

	HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION AGENDA ITEM EXECUTIVE SUMMARY			
	Agenda Item Title/Address:		Eligibility of Property for Landmark Designation: 1 S. 6 th Ave. (St. Charles Library)	
	Proposal:		Landmark 1 S. 6 th Ave.	
	Petitioner:		Edith Craig on behalf of the Library Board of Directors	
Please check appropriate box (x)				
PUBLIC HEARING 8/5/2020		X	MEETING 8/5/2020	X
AGENDA ITEM CATEGORY:				
	Preliminary Review		Grant	
	Certificate of Appropriateness (COA)		Other Commission Business	
X	Landmark/District Designation		Commission Business	
ATTACHMENTS:				
Ordinance Criteria for Landmarking				
Landmark nomination form and attachments				
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:				
<p>A landmark nomination has been submitted for the structure located at 1 S. 6th Ave.</p> <p>The Commission reviewed the nomination on 3/4/2020 and moved the application forward to a public hearing.</p>				
RECOMMENDATION / SUGGESTED ACTION:				
<p>Conduct the public hearing and close if all testimony has been taken.</p> <p>The landmark recommendation is listed on the meeting agenda for consideration after the public hearing is closed.</p>				

St. Charles Zoning Ordinance – Criteria for Landmark Designation

17.32.060.C

The Commission shall evaluate the property's eligibility for landmark designation based on its historic and/or architectural significance, the integrity of its design, workmanship, materials, location, setting and feeling, and the extent to which it meets one (1) or more of the following criteria:

1. Has character, interest or value which is part of the development, heritage or cultural character of the community, county, state or nation.
2. Is the site of a significant local, county, state or national event.
3. Is identified with a person who significantly contributed to the development of the community, county, state or nation.
4. Embodies distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, type, method of construction or use of indigenous materials.
5. Is identified with the work of a master builder, designer, architect or landscape architect whose work has influenced the development of the area, the county, the state or the nation.
6. Embodies elements of design, detailing, materials, or craftsmanship that are of architectural significance.
7. Embodies design elements that make it structurally or architecturally innovative.
8. Has a unique location or physical characteristics that make it a familiar visual feature of the community.
9. Is a particularly fine or unique example of a utilitarian structure with a high level of integrity or architectural significance.
10. Is suitable for preservation or restoration.
11. Is included in the Illinois or National Register of Historic Places.
12. Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory, history or other areas of archaeological significance.

CITY OF ST. CHARLES

TWO EAST MAIN STREET
ST. CHARLES, ILLINOIS 60174-1984



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT/PLANNING DIVISION

PHONE: (630) 377-4443 FAX: (630) 377-4062

HISTORIC LANDMARK NOMINATION

Instructions:

To nominate a property for Historic Landmark Designation, complete this application and submit all required documentation to the Planning Division. Based on a review of the application by City staff and the Historic Preservation Commission, additional detailed information to support this application may be required.

The information you provide must be complete and accurate. If you have a question please call the Planning Division and we will be happy to assist you.



1. Property Information:	Parcel Number(s): 09 27 466 010	
	Property Name (Historic or common name of the property): THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY	
2. Applicant:	Name ST. CHARLES PUBLIC LIBRARY	Phone 630 584 0076
	Address 1 S. 6TH AVENUE ST. CHARLES, IL 60174	Fax
		Email ECPAL@SCPLD.ORG
3. Record Owner:	Name ST. CHARLES PUBLIC LIBRARY DISTRICT	Phone
	Address SAME	Fax SAME
		Email
4. Legal Description of Property: The legal description should be obtained from the deed, mortgage, title insurance, or other recorded document (attach sheets if necessary). ORIGINAL TOWN OF ST. CHARLES BLOCK 9 LOTS 1-8		

I. Classification of Property (Check all that apply):

a) Ownership:

☐ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-state

b) Category:

☒ building
☐ district
☐ site

c) Integrity:

☒ original site
☐ moved; date _____
☐ unaltered

d) Function or Use:

Historic/Current

☐ / ☐ agriculture
☐ / ☐ commercial
☐ / ☐ educational
☐ / ☐ government
☐ / ☐ entertainment

Historic/Current

☐ / ☐ industrial
☐ / ☐ military
☐ / ☐ museum
☐ / ☐ private residence
☐ / ☐ park

Historic/Current

☐ / ☐ religious
☐ / ☐ scientific
☐ / ☐ transportation
☒ / ☒ other(specify *Library*)

e) Architecture:

Early Republic

☐ Federal
☐ Early Classical
Revival

Mid-19th Century

☐ Greek Revival
☐ Gothic Revival
☐ Italian Villa
☐ National

Late 19th/20th Century Revivals

☐ Beaux Arts
☒ Colonial Revival
☐ Classical Revival
☐ Tudor Revival
☐ Late Gothic Revival
☐ Dutch Colonial Revival
☐ English Cottage
☐ Italian Renaissance
☐ French Renaissance
☐ Spanish/Mission

Regional Origin

☐ Vernacular (describe)

☐ Other (describe)

Late Victorian

☐ 2nd Gothic Revival
☐ Italianate
☐ Second Empire
☐ Queen Ann
☐ Stick/Eastlake
☐ Shingle Style
☐ Romanesque
☐ Renaissance
☐ Folk Victorian

Late 19th and Early 20th Century

(American Movements)
☐ Princess Ann
☐ Homestead

(Amer. Arts & Crafts Movement)

☐ Craftsman
☐ Bungalow
☐ Foursquare
☐ Prairie School

Modern Movement

☐ Modern
☐ Art Deco
☐ International Style
☐ Ranch

II. Building Materials:

CARNEGIE STRUCTURE ONLY

Please mark the appropriate boxes listing the materials that exist on the building.

	Foundation	Walls	Roof	Others
Wood				Windows / Doors
Weatherboard, Clapboard				
Shingle			X	
Log				
Plywood				
Shake				
Stone				
Granite				
Sandstone				
Limestone				
Marble				
Slate	UNDER			
Brick		X		
Metal				
Iron				
Copper				
Bronze				
Tin				
Steel				
Lead				
Nickel				
Cast Iron				
Stucco				
Terra Cotta				
Asphalt			X	
Asbestos				
Concrete	X			
Adobe				
Ceramic Tile				
Glass				
Cloth/Canvas				
Synthetics				
Fiberglass				
Vinyl				
Aluminum				
Rubber				
Plastic				
Drivit/EIFS				
Other				

APPEARS WINDOWS, DOOR, BRICK, CONCRETE, & OTHER ARE ORIGINAL WITH MINOR MAINTENANCE REPAIR SINCE 1908.

III. Significance of Property:

Please indicate source of documentation, if available.

- a) Original Owner: PUBLIC TOWNSHIP LIBRARY
- b) Architect/ Builder: PHILLIPS, ROGERS & WOODYAT OF CHICAGO
- c) Significant Person(s): DR. ABIAK B. DEWOLF AND ANDREW CARNEGIE
- d) Significant Dates (i.e., construction dates): 1907 START CONSTRUCTION
1908 OPEN TO PUBLIC


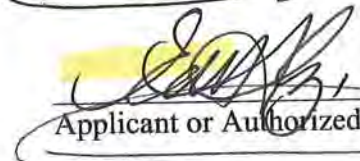
e) Please indicate which of the following criteria apply to the property: (check all that apply.)

- ☒ Property has character, interest, or value which is part of the development, heritage, or cultural character of the community, county, or nation.
- ☒ Property is the site of a significant local, county, state, or national event. PUBLIC LIBRARY
- ☒ Property is identified with a person who significantly contributed to the development of the community, county, state, or nation. → ANDREW CARNEGIE
↳ DR. ABIAK B. DEWOLF
- ☒ Structure embodies distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, type, method of construction, or use of indigenous materials. COLONIAL REVIVAL
- ☒ Property is identified with the work of a master builder, designer, architect, or landscape architect whose work has influenced the development of the area, the county, the state, or the nation. PHILLIPS, ROGERS & WOODYAT OF CHICAGO WERE NATIONAL DESIGNER
- ☒ Structure embodies elements of design, detailing, materials, or craftsmanship that are of architectural significance. COLONIAL REVIVAL
- ☐ Structure embodies design elements that make it structurally or architecturally innovative.
- ☒ Property has a unique location or physical characteristics that make it a familiar visual feature. CORNER OF MAIN ST (RTE 64) AND 5TH AVE (RTE 25)
- ☒ Structure is a particularly fine or unique example of a utilitarian structure with a high level of historical or architectural significance. CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY AND ANDREW CARNEGIE GRANT PROGRAM
- ☒ Property is suitable for preservation or restoration.
- ☐ Property is included on the Illinois and/or National Register of Historic Places.
- ☒ Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important to prehistory, history, or other areas of archaeological significance. 1837 SCHOOL MOVED TO SITE IN 1844
FROM BLOCK 23 LOT 6, STRUCTURE MOVED 1907 TO WINVAA
LOT 37

IV. Attachments

1. Descriptive Statement: Attach a narrative statement describing the property and its historical architectural significance as indicated in Sections I, II, and III above. Describe structural changes, additions, and decorative modifications or material changes and dates of such work if known. State the reasons it should be designated as a Historic property. *SEE ATTACHED*
2. Plat of Survey: Attach a plat of survey showing the boundaries and location of the property. This may be obtained from the County Recorder (630-232-5935) at the Government Center. You may also have one from your house closing. *PROVIDED BY CITY*
3. Photographs: Attach photographs showing the important structures or features of the property and a photograph as viewed from the public way. Black and white or color prints. A minimum of one photograph of the structure as viewed from the public way is required. *SEE ATTACHED*

I (we) certify that this application and the documents submitted with it are true and correct to the best of my (our) knowledge and belief.

