the largest in membership, is also of the most practical usefulness, reaching the heart of hundreds of homes through its demonstrations of cooking, and its discussion on sanitation, hygiene and right living.

The Philanthropic department, which has bent its efforts chiefly towards providing school children with clothes and shoes, has accomplished also the organization of the Associated Charities, the work of which has been beneficent, practical, economical, and popular.

The present membership is over two hundred and fifty and the influence of this body of women, always exerted in the cause of justice and right, has deserved and won the good will of a co-operating and helpful public.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

The Associated Charities was organized in October, 1900, by the Philanthropic department of the Woman's club.

The object was to secure absolute justice for both applicants for aid and the public or from private sources supplying the same. With this object in view, a mass meeting was called with representatives from all the local churches and benevolent societies, and Miss M. L. Hutton was employed as superintendent of charities, the Woman's club paying the salary for the first four months.

At the end of the first four months the *system* seemed to have worked so well, both in rendering generous aid to the worthy poor, and in the great saving of expenditure to the town in the care of such poor, that the supervisor and the town board concluded to pay the salary of Miss Hutton the following year. Thus the organization was made a permanent one.

It was the understanding and practice of the supervisor to refer all applicants for charity to the town agent, whose duty it was to make a personal investigation of the circumstances surrounding the case.

The supervisors record shows that for the year ending October 31, 1900, there was expended for out-door poor relief, \$13,354.27; for the year ending October 31, 1901, \$9,822.65; for the year ending October 31, 1902, \$8,090.88; for the year ending October 31, 1903, \$4,746.96; for the year ending October 31, 1904, \$4,255.65.

The house rent paid in 1900 was \$3,800, while in 1904 it was \$1,200.

In addition to the duties of superintendent, Miss Hutton has been employed as probation officer of the juvenile court, and fifty-eight destitute children have thus found homes, or been placed in institutions whether they could be benefited, physically, mentally and morally.

While it is the wish of a generous public that no worthy unfortunate shall suffer, it is also expedient that the improvident and professional pauper shall be restricted in his demands for help.

Our town officers have been working along these lines until the expense for the care of the poor in the township of Kankakee has been reduced from about \$13,000 in 1900 to about \$5,000 in 1905. It is not alone the dollars and cents that have been saved to the corn-

munity through the efforts of the efficient officers of this association, but it has been the means of making self-respecting, self-supporting men, women and children of people who were formerly dependent, or partially dependent, on the town for support. In one particular case, thirty-four descendants of a single family were at one time thus receiving aid, the number now being reduced to two.

Charity should have four objects in view, but primarily should act only upon knowledge resulting from thorough and systematic investigation; it should promptly, intelligently and tenderly relieve the worthy; prevent the unwise giving of alms to those able to help themselves; whenever possible raise to independence every needy person; and make it impossible for children to develop into paupers.

Miss Hutton has been appointed truant officer by the Board of Education, concerning which departure Prof. Franklin N. Tracy, superintendent of the Kankakee schools says: "The value of Miss Hutton's services as truant officer can hardly be over-estimated. Her position as superintendent of the Associated Charities has given her great familiarity with the conditions of the people in every part of the district. * * * The children have been more prompt in entering school and more regular in attendance. A number of children, whose parents were robbing them of all school privileges for the sake of the pittance they could earn, have thus been placed in school."

EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

The Emergency hospital is one of the institutions of which Kankakee is justly proud. Situated at the corner of Fifth avenue and Merchant street, this hospital is the realization of the fondest hope of the Rev. Paradis, a priest for many years in charge of the Parish of St. Rose of this place.

Father Paradis' ambition was to found a hospital to be controlled by some of the many charitable orders connected with the Catholic church and with this end in view, he purchased the property known as the Old Diehl Brewery. Upon the subsequent discovery of the unsuitableness of this site for hospital use, public spirited citizens came to the rescue and purchased the property on which the hospital now stands. The present hospital was begun in 1895 and completed and opened

for the reception of patients March 30, 1897. It had a capacity of twelve beds, but these soon proved inadequate to the growing needs of the public, and an addition, begun in July, 1902, was thrown open to the public December 19, 1905. This addition has a capacity of twenty-eight beds, making in all forty beds. From its organization the hospital has been in charge of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, who tender their services with absolutely no remuneration. The institution is nearly always crowded to its full capacity, and has proved a great boon to Kankakee and all the surrounding country.