 Record Owner	<i>Edith G. Craig on behalf of SCPLD</i>	<i>2/12/2020</i> Date
 Applicant or Authorized Agent	<i>Edith G. Craig on behalf of SCPLD</i>	<i>2/12/2020</i> Date

Architectural Description – Classical Style

Taken from the Architectural Survey, St. Charles Central District written by Dixon Associates.

Originally an Andrew Carnegie library building. Simple and dignified, monumental in appearance with four columns supporting an entablature and full pediment at the west facing portico. Round top entrance door with keystone and two side windows suggesting Palladian motif. Major additions in 1970's and in 1988. (See attachments for additional descriptive information of style.)

History/Description

In 1844 Ira Minard moves what is believed to be the oldest known structure in the city (circa 1838 schoolhouse – see attached) onto lot 4, block 9, the current resting site (also lot 3) for the Carnegie library. (see attachment).

In 1889 the library becomes a subscription library.

In 1906 the library association decides to change from a subscription to public library.

On December 12, 1906 the St. Charles Chronicle announces the awarding by Andrew Carnegie of \$12,500 to build a “public” library building. (see attachment).

In 1896 Hubbard Wrightson purchases property and owns it until 1907 when the then called Wrightson Place is selected to be the official site of the newly created “public” library (see attachment).

In 1907 Johnson Lowe who previously owned the property upon his purchase from Dr. Abial B. DeWolf family (Mary Sill is his daughter) then proceeded to sell to Hubbard Wrightson moving the existing structure (circa 1838 schoolhouse) to 21 N. 13th Avenue known as Wing’s Village Acres lot 37, land he just purchased.

In 1907 all land acquisition is completed by Harry G. Hempstead, trustee for the library. (see attachment).

Phillips, Rogers & Woodyat of Chicago are selected as designers and architects for the 50’ x 60’ **Colonial** style structure. (see attachment).
Noted is that while the newspaper states Colonial style it has been categorized to be *Classical Revival*.

Construction began in 1907 with completion and open to the public December 1908. (see attachment).

In 1978 the library moves from township to district status.

Notes indicate that the site was a city dump however there is no evidence any such city dump existed on this site.

History of Ownership 1844 - 1908

Carnegie Library – Original Town of St. Charles Block 9 Lots 4 & 3

1844 Structure (single story frame 12'x12' schoolhouse) moved from
Original Town Block 23 Lot 6

1849 Ira and Sarah Minard to Abial B. DeWolf – WD – lot 4

1849 Ira and Sarah Minard to Abial B. DeWolf – WD – lot 5

1881 Hiram Rolph to Abial B. DeWolf – WD – lot 2 & 3

1881 Lorenzo C. and Ellen C. Ward to A. B. DeWolf – QCD – west ½ lot 1

1881 Frank B. and Barrit Hunt to A. B. DeWolf – WD – lot 6 & 7

1885 Bella T. and Harriet L. Hunt to A. B. DeWolf – QCD – west ½ lot 1,
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, & 8

***at this point DeWolf owns the entire block except east ½ lot
1***

1892 Jno S. and Olive DeWolf & Mary DeWolf (wife of deceased A. B.
DeWolf) to Mary L. Sill – QCD – lot 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8

Mary Sill is the daughter of A. B. and Mary DeWolf

1896 Mary L. and Henry M. Sill to Johnson Lowe – WD – north lot 4

1896 Mary DeWolf to Johnson Lowe – QCD – north lot 4

1896 Johnson and Ann Lowe to Hubbard Wrightson – MTG – north lot 4

1896 Hubbard Wrightson to Johnson and Ann Lowe – REL – north lot 4

1896 Mary L. and Harry M. Sill to Johnson Lowe – WD – north lot 3

1896 Johnson and Ann Lowe to Hubbard Wrightson – MTG – north lot 4

1897 Johnson and Ann Lowe to Hubbard Wrightson – WD – north lots 3 & 4

1897 David and Mary Ponsonby – WD – lot 5 & south part 4

1897 William J. Meehan to Mary Ponsonby – QCD – lot 5 & south part 4

1897 Mary and David Ponsonby to John L. Healy – WD – lot 5 & south part 4

1898 John L. Healy to Rachel Beverly – WD – lot 5 & south part 4

1899 Rachel Beverly to William Dougherty – WD – lot 5 & south part 4

1906 Mary L. and Harry M. Sill to Hubbard Wrightson – WD – south lot 3

1906 Carnegie grant awarded

1907 Hubbard and Villeta Wrightson to Harry G. Hempstead – WD – north lots 3 & 4

1907 William C. and Mary F. Dougherty to Harry G. Hempstead – WD – lot 5 & south part 4

1907 Existing structure moved from block 9 lots 3 & 4 original town to lot 37 of Wing's Village Acres commonly known as 21 N. 13th Avenue

1908 Harry G. Hempstead to St. Charles Township – QCD – lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, & 6

Harry G. Hempstead was a trustee for the board of the library

1908 December Carnegie Library opened to the public

This Indenture Witnesseth, THAT THE GRANTOR, *Mary L. Sill and Henry M. Sill*
her husband

of *Alhambra* in the County of *Los Angeles* and State of *California*
for and in consideration of the sum of *Fifteen (\$15.00)* DOLLARS
in hand paid, CONVEY and WARRANT to *Hubbard Wrightson*

of the *City of St. Charles* County of *Wane* and State of *Illinois*
the following described Real Estate, to-wit:

*The South ten (10) feet of Lot three (3) in Block nine (9) of the
Original Town of St. Charles Kane County Illinois on the
East side of Fox River.*

situated in the *City of St. Charles* in *Ill* County of *Wane* in the State of Illinois, hereby releasing and waiving all rights
under and by virtue of the Homestead Exemption Laws of *this* State of *Illinois*.

Witness our hands and seals
A Dated this *18th* day of *August* A. D. 190*6*

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in the Presence of

Mary L. Sill
Henry M. Sill



California
STATE OF *ILLINOIS*, ss.
County of *Los Angeles*

William M. Northrup

in and for said County, in the State aforesaid,

DO HEREBY CERTIFY, that *Mary L. Sill and Henry M. Sill*
her husband

personally known to me to be the same person's whose names are subscribed to the foregoing instrument,
appeared before me this day in person, and acknowledged that they signed, sealed and delivered the said instru-
ment as their free and voluntary act for the uses and purposes therein set forth, including the release and
waiver of the right of homestead.

Given under my hand and notarial seal this *18th* day of *August* A. D. 190*6*

William M. Northrup
Notary Public in and for *Los Angeles*
County State of *California*

My Commission Expires April 27, 1910

No. *88616* Filed for Record this *25* day of *Aug* A. D. 190*6*, at *4* o'clock *P.* M.
Frank C. George

RECORDED

*CHARGE SITE
Lo T
344*

This Indenture Witnesseth, That the Grantor S. Hubbard Wrightson and ----- Wrightson, his wife,

of the City of St. Charles in the County of Kane and State of Illinois
for and in consideration of the sum of Twenty-seven Hundred (\$2700.00) DOLLARS,
in hand paid, CONVEY and WARRANT to
Harry G. Hempstead, Trustee,

of the City of St. Charles County of Kane and State of Illinois
the following described Real Estate, to-wit:

Lot three (3) and the North ninety feet (90) of Lot four (4) Block nine (9) Original Town now City
of St. Charles, Kane County, Illinois, excepting and reserving all buildings thereon.

situated in the City of St. Charles in the County of Kane in the State of Illinois, hereby releasing and waiving all
rights under and by virtue of the Homestead Exemption Laws of this State.
Grantee assumes and agrees to pay the balance due on special assessments for City Water tax on said
premises.

Dated this 28th day of February A. D. 1907.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in the Presence of

Hubbard Wrightson

SEAL

Villela Wrightson

SEAL

SEAL

SEAL

STATE OF ILLINOIS }
County of Kane } ss.

J. W. Chaffee a Notary Public

in and for said County, in the State aforesaid, DO HEREBY CERTIFY, That

Hubbard Wrightson and Villela Wrightson, his wife, who are

personally known to me to be the same person, whose name are subscribed to the fore-
going instrument, appeared before me this day in person, and acknowledged that the signed, sealed and
delivered the said instrument as their free and voluntary act, for the uses and purposes
therein set forth, including the release and waiver of the right of homestead.

Given under my hand and Notarial Seal, this 4th day of March A. D. 1907.

J. W. Chaffee

Notary Public.

No. 89656 filed for Record this 16th day of May A. D. 1907, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Frank E. George

Recorder.

CARNEGIE SITE
LOT 3 & 4

Andrew Carnegie

MORNING NEWS
Play Live Radio
LIVE

PLAYLIST

npr

DONATE

Keys To The Whole World: American Public Libraries

How Andrew Carnegie Turned His Fortune Into A Library Legacy

August 1, 2013 · 3:00 AM ET

Heard on Morning Edition



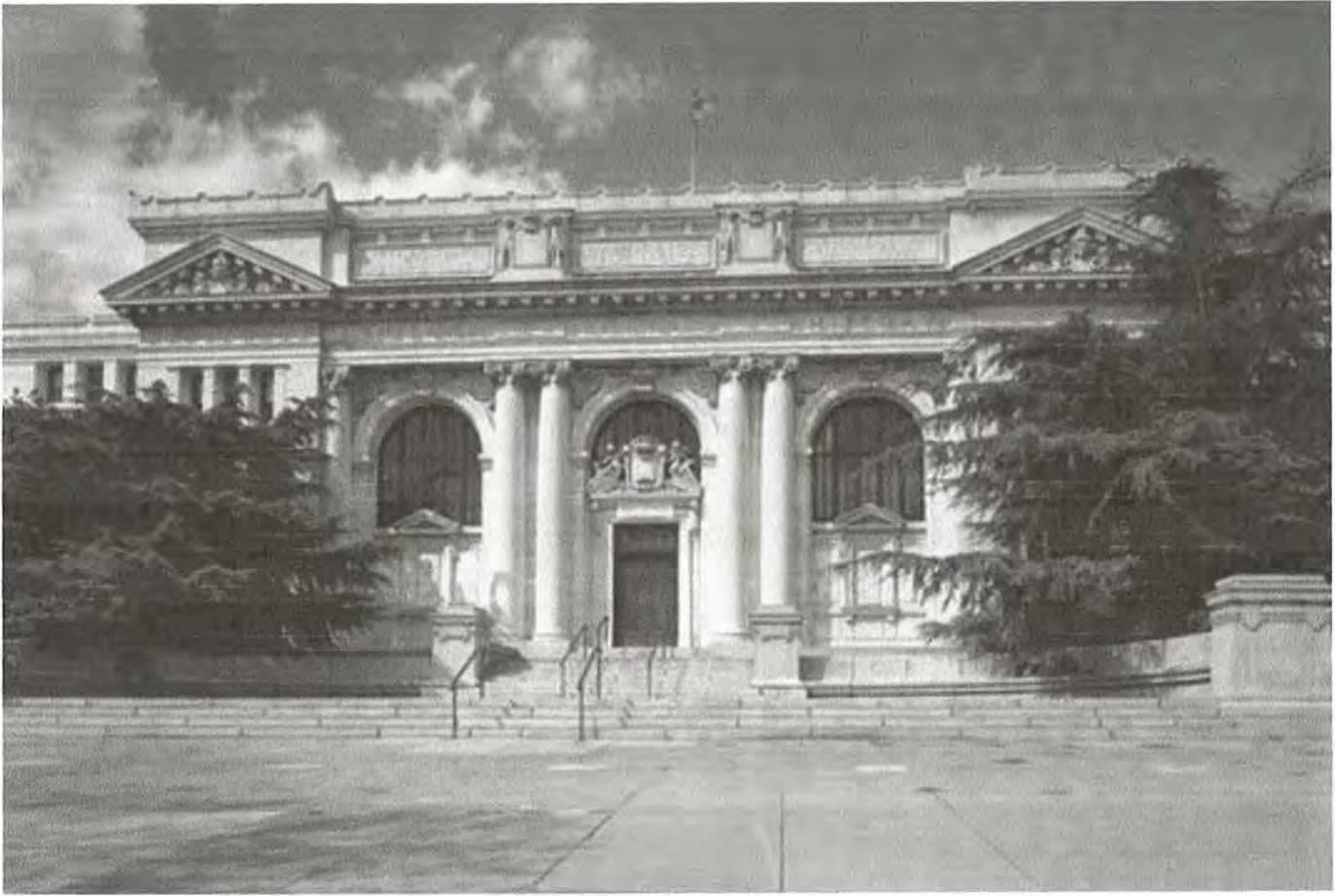
SUSAN STAMBERG

7-Minute Listen[PLAYLIST](#) [Download](#)[Transcript](#)

Patrons in the reading room of the Carnegie Library of Homestead in Munhall, Pa., circa 1900. The Carnegie Steel Co. fought back against striking steel workers in Homestead in 1892. [Click here to see a larger view of this image.](#)

Library of Congress

Andrew Carnegie was once the richest man in the world. Coming as a dirt poor kid from Scotland to the U.S., by the 1880s he'd built an empire in steel — and then gave it all away: \$60 million to fund a system of 1,689 public libraries across the country.



The Carnegie Library in Washington, D.C., dates back to 1903. Paul Dickson, author of *The Library in America*, says this library was "one of the first really beautiful public buildings" in the city.

Library of Congress

Carnegie donated \$300,000 to build Washington, D.C.'s oldest library — a beautiful beaux arts building that dates back to 1903. Inscribed above the doorway are the words: Science, Poetry, History. The building was "dedicated to the diffusion of knowledge."

It opened in 1903 to women, children, all races — African-Americans remember when it was the only place downtown where they could use the bathrooms. During the Depression, D.C.'s Carnegie Library was called "the intellectual breadline." No one had any money, so you went there to feed your brain. Washington writer Paul Dickson, author of *The Library in America*, says the marble palace was an early and imposing Capitol institution.

"This went in well before the monumental limestone and marble buildings of Pennsylvania Avenue, Constitution Avenue. This was one of the first really beautiful public buildings," he says.

Carnegie libraries are still the best buildings in many towns. Over the years some have been expanded or torn down. And, in addition to books and computers, Carnegie libraries find new ways to serve the community.

The public library in Woodbine, Iowa, loans cake pans — people don't keep all sizes and shapes of cake pans at home, "so they check 'em out and bake their cakes and bring 'em back," explains Woodbine library director Rita Bantam. "[It's] offering a service that people need. It brings people into the library."

Article continues after sponsor message



As a teen, Andrew Carnegie worked as a bobbin boy in a textile mill and was determined to improve his lot in life. Above, Carnegie as a young man in 1868.

Hulton Archive/Getty Images

Andrew Carnegie gave \$7,500 to Woodbine. That paid for the 1908 building itself. The towns had to raise money for books, salaries and maintenance. Before Carnegie, Bantam says, the library was located in an unusual section of Woodbine's town hall: "It was over the jail," she explains, "they had to close the library when the jail was occupied."

From jail to cakepans, public libraries are embedded in their communities. In South Carolina, the Union County Carnegie Library — named best small library in America a few years back — invites Ronald McDonald over to lure kids into summer reading programs. Director Ben Loftis says there were subscription libraries in South Carolina before 1903 when his was built — with a \$10,000 Carnegie grant — but this was the first *public* library.

"It went from being for just the wealthy elite landowners and planters to actually being a service for the entire county that everybody has access to," he says.

It was pioneering — public and free. Those were the visionary keystones of Carnegie's library mission. The mission was born in Allegheny City, Pa., where Carnegie worked as a bobbin boy in a textile mill — his job was to fill the bobbins with thread and oil them for the machines. He was determined to improve his lot, but he couldn't pay the \$2 subscription for a local library that was available only to apprentices (and he certainly couldn't afford to buy books).

He sent a letter to the library administrator asking for access to the library, but the administrator turned him down flat. So 17-year-old Andy got the letter published in *The Pittsburgh Dispatch*.

"He made his case so well that the administrator backed off immediately," explains Carnegie biographer David Nasaw. "And the library was opened to working men as well as apprentices. He got what he wanted."