The original building was erected at a cost of about \$15,000 and the cost of the addition approximates \$25,000.

Although in charge of an order connected with the Catholic church, the hospital is entirely non-sectarian in its reception and treatment of patients, and too much credit cannot be given the members of the order for their faithful administration of its affairs.

It is the prediction of the writer that in the near future the institution will be compelled to further increase its capacity.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF KANKAKEE.

(By Miss Annie Bonfield).

Forty five years ago, one standing on the Illinois Central viaduct and looking over the prairie on which now stands the city of Kankakee, would have seen five -school buildings; a frame building on the west side where the Jefferson school now stands; a brick building near Soldier Creek, used now by the Kankakee Stone and Lime company for a stable; a brick building on the lots on which Mr. David Durham's residence now stands; a frame building, down in the flat, on Dearborn avenue between Hickory and Bourbonnais streets; and a frame building near the site of the Washington school.

But these were not city schools. Each was a district school, governed by a board of three directors under the common school law.

In 1861, Thomas P. Bonfield was superintendent of the county schools, and was succeeded in the office by Judge Charles R. Starr. The experience of these, as well as of other

men in the city, led them to the opinion that the schools should be under the control of one body. Whereupon, Mr. Bonfield drafted the charter under which the schools are now governed. A public meeting of the voters was held at the Court House, the draft of the charter read to them, and upon being approved, was presented to the next session of the state legislature, with the result that this became the fifth special school charter granted by the state of Illinois.

The first board of education, composed of the fifteen members who had formed the boards of directors of the live district schools, included among others, Richard Lavery. During the term of office of this board, plans were put in motion for replacing the frame building on the west side with a brick building of two rooms. At the next election the voters elected the requisite number of members of the board demanded by the charter.

In 1865, A. E. Rowell was engaged by the Board of Education as superintendent of the schools of Kankakee and principal of the high school, with Miss Annie Sinclair as his assistant. The old brick building before mentioned on the corner of Chestnut and Indiana streets, was used for the high school department, which in a year or two was removed to the Old Methodist church, now the dilapidated building which once served as the city hall. Mr. Rowell's assistants were Mrs. Barnett, Mrs. Rowell and Miss Nettie Sinclair, in the order named, the last of whom took the first graduating class through the high school in 1872.

While the other district schools were used as ward schools, the second important advancement in school affairs was the building of the Central school in 1869. The members of the board were James McGrew, J. S. Taylor, J. C. Mateer, and I. N. Dickson, with A. Ames, president, and R. Lavery, secretary. All but two of the ward schools were abolished.

Mr. Rowell's later corps consisted of one high school assistant, twelve teachers in the grades, and occasionally a teacher in German, French or singing. Five classes graduated under Mr. Rowell, who remained with the schools twelve years.

On the resignation of Mr. Rowell in 1877, Charles W. Rolfe was chosen his successor. In 1878, the large room on the upper floor of the Central school was again brought into use for

the high-school, and one teacher added to this department. The same year the High-School Debating and Literary society was organized. Three classes graduated under Mr. Rolfe, who resigned in 1881 to accept a professorship at the State University, at Urbana.

F. N. Tracy, next elected principal of the high-school department and superintendent of the public schools, has served very successfully for over twenty-two years. However, it soon became necessary for the superintendent to give all his time to the schools, and a principal of the Central school was engaged for the high-school. Later, each of the ward schools, as well as the grammar grades of the Central school, were put under control of separate principals.