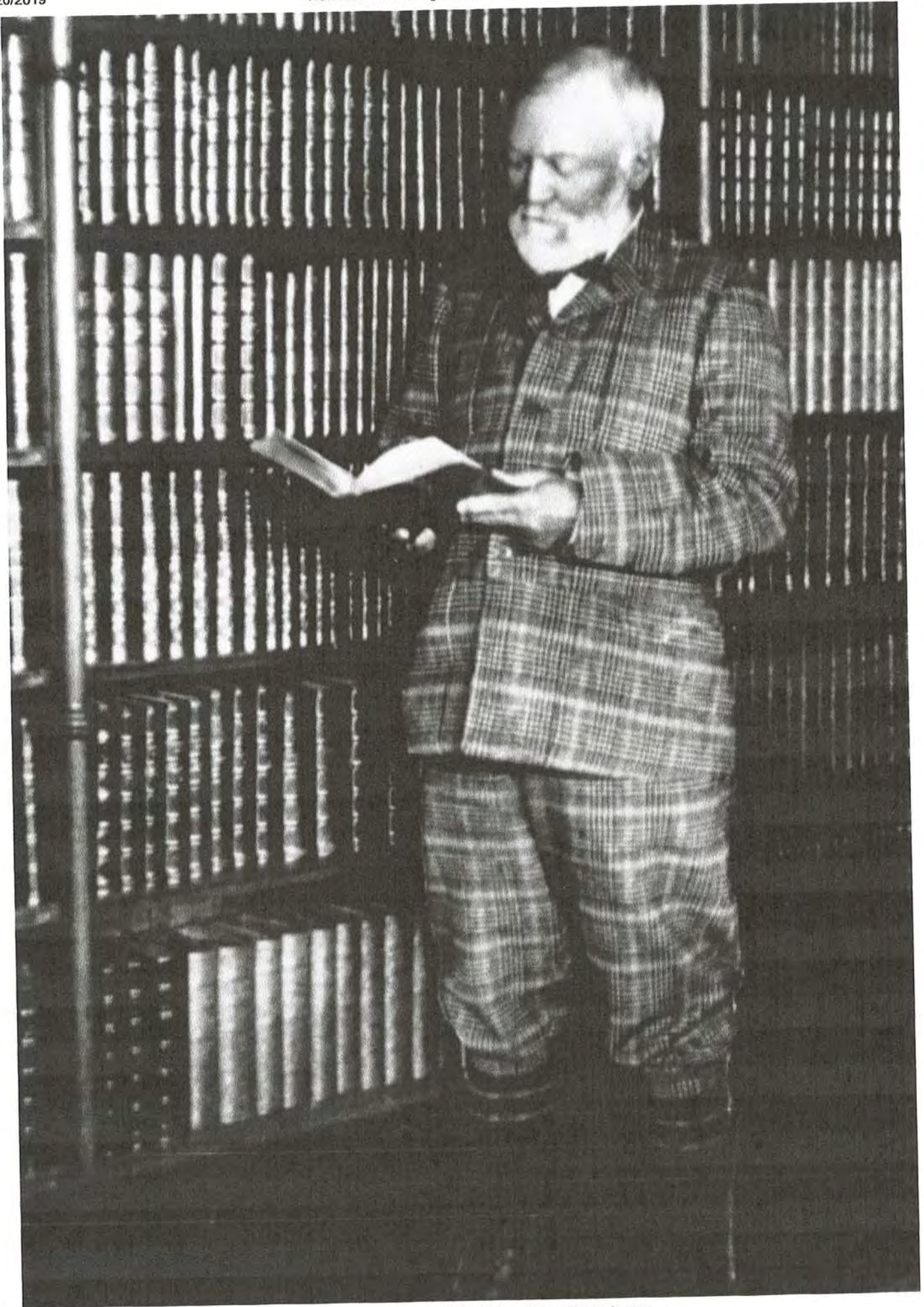
“


The man who dies rich dies in disgrace.

Andrew Carnegie

He usually did. Quick, smart and self-educated, "the little Scotsman from Pittsburgh" went from bobbins to telegraphs to railroads to iron and steel. In 1901, when he sold Carnegie Steel to J.P. Morgan for almost half a billion dollars, it became part of U.S. Steel — and Carnegie became the world's richest man. And then he gave it away: a total of \$350 million.

Was he the Bill Gates of his day? "I think Bill Gates would very much like to be known as the Carnegie of his day," says Nasaw.





Carnegie ultimately gave away \$60 million to fund a system of 1,689 public libraries across the country. "In bestowing charity the main consideration should be to help those who help themselves," he wrote.

AFP/AFP/Getty Images

In 1889 Carnegie wrote an article called "The Gospel of Wealth," in which he spelled out his views on philanthropy: "In bestowing charity the main consideration should be to help those who help themselves."

The rich should give, so the poor could improve their own lives — and thus the lives of the society. Giving was a code of honor. "The man who dies rich dies in disgrace," Carnegie said.

Nasaw says the steel master was in his 30s when he decided he was merely the shepherd of his wealth.

"It is his responsibility to give it back," Nasaw says, "to return it to the community because the community — all of those men and women who contribute to the making of Carnegie steel, the mothers who feed their children, the day laborers, the whole large community — is responsible for making this wealth and they're the ones who have to get it back."

So public libraries became instruments of change — not luxuries, but rather necessities, important institutions — as vital to the community

as police and fire stations and public schools.

Now, Carnegie was a complicated man. Brilliant, charming, generous — and brutal. Carnegie biographer Les Standiford, author of *Meet You in Hell*, says the industrialist presided over what is considered this country's most bitter labor dispute.

"The Homestead Steel Strike of 1892 — in which he and Henry Clay Frick conspired to mercilessly beat down the steelworkers who were striking for better pay and better working conditions. It stands to this day as the worst labor conflict in American history," Standiford says.

"Increase our wages," the workers demanded. "What good is a book to a man who works 12 hours a day, six days a week?"

Nasaw says Carnegie thought he knew better and replied to his critics this way: "If I had raised your wages, you would have spent that money by buying a better cut of meat or more drink for your dinner. But what you needed, though you didn't know it, was my libraries and concert halls. And that's what I'm giving to you."

And so he did: 1,689 public libraries. Temples of learning, ambition, aspiration for towns and cities throughout the United States.

How do you use your local public library? Please tell us in the comments below.

History of St. Charles Public Library

History of the Library

From Subscription to Tax Support

For over 125 years, the St. Charles community has supported and benefited from a library. In 1888, a dozen citizens met to make plans for the first Library Association which was legally incorporated in 1889. This subscription library had an annual membership fee of \$2.00.

In 1906, the Association members decided that the Library should become a public institution to better serve the entire community. The township residents voted to form a tax-supported public township library, and the first Board of Directors met on April 18.

The Library Board asked the voters in 1978 to convert from a township library to a district library that would operate independently from the township government. This change offered the ability to extend the library boundaries beyond the township limits and offer services to unserved neighboring communities and portions of the school district.

Location and Building

The library location and size has changed over the years. With its first location in rented rooms at 203 E. Main Street, the collection grew to 3,000 volumes by 1900 and circulated approximately 200 books per week.

After becoming a township library, a letter was sent to philanthropist Andrew Carnegie requesting funds to build a new library. Mr. Carnegie's personal secretary responded with a letter dated December 13, 1906 to inform the Library Board that "Mr. Carnegie will be glad to give Twelve Thousand Five Hundred Dollars to erect a Free Public Library Building for St. Charles." The remainder of the total cost of \$15,000 was funded by local donations.

The site selected for the building was formerly a city refuse dump which later was used as an ice skating rink. Residents on the west side of St. Charles criticized the location due to the library's "great distance" from their homes. Chicago architects Phillips, Rogers & Woodyat designed the building, which opened to the public in December, 1908. The St. Charles Library Association turned over its books to the new

library at that time.



In 1925, the first expansion, consisting of a mezzanine on the first floor, was completed. Men working for the Civil Works Administration program completed a children's room in the basement in 1933.

The growth of St. Charles Township from a population of approximately 5,000 in 1908 to 16,000 in 1960 made further expansion necessary. On November 10, 1962, a referendum for \$255,000 in building bonds was passed for an addition to the building. Architects Frazier, Raftery, Orr & Fairbank, of Geneva, were chosen and ground was broken on December 1, 1963. The addition provided an additional 7,640 square feet on the main floor and a basement area of 3,950 square feet. The main floor housed all public services with shelving for approximately 50,000 volumes and seating for 90 people. The original Carnegie Library became office and storage space.



In 1973, the Children's Department was moved to the basement level making expansion of Adult Services possible. Remodeling of the basement was funded in large part by a donation from the Thomas Rossetter family in memory of their son Bob. The St. Charles Jaycees donated the circulation desk.

As the building expanded, so did the need for parking. Walnut Avenue between Fifth and Sixth Avenues was closed in 1977 as part of a joint agreement between the Library and St. Mark's Lutheran Church.

By 1986, the District population was over 28,000, and the Library Board sought approval from voters for \$2,925,000 in building bonds and an increase in the Library's operating tax. The referendum was overwhelmingly approved and groundbreaking ceremonies were held on July 31, 1987. On December 17, 1988, the 35,000 square-foot addition was opened to the public. The expanded facility had a capacity of 225,000 volumes and seating for 300. A 5,200 square-foot mezzanine would provide expansion space for materials, reading and study.



The project was funded by \$2,925,000 in building bonds; a \$250,000 federal construction grant administered by the Illinois State Library; and the Library's special reserve fund. Secretary of State Jim Edgar and Library Board President Norman Huntley signed the grant contract on May 29, 1987. The architects were Wendt, Cedarholm & Tippens, Inc. of Winnetka.



Remodeling of the 1908 and 1964 buildings was completed in 1989, with the former being opened once again to the public to house the business, local history and genealogy collections. A generous donation by the Dellora A. and Lester J. Norris Foundation financed the Carnegie building renovations.