During Mr. Tracy's incumbency the following named ward schools have been built: Washington, 1883, six rooms, on the south side; Lincoln, 1887, six rooms, corner Chestnut and Dearborn streets; Franklin, 1892, four rooms, built on site of the Steuben school building and removed to present site north of Big Four in 1897; La Fayette, 1894, four rooms, west side; Stuben, 1897, nine rooms, corner of Wildwood and Bourbonnais. There are now fifty-three teachers employed in the schools of the city, including a supervisor of drawing, and a total enrollment of 2,087 pupils.

In 1902 the ground was broken on the south side of the high-school on which to erect a new high-school building. The building is of brick, with stone foundation, and is perfect in its equipment, costing in the neighborhood of \$80,000, including heating plant for both high-school and central buildings.

Besides its light and airy recitation rooms, it contains a large assembly hall, well equipped laboratories, commercial rooms and a gymnasium. Its opportunities for mind cultivation are enhanced by appropriate pictures which adorn the walls, the gifts of friends and patrons, and also obtained through the special efforts of the pupils and Alumni association.

The principals of the high-school have been as follows: A. E. Rowell, C. W. Rolfe, J. C. Cline, R. E. Conklin, C. W. Groves, Mr. Clippinger, E. C. Walker, E. C. Crosby, I. E. Neff and I. M. Allen.

Under Mr. Neff's principalship, from 1898 to 1905, especial interest was developed in

class spirit, county oratorical and field meets, and athletics. The Optimist, a high-school paper, was published, and the Alumni association revived and interested in the high-school work.

In 1904-1905, there were enrolled two hundred and thirty students, in charge of I. M. Allen, principal, and seven assistants.

The annual statement of John F. Leuth, treasurer of the public schools of Kankakee city, August 1, 1905, shows the following:

General Fund.

Total receipts.....	\$36,060 97
Total expenditures.....	36,782 86
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Disbursements over re- ceipts	\$ 721 89

Building Fund.

Total receipts.....	\$32,407 46
Total expenditures.....	36,119 60
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Disbursements over re- ceipts	\$ 3,712 14

Outstanding Indebtedness.

Bonds of the issue of 1896, Steuben School.....	\$ 5,500 00
Bonds of the issue of 1902 and 1904, High-School..	31,000 00
Bills payable.....	5,212 02
Total outstanding indebt- edness	<hr/> \$41,712 02

Cost of New High School.

Cost of building, including grading, walks, coping, etc.	\$62,656 39
Heating and ventilating...	6,622 84
Plumbing	3,486 05
Furnishing and electrical work and fixtures.....	3,803 41
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Total cost of building to date	\$76,568 69
Cost of boiler house, boil- ers, fixtures, and con- necting heating plant to new building, also to Central school.....	4,496 54
<hr/>	
	\$81,065 23

Estimated cost of finishing and furnishing 2 unfin- ished lower rooms and the gymnasium in base- ment	2,500 00
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Total cost of building com- plete and furnished.....	\$83,565 23
Total amount expended on new high-school building, including heating plant.	\$81,065 23
Amount rec'd from sale of 4 per cent bond matur- ing from 1913 to 1924..	\$31,000 00
Amount received from loans to pay orders on building fund.....	3,712 14
Amount rec'd from taxes for building fund.....	46,353 09
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	\$81,065 23

ST. JOSEPH'S SEMINARY.

St. Joseph's seminary, established in 1874 for the education of young ladies, is pleasantly located in a retired part of the city, and is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame.

The three departments, elementary, intermediate and academic, which comprise the course of studies embrace all the usual branches that constitute a substantial and liberal education. In addition Christian doctrine, church history, stenography and typewriting are taught, and excellent facilities afforded for the study of French. Special attention is given to vocal and instrumental music, drawing, painting, elocution, physical culture, plain and ornamental needlework and household economy.

The ingenuity of modern science has been used in fitting up the building. It is large, lighted by electricity and gas, heated with hot water, and arranged with every regard for sanitation, comfort, and elegance. The annex in the course of construction will be larger than the present building, and will contain an auditorium, music rooms, class rooms, dormitories and private rooms, and will be furnished with every device for the maintaining of health and happiness. This addition, together with the main building, will accommodate about two hundred boarders, and about two hundred and fifty day students.