After acquiring additional properties through the use of the special reserve fund, the parking lot was again expanded in 1991.

The mezzanine was opened in 1995 with funding from the Library special reserve fund and a \$91,447 Illinois Secretary of State Live and Learn Grant. This added reading and study areas, and an art gallery. Three study/conference rooms were later added to meet patron need. Some of the original capacity of the 1988 project was lost with the addition of these rooms.

The Helen Gale Story Room in Youth Services was constructed in the northeast corner in 1995. Named in memory of a former children's librarian, the room was the first project of the St. Charles Public Library Foundation. Donations by individuals and major grants from the Dellora A. and Lester J. Norris Foundation, and the General Mills Foundation funded the project.

Renovation of the Carnegie Community Room was completed in 1998. This was the second project of the Library Foundation. Originally known as Library Hall when the 1908 building was constructed, it held Library programs, meeting of community organizations, high school dances, and kindergarten and elementary school classes on a temporary basis. The room had been closed in the 1940s and later used for storage. The Foundation hoped to recreate as closely as possible the ambiance of the original room. The \$175,000 project was funded with donations from the community, a generous grant from the Dellora A. and Lester J. Norris Foundation, the City of St. Charles Visitors Cultural Commission and a \$65,000 Illinois Live and Learn construction grant. The Library purchased furnishings, and the Friends of St. Charles Public Library donated a custom-made display case.

A teen section, The Loft, was created on the mezzanine in 2000, with a special collection of young adult materials. The Friends donated furnishings.

Various other projects have followed, including:



- 2000 - Carnegie Walk, a joint venture of the Foundation and Friends
- 2002 - Youth Services workroom
- 2002 - East parking lot expansion, making 107 total spaces
- 2002 - Technology Center construction funded by \$30,000 from the Foundation and an Illinois Live and Learn Grant of \$63,028.
- 2003 - ASK ME Desk donated by the Foundation
- 2003 - Kitchen installed in the meeting room

With an eye toward eventual expansion and the need for additional parking, properties were acquired on the block southeast of the Library. In 2013, construction was completed on half of the block to provide 47 additional temporary parking places. Landscaping of the parking lot was provided by the Foundation and individual donors.

Dr. Abial B. DeWolf

THE VALLEY CHRONICLE.

BY S. W. DUBANT.

SINGLE COPIES, EACH:
To Subscribers, . . . 3 cents.
Not Subscribers, . . . 5 cents.

ST. CHARLES, ILL., FRIDAY, FEB. 5, 1892.

Their Last Sleep.

In the issue of THE VALLEY CHRONICLE for January 29 the death of two well known St. Charles men was noted, but there was not time to prepare a lengthy article upon them for that edition. That task, indeed, can never be performed satisfactorily, especially where the persons whose lives and records are to be touched upon have for so many years been known in a community that the memory of few living persons runs back to the time antedating their arrival.

St. Charles—and through her the county of Kane and the whole of northwestern Illinois—has lost two of its noblest and bravest sons. One of them, a man who will probably never again be seen in the region.

HON. WILLIAM D. BARRY,

Whose death occurred at his home in the city January 27, 1892, was a native of Oneida county, New York, having been born March 28, 1809, in the region made famous during the old Indian and Revolutionary wars, within a short distance of the peaceful valley of the Mohawk. His father, John Barry, was a native of Connecticut, and his mother, Eunice (Sweet) Barry, of Vermont, the family originally being of Irish extraction. In 1828 young Barry, then but 19 years of age, was employed as a stage driver on a route leading from what was then the village of Utica, and later an attendant at the Auburn state prison. Of those early days he was always fond of speaking, and his stories of the period when the great Erie canal was under way were very interesting. When it is considered that this canal was in process of construction from 1817 to 1825, and that the event occurred within the life time of a man whom all knew so well, his loss as a prominent connecting link between the old days and the new will be more deeply felt.

In 1835, having applied himself closely and carefully to the study of medicine, Mr. Barry was licensed by the

enthusiasm among those who listened to his homely but earnest eloquence. He never claimed to be a polished orator, but when it became necessary to deal in hard knocks or to cause the discomfiture of opponents his strong voice and peculiar style came to his aid with telling effect. His shots flew straight to the mark, and the man who could come out of an encounter with him with colors flying was seldom met with. An earnest Republican, he assisted greatly in nursing that party into full strength, and stood by it from the day of its birth until he had laid down the work of his life to unite with his loved ones who had gone before.

Like all men who achieve success or become prominent, Judge Barry had his enemies, but none could fail to recognize and respect his strong qualities even as now none can refrain from mourning the departure of a figure familiar to this region for so many years.

May the rugged form, worn by disease and labor, find its way to the land of the living.

Dr. DeWolf purchased Dr. Whipple's residence—the first brick house erected in the place—and made it his home during the remainder of his life, making such changes in it as became necessary. For ten years Dr. DeWolf made his professional visits on horseback; and his practice for forty years in Kane and DuPage counties was very extensive. In 1854 he was brought face to face with the cholera among his own or his wife's relatives, three of the latter's family dying of the terrible scourge. Mrs. DeWolf, whom the Doctor married in 1840, is a native of Pennsylvania and the daughter of Jacob Herrington, a prominent citizen, who for fourteen years sat in the legislature of the Keystone state. Her father and James Herrington, the Kane county pioneer, were brothers. The Doctor's estimable wife and two children—John S., of Livingston county, Illinois, and Mary, wife of H. M. Sill, of St. Charles,—are left to mourn the loss of a kind and intelligent husband and father, whose long life was full of usefulness and devotedness for him a place in the affections of the people to whom he ministered.

Several physicians of note read medicine in the office of Dr. DeWolf. His own active practice was continued until a very few years ago, and even in his later days, when his drug store claimed the greater part of his attention, he gave considerable of his time to the treatment of those who were loath to give him up. He accumulated a good property and earned the esteem of everybody. A noticeable feature in his nature was his love of children. A stick of candy, a picture card, a kind word or a stroke of the little one's head made fast friends of all the boys and girls who ever had occasion to meet him.

When men like this are called from a community, no matter how they may have differed in opinion, politically, not only or otherwise, from their fellow citizens, no matter if their lies upon public matters, may have conflicted with those of others, no matter if by their strong personal likes and dislikes they may have made enemies, their loss cannot be made good. Men with hearts and hands for kindly act or charitable deed, ready with pleasant word or friendly smile, make good citizens, and leave a void behind them

which no one can fill. Dr. DeWolf was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, March 2, 1817, and was consequently almost 75 years of age at the time of his death. His parents, Tensard R. and Polly (Bartholomew) DeWolf, were natives of Connecticut, removing to Ohio when children and residing there the rest of their lives. The senior DeWolf was for many years a member of the Ohio legislature, and saw service as a soldier during the war of 1812. The name was originally of French origin, the progenitors of the family in this country being three brothers who came to it at an early day and settled in Rhode Island, New Orleans and Canada, respectively. From the Rhode Island branch the subject of this article was descended. His grandfather was for seven years a commissioned officer in the army during the war of the Revolution.

Few men were better known in this region than Dr. A. B. DeWolf, and few made more friends. Brought up in a somewhat primitive pioneer style, he, at the age of fifteen years, entered the academy at Jamestown, Pennsylvania, remaining some time. When nineteen he began the study of medicine at West Greenville, Penn., and about 1838 entered the Ohio Medical College for the purpose of attending lectures. He was

Now at Irwin's Hall, ST. CHARLES

A Few Days Longer.



Chief Medicine Man.

The Kickapoo Indian Medicine Company, now at Irwin's Hall, St. Charles, are introducing their five different vegetable medicines.

Hundred's of testimonials may be seen at the Indian Medicine Man's office of positive cures not helped over a bad spot as many of you have been the victims of. It is not the length of time you have doctored, but the kind of medicine you use. Some of these testimonials we have to show you are from people who have been doctored blindly for years. Rheumatism, dyspepsia, impure blood, dropsy and all nervous troubles are mastered by our vegetable medicines, and sufferers of the above who have an honest desire to get well, call at the Medicine Man's office and get free advice and consultation.

Over 5000 worms were taken from the last town we advertised now on exhibition at our office.

Turner, Ill., Jan. 22 '92.—I used the Kickapoo Indian worm killer for worms. I gave my child, Eva, who is six years old, 5 doses, and she passed a number of large worms which I believe were the cause of her sickness.

Great Clearing Sale.

At the Chicago Cheap Cash Store.

Bargains in Dry Goods.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in shoes and boots.
Bargains in Cloaks.

In all our Winter Goods at and below cost. Sale begins Monday, January 1st.

Monday, February 1st.

Yours to please,

H. WINSBERG,

East Main St., St. Charles, Ill.

Haviland & Leake's!

Is the place to go to get
Tea Kettles, Copper, Nickeled and Granite Tea
and Coffee Pots.

Planished and Granite Foot Warmers, at a way low down price.

SKATES FOR THE BOYS.

Maps

1837 May 8th plat of Charleston (name later changed to St. Charles)

1907 September 27th certification of the original May 8, 1837 map

1860 Library of Congress partial map of then St. Charles

2019 Current St. Charles Public Library tax ID parcel

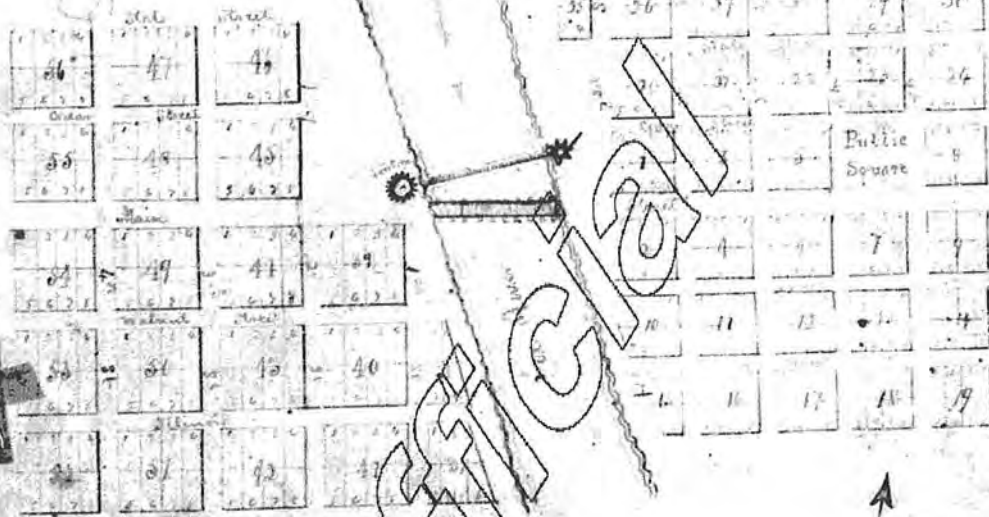
Charleston

For Vacation Part Chestnut-11
 Case - dated Oct 26-1970
 See Book 2621-1-191
 Hare E. Markum
 Recorder K.C.I

In Certified Copy, See front
 Date, Page 10

FOR VACATION OF PT OF
 WALNUT AVENUE SEE
 Doc. 1401157

FOR VACATION OF PT OF
 CHESTNUT AVE SEE
 Doc. 453360
 REC 4-25-78



Main Street 80 ft wide all other streets 60 ft. Width lot on the West side
 100 ft. the given lot front 132 ft deep, on the east side 60 ft front 100 ft deep
 Except the fractional lot, Variation 6 ft. East (shown by line on N. 1/4 Sec. 10)
 Town of Kansas Vol 1 Block 5 corner of Main and 10th Sts



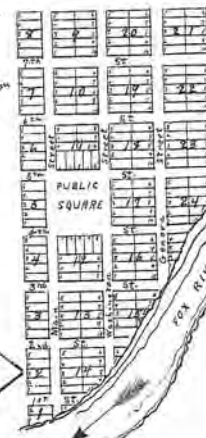
I certify that the Town of Charleston has been surveyed
 by me agreeable to the within Plat, as far as fifty six blocks
 May 8th 1857.

Mark W. Fletcher
 State of Kansas, County, Surveyor of Kansas County

Elijah J. Town, Justice of the Peace within and for
 the county of Kansas do hereby certify that Ira Minard Reed, Thomas
 Calvin Ward and Sidney Young personally appeared before me
 and to me personally known who duly acknowledged themselves to be
 the proprietors of the town of Charleston and that they had the same
 laid off agreeable to the within Plat, Given under my hand and seal
 this 8th day of May, 1857
 Elijah J. Town, Justice of the Peace

Recorded May 8th 1857 at 9 o'clock P.M.