NEW MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

<p>#625 HAGEN, Mr. & Mrs. Doug (Dee Ader) 58 Red Maple Drive Weaverville, NC 28787</p>	<p>828/645-8933 E-Mail: deehagan@earthlink.net</p>	<p><u>SURNAMES:</u> Ader, Brazil, Belanger, Brenneisen, Bauer, Butz Gagnan, Gates, Henry, (Continued below)</p>
<p>#626 HARRIS, Mr. & Mrs. George A. (Helen R. Henson) 479 South Third Avenue Kankakee, IL 60901-3706</p>	<p>815/933-7908 E-Mail: gah@colint.com</p>	<p>Combs - Francis - Gibbons - Goodbread - McConaughay - Jones Harris - Henson</p>
<p>#620 HEATHERLY, Mr. Matthew 6550 Pontiac Drive Indian Head Park, IL 60525</p>	<p>708/246-5203 E-Mail: mattheatherly@email.com</p>	<p>Kreger - Miller</p>
<p>#627 HILLEBRAND, Ms. Dee Anna P. O. Box 72 Herscher, IL 60941-0072</p>	<p>815/426-6837 E-Mail: auntnannyh@juno.com</p>	<p>Houde, Napoleon</p>
<p>#623 LANGLOIS, Ms. Barbara A. 8142 West 168th Place Tinley Park, IL 60477</p>	<p>708/614-8949 E-Mail: blanglois49@aol.com</p>	<p>Langlois</p>
<p>#622 MARTIN, Mr. & Mrs. David B. (Stella R. Breen) P. O. Box 25 Ivesdale, IL 61851</p>	<p>217/564-2440 E-Mail: DSLTH@aol.com</p>	<p>Burke - McGuire - Noonan</p>
<p>#624 PANNELL, Mr. & Mrs. Richard C. (Judith C. Cantway) 208 Kirvin Court Knightdale, NC 27545</p>	<p>919/217-4473 E-Mail: judyp@bellsouth.net</p>	<p>Brassard - Cantway/ Contois</p>
<p>#621 WOOD, Mrs. Eileen F. 600 East Chariot Lane Las Vegas, NV 89110-2707</p>	<p>(Work) 702/315-4247 E-Mail: ewood77579@aol.com</p>	<p>Dickey, Anne - Scramlins, Jacob</p>

(Surnames continued for #625: Jahrling - Kaufman - Killian - Lyth - Maas - Ostrander - Peters, Sarah - Ravens - Shirk - Tarman - Waillancourt - Winterer - Aaucker/Zuker.)

CORRECTIONS to KVGS Membership Listing

(As published in November, 2001, Quarterly)

<u>Member</u>	<u>Correction / Addition</u>
BAPTISTA, Paula	E-Mail: leica@mediaone.net
BERTRAND, Art	P. O. Box 138 E-Mail: abert@daily-journal.com
BETOURNE, Gary	Spouse Maiden Name: <u>Mahorney</u>
BOONE, Bob & Ardis	E-Mail: ardymae@theramp.net
EARING, Melvin & Opal (Moved)	P. O. Box 274 Vandalia, IL 62471 618/283-3789 E-Mail: melodear@earthlink.net
ERZINGER, Mrs. LeRoy	E-Mail: evalena@cfl.rr.com
FLORENTINE, Audry	E-Mail: audjoel@attbi.com
HAMILTON, Norma J.	Telephone Area Code to: 620
HARDENBURGH, "Annette"	E-Mail: hardenburgh@aol.com
HEBERT, Ms. Brenda	E-Mail: brenhebert@yahoo.com
KELLER, Leon C.	125 Bidden Creek Drive (NO P. O. Box)
LEZOTTE, Paula	E-Mail: birds11@ameritech.net
MAHER, Patricia	Zip Code: 55426-1950
MARTIN, Vera	Telephone Area Code to: 480 (Add) E-Mail: vemart225@cs.com
OAKES, Mrs. Perry (Cora)	(Mail Address Only) Cora Oakes c/o J. James 155 West Mertens St. - #303 Kankakee, IL 60901
OEHLER, Ruth Ann	E-Mail: raoehler@fuse.net
PASCHKE, Jack & Peg	23751 Old Port Rd. #101
SAUDER, LeRoy "Lee"	P. O. Box 625 Clifton, IL 60927-0625 E-Mail: SEELEE@dlogue.net
STONE, Ken & Dolores (Moved)	578 Turnberry Drive Bourbonnais, IL 60914
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Before being elected president, Woodrow Wilson taught history. After the election, he made history.



President Ulysses S. Grant was arrested while in office for speeding with his horse and fined



Thomas Jefferson invented the dumb-waiter.



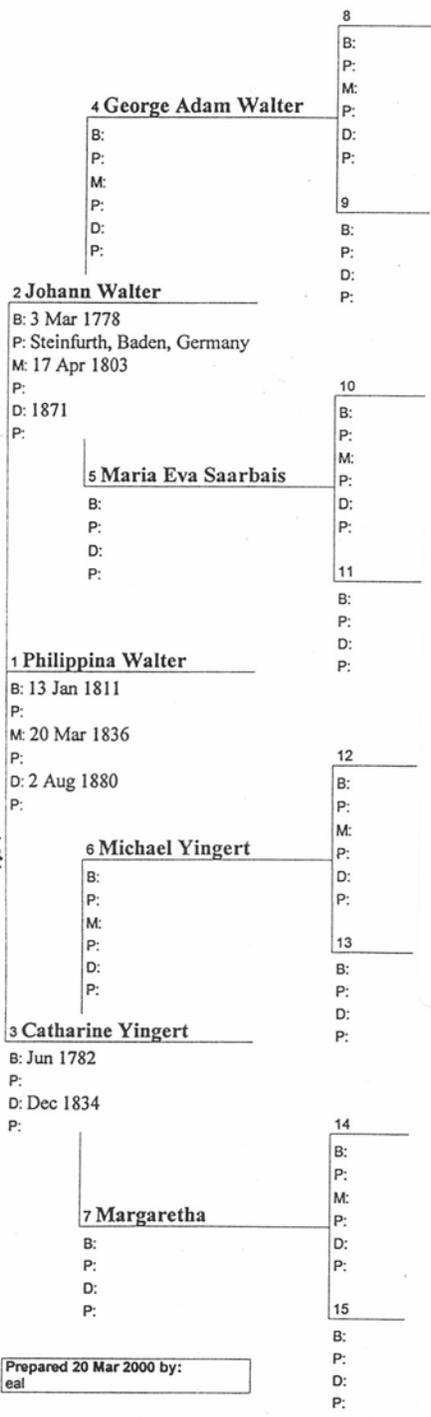
America's first daily newspaper, the Pennsylvania Evening Post and Daily Advertiser, was not published until 1783.