Deputy Recorder

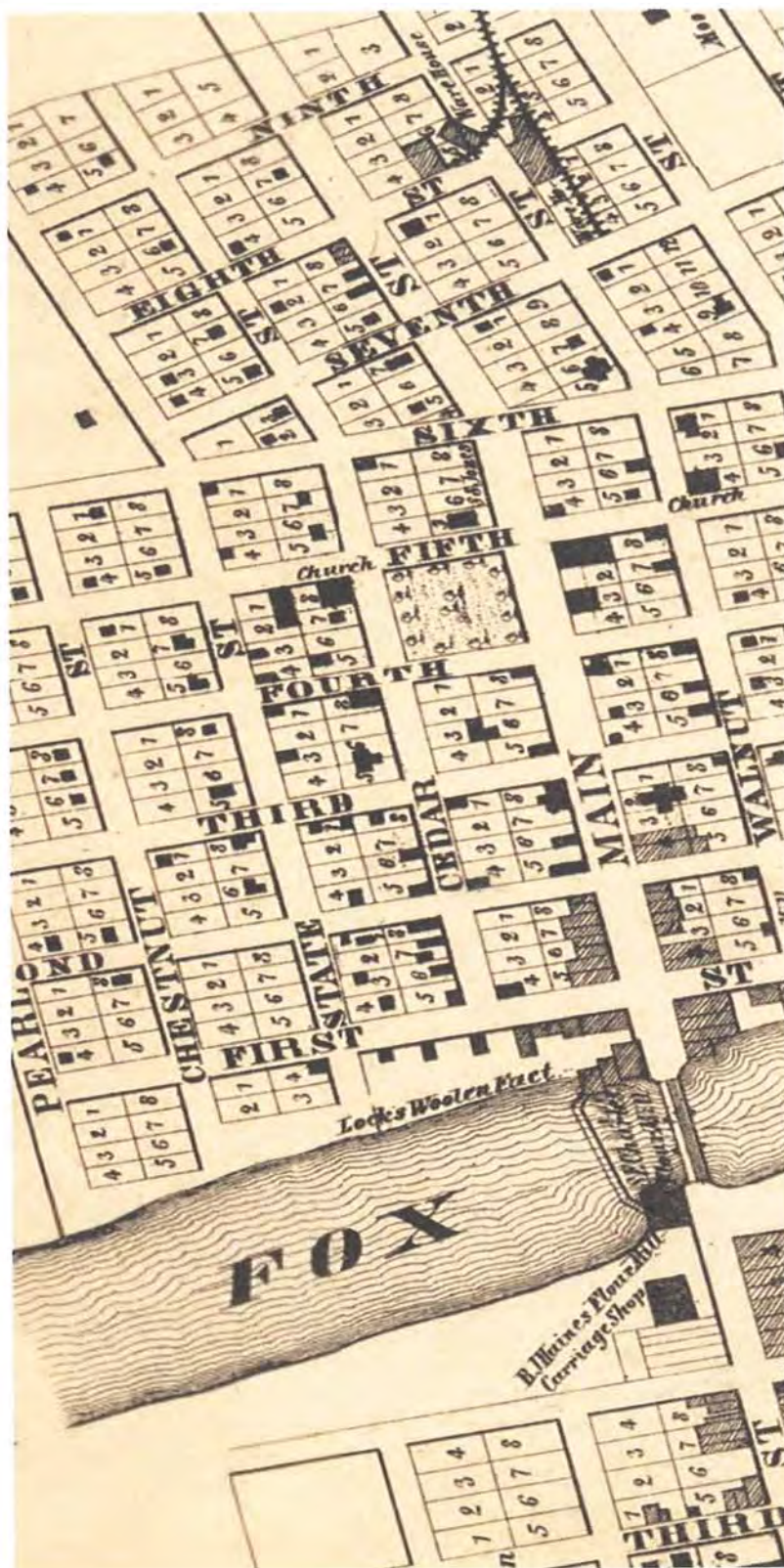


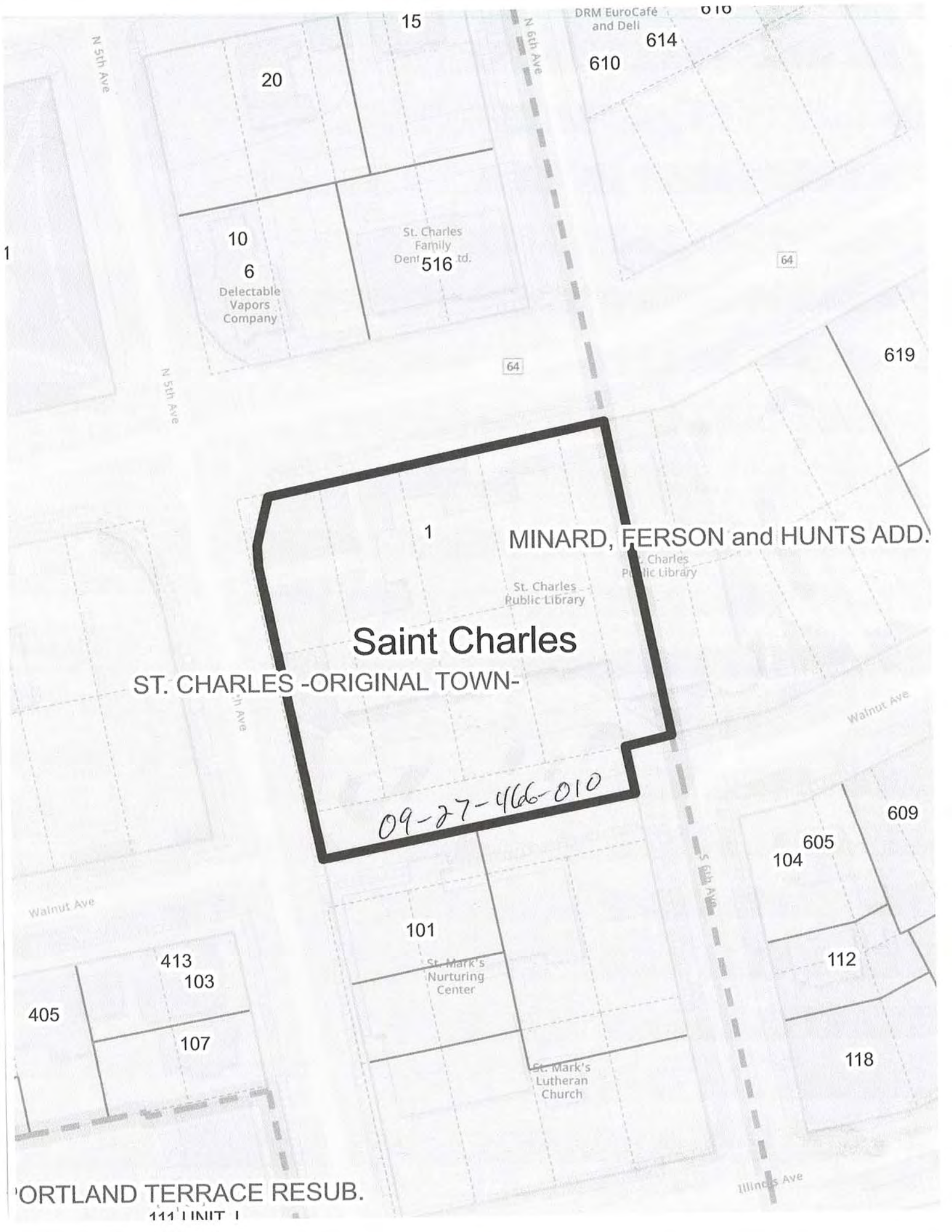
Frank E. George, Recorder

Oct. 23rd, 1907.

1837 CERTIFICATE
in 1907.

860
Map
A. Brady
of
Concord





15

20

10

6

Delectable
Vapors
Company

St. Charles
Family
Dental
516

610

614

64

64

619

1

MINARD, FERSON and HUNTS ADD.

St. Charles
Public Library

Saint Charles

ST. CHARLES -ORIGINAL TOWN-

09-27-466-010

Walnut Ave

Walnut Ave

609

104 605

112

118

101

St. Mark's
Nurturing
Center

St. Mark's
Lutheran
Church

405

413

103

107

PORTLAND TERRACE RESUB.

111 UNIT 1

Carnegie Building

- 1906 Grant Awarded
- 1907 Site Selection
- 1908 Library Open to Public

"PROVE ALL THINGS HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

TERMS, PER YEAR \$1.50

https://stcharles.advantage-preservation.com/viewer/?k=library&i=f&by=1906&bdd=1900&d=12121906-12121906&m=on&ord=k1&fn=st_charles_chronicle_usa_illinois_st_charles_19061212_english_1... 1/1

The St. Charles Chronicle.

"PROVE ALL THINGS HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

ME XXVI. NO. 25

ST. CHARLES, KANE COUNTY, ILLINOIS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1906.

TERMS, PER YEAR \$1.50

HOLIDAY EDITION

THE ST. CHARLES BOYS' HOME

Affairs at the End of Two Years--Construction Work Still Going on.

PAROLE IS POPULAR

Reducing the Number of Restless Boys to Satisfied Inmates of the Institution.

Although the St. Charles Boys' School is still to a great extent under process of construction and the grounds "more or less" with excavations for plumbing, the school and work are running along as smoothly as though the grounds had not been interrupted and buildings were all completed.

Under construction at the present time are three cottages on the street facing east in line with the school building running south. They are exact copies of the six already in use with the exception that book cases are built in the walls of

a "transient." His little frail body has such a tired heart, that its rest is feared to be a matter of a short period only. One boy had been "abandoned" in the month and was minus a foot tooth and had a patched lip. Another boy had the mumps and the rest were convalescing from slight ailments.

Sixty boys are out on parole and each one has a history. Two brothers, German boys graduated from the laundry and are running a laundry in Chicago and are doing well. The parole began as an experiment last July and is a grand

Inspector Appointed by City Council.

In the absence of Mayor Glenn at council meeting Monday evening, Alderman Roshek occupied the chair.

W. H. Devereaux made request for electric lights which were granted. There are three lights in each park and it was a matter of discussion that these lights be cut down to one or two in each park that they might go elsewhere.

P. Hempstead asked for a permit to build a conduit wall, this being a necessity before installing the new telephone service. The excavation will be 55 feet wide and 7 feet deep to be located near the curbing on the south side of East First street. Petition was granted.

Alderman Carlson moved that jail be whitewashed and cleaned main carried.

Messrs. E. & J. of the Crown

trial Mfg. Co. asked for a crossing at the east end of Main street bridge. The council agreed to furnish a crossing and also to extend walk - east of Main street

bridge to post office in the near future. These two places make Main street look like a country lane and in a muddy season are continually a nuisance to pedestrians, who get their bearings for the

A CHRISTMAS GIFT FOR ST. CHARLES

Andrew Carnegie Is Ready With Twelve Thousand Five Hundred Dollars

FOR A ST. CHARLES FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

A Magnificent Gift For a Town of This Size--Expeditious Work Lands Present.

A special meeting of the library association, and the public library board, was called by the president of both bodies, Mrs. E. D. Parson and the following ladies, which she had received from Andrew Carnegie was read.

New York, December 13, 1906. President Mrs. M. J. Parson Public Library Board St. Charles, Ill.

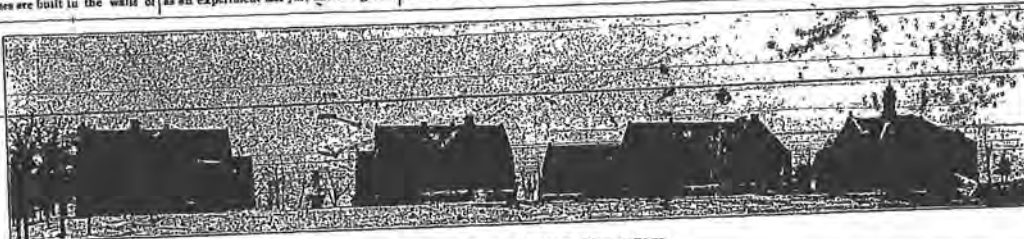
Dear Madam:

Responding to your communication of the 10th inst. in behalf of St. Charles, Ill. the city in behalf of St. Charles, Ill. the city

agrees by Resolution of council to maintain a free public library at a cost of 200

\$100,000 by Mr. Carnegie for a library building, but just as with a quarter of that amount more added, it is one of the most magnificent "finds" that will ever grace the streets of a town the size of this.

It was voted at the meeting to consult with the city council and ask that a special meeting be called for Wednesday night, December 26. The two mill tax voted, and now legal, brings to the public library \$1,597 per year, a margin



COTTAGES AT ST. CHARLES BOYS' SCHOOL.

the living rooms where the fire places were built (and never used) in the first cottages.

Superintendent and Mrs. Hart who are at the head of the institution, have been here about a year coming from Woodstock, and Governor Deneen seems to have known what he was doing when he called them to the place.

Mr. Hart, was in Chicago when the Chronicle reporter visited the school but he knows any more minutely the details of the entire machinery than does Mrs. Hart it isn't necessary for him to tell it.

The new cottages will be ready for boys next month. The industrial building with enough windows in it to make a green house and a length of 200 feet is almost completed. The boys will learn trades in this building that will fit them for wage earners outside instead of inside state prisons and reform schools. The store building, new kitchen and vegetable cellars are all at the east end on the railway track, convenient for unloading and loading cars that run down from the main Northwestern track to the School.

The boys all like the word "School" and dislike the term "Home," as applied to the institution. Mrs. Hart smiled when she told of taking to Chicago twenty-five honor boys to hear Ben Hur. All dressed in their blue-gray uniforms they of course attracted attention and were asked concerning it. They were asked concerning it. They were from "The St. Charles Boys' School" and the questioner saw only a squad of happy school boys on a vacation and the element of state charity was eliminated.

The boys all have detail work, and are allowed their choice of the list. The greater number went to work around the animals. Finner Cooper, an eleven year old shaver, is so contented of the poultry grounds that he is called the foreman of the chicken house. At Thanksgiving time he carried each turkey from the poultry yard away back on the hillside down to the kitchen on his back not allowing any other boy to interfere on his task.