Pedigree Chart

No. 1 on this chart is the same as no. 25 on chart no. 1

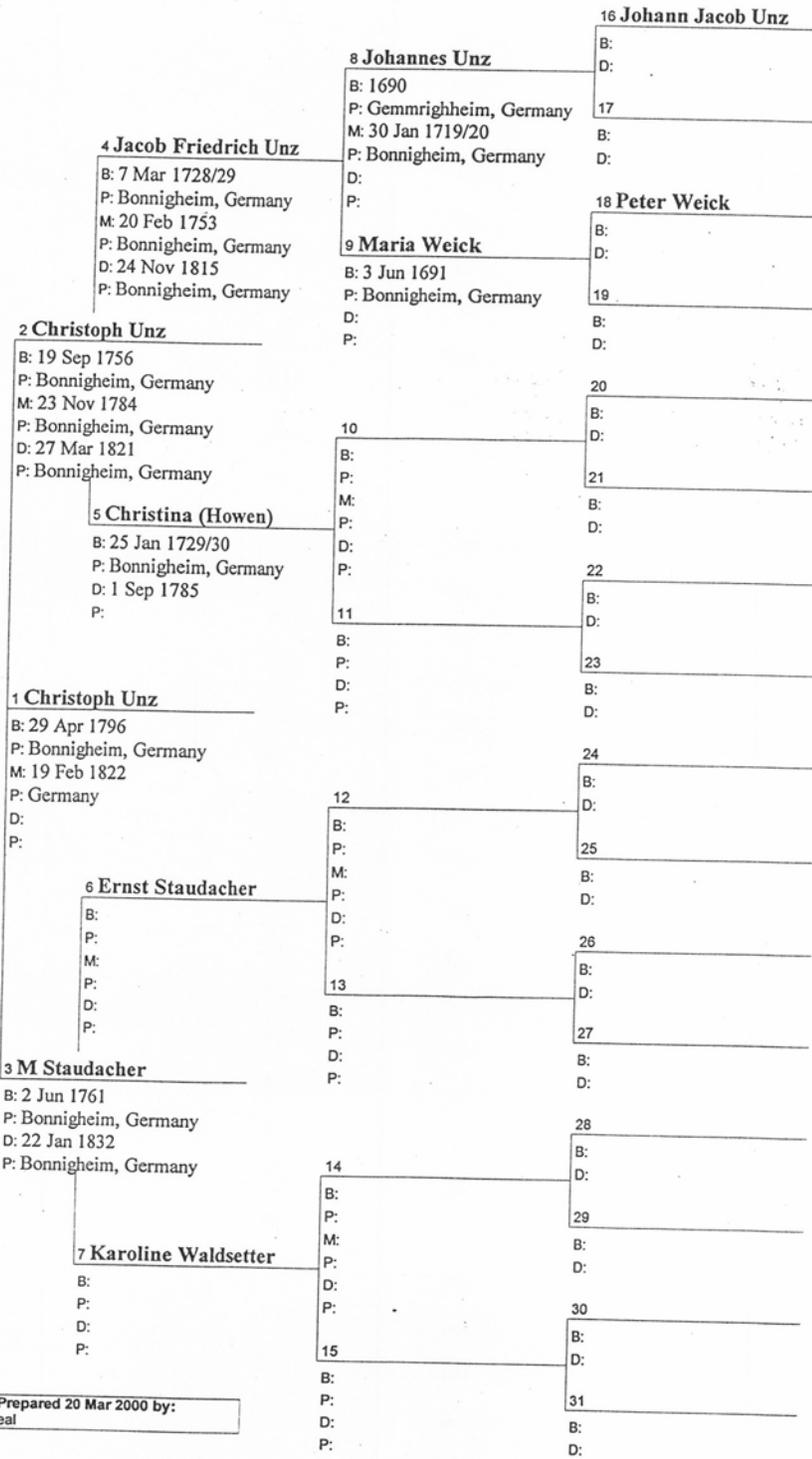
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Pedigree Chart

No. 1 on this chart is the same as no. 50 on chart no. 1



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INTERESTING FACTS

If New York City had the same ratio of residents per square mile as Alaska, there would be just 14 people living in Manhattan.

Although it's no surprise that Texas has more counties than any other state, it is surprising that Georgia (which is only the 21st biggest state) has the second most. Georgia has 159 counties.

The first U.S. President to wear long pants was the 4th President, James Madison. The three previous Presidents - George Washington, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson - wore breeches or knickers.

Which city, once the third biggest city in the U.S., voluntarily gave up being a separate city and became just a part of another city? Answer is Brooldyn NY which ceased to be a separate city in 1898 and became merely a borough of New York City.

During World War II, most American motorists had an "A" sticker on their cars which meant they were entitled to just three gallons of gasoline a week.

The section of New York City known as the Bronx was named after Jonas Bronck who once lived there.

The fiercest battle ever fought on the American continent was the Battle of Gettysburg in the American Civil War when, in just 3 days of fighting, there were over 43,000 casualties.

The New York Stock Exchange was founded under a tree by brokers meeting outdoors on Wall Street in 1792.

The first U.S. President born in a log cabin wasn't Abraham Lincoln, as is popularly believed, but Andrew Jackson.

Courtesy of the State Bank of Herscher

Kankakee Valley Genealogical Society

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