Gerner Sister set a black as demure as a lamb and his mother says his confidence is above reproach since his recent failure to get the prizes.

In the temporary hospital were five youngsters, only one of them more than slightly ill. This little fellow about ten years old is suffering from a chronic attack of rheumatism and he is considered

as an experiment last July and is a grand success. It prevents many boys from trying to run away and encourages them to learn a trade. One boy is night man at the power house right there and gets \$3 a month and his board.

The boys send half their wages at each month's report, to Supr. Hart. He books it for them and they are given it at the age of 21, which ends their parole. Each boy must report each month.

Every boy at the school is allowed to write a letter once a month. It happens that a few of these little fellows have not one person to whom they can write, and

nearest cut, and run into a mud hole.

The water works question was the absorbing topic of the evening, and the council as a whole agreed that the supervision of Thompson as engineer was far short of what they have a right to expect, and cited the faulty reservoir and incorrect piping as proof of the manner

he has used the important office of overseer entrusted to him. No man who lacks the ability to cope with the big contractors has any business with the job. It means business. It is too true

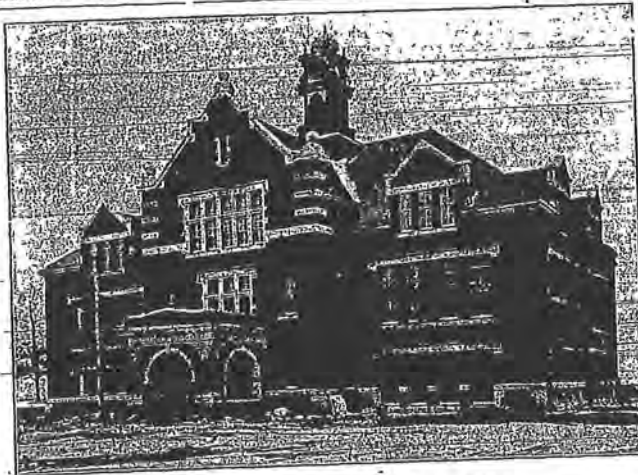
less than twelve hundred and fifty dollars a year, and provide suitable site for the building. Mr. Carnegie will be glad to give twelve thousand five hundred dollars to erect a Free Public Library building for St. Charles.

Respectfully Yours,

JAS. BURNHAM,

P. Secretary.

The above letter is the third of a series of communications received from Andrew Carnegie within four weeks. It is a great gift to St. Charles.



SCHOOL BUILDING AT ST. CHARLES SCHOOL FOR BOYS

so they write to Mrs. Hart, who, out of her great kind heart sends them a good motherly letter in reply.

Just now the great problem is how to furnish these two hundred and thirty boys with skates. You might talk all kinds of luxuries and riches and not arouse the enthusiasm, but say "skates" to the lads who have quitted around the pond they worked half a night during the recent wet spell to dam up in order to hold skating ice, and watched with envious eyes the few fortunate lads

(Continued on last page)

these contractors will evade the letter of the law unless the engineer has the ability to enforce the contract to the last inch.

St. Charles has no money to throw to the birds and the council demand that this water works excavating be done right. They lifted Thompson in all honor to see that it is done right, he has got to see that it is right or stand for what will happen if it falls short of right. A man has to be master of the situation in filling the place of engineer on such a

(Continued on last page)

Low Rates to the West and Southwest.

On the first and third Tuesdays of each month until March 1907 inclusive, the Chicago Great Western Railway will sell one way Colonist tickets at nearly half fare to points in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mexico, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas and Wyoming. For further information apply to the Great Western agent.

above the requirements of the great library donor.

Geneva Doctors

Say Variolous.

Rowlin Pontius who with his brother, Reuben came to St. Charles one week ago last Saturday and engaged as digger with Contractor Lynch's water works pipe laying gang, made a fatal trip to Geneva Sunday morning.

The Pontius brothers who lived on a farm near St. Charles a few years ago, have been staying since their return, at the Atwood Inn. Rowlin has had a rash on his body and used several simple remedies which failed to relieve him. Remembering that Dr. Scott of Geneva, doctor in their family during their former residence here, he with his brother boarded the eight o'clock car for Geneva.

Dr. Scott examined the man, and calling up Health Officer Dr. Hawkins told him Pontius had a clear case of variolous and that he would send him back at once, advising in the meantime that the Atwood Inn be quarantined. Dr. Hawkins immediately mentioned the fact to Dr. Scott that the state law would not permit a small pox patient to travel over the country in a public vehicle and Dr. Scott had the case on his hands.

State Health Officer Ugan at Springfield was communicated with, and instructed that the hotel be fumigated and each boarder and inmate be vaccinated. This was done forthwith and no one feels the least uneasiness about contagion, in fact several of the boarders have had a rash during the fall and consider the whole thing a joke. However that may be, every precaution has been taken as a preventive in case there should be a doubt.

Uncle John Trumble was exempt from the vaccination order, having been one of a family of eight to have the old fashioned genuine brand small pox.

The patient is now in the pest house provided by the county.

Spotless cleaning, wrinkleless pressing, invisible repairing, and all other repairs executed on Men's suits, pants and overcoats. Requirements of this nature that you desire carefully attended to at the tailoring annex in Pitts Carlson's Clothing store is the convenient place in St. Charles where to your satisfaction such service can be had and will be rendered upon your garments left in its charge.

137

SITE SELECTION

TERMS, PER YEAR \$1.50

Japanese Entertainers Next on Course

Meeting of the W.'s: First and third Thursdays of each month at 8 p.m. During the winter months the Union will meet with J. H. T. Wheeler.

Meetings of the Y.'s: First and third Tuesdays of each month at 8 p.m.

COMPLETED



The St. Charles Chronicle.

"PROVE ALL THINGS HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOLUME XXVIII. NO. 24

ST. CHARLES, KANE COUNTY, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1908.

TERMS, PER YEAR \$1.50

Regular Meeting Of City Council.

Regular meeting of city council held on evening December 7th, 1908 at 8 o'clock p. m.

Mayor Hunt and all the aldermen of previous meeting read and approved.

Report of land to be known as Medford addition to St. Charles and Geneva presented.

Anderson moved same be referred to Finance committee.

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LIBRARY NEAR DONE

Another Week May See
Finish of
Work.

NOTES OF SCHOOL

St. Charles Schools Get Prizes in Art

Contest. Mrs. S. A. Palmer

It has not been officially announced, but the St. Charles library board may be able to have the new Carnegie library building ready for opening about the last of next week.

Marshall Field & Co. have laid the cork matting; the light fixtures are almost all placed; the Telephone company has been wiring for phones, and Norris & Sons will have the window shades the first of the week.

Architect Woodruff will come out from Chicago Monday to inspect the work. There has been much unavoidable delay in obtaining material and this has hindered the rapid finishing of the work, but all is now nearing completion and those who have been in close touch with the work pronounce the building most convenient and modern. There will be no public celebration or ceremony at the opening, but the books will be transferred and the work go on the same as usual. The janitor has been busy cleaning up the place for several days past and there seems no obstacle now to a speedy finish of the contract.

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OUR Santa Claus WEEK

December 18 to 25 inclusive—During
of our subscribers a \$2.25 Christmas Present. When we say "give" we mean "give."

We, the publishers of this paper, have at a great expense to ourselves, just purchased an enormous number of subscriptions to **World Events**, **The Home Herald**, 13 issues special, **Vick's Family Magazine** and **Farm Press**, the combined cost of which is \$2.25, and a list of magazines that is not surpassed by any other in the magazine field today. The grandest combination of magazines possible to obtain and selected with the utmost care, especially for the home.

Now please remember that these magazines are to be given to you absolutely free of charge as a gift from the publishers of the St. Charles Chronicle. We don't ask you to pay for them in any way. We have bought them and paid for them ourselves and propose to give them to you, and here is our offer:

FREE If You Act Promptly
Will you fill out the coupon below?
If you want this magnificent Christmas present fill out the coupon today and send it in. We will set aside a subscription to the four big magazines

HOME TALENT PLAY

Under Auspices Cemetery Ass'n—A. E. & C. Officials Interviewed.

BALL SCHEDULE

Year's Outline of Basket Ball Games

—Will Be Contested—

Annual Election.

Friday and Wednesday evening

next week, the home talent play, Miss Fearless & Co., by which the Cemetery association hopes to raise money for their treasury, will be given at Irwin hall.

It is one of the most amusing comedies ever seen in these parts and it is being carefully directed by Miss Charlotte Powers.

The experience of a lot of girls on Spook Island when they go to camp is convulsing. The Irish maid, Katie, is so superstitious and the old maid, Euphemia, so nervous that the whole camp is in an uproar.

Miss Fearless, who concocts the scheme

Miss Nina Carlson.

Miss Euphemia Addison, her old maid

chaperone, Mrs. George Tanner.

Miss Bettie Cameron, a guest, Miss

Ruth Johnson.

Miss Barbara Livingston, a guest, Miss

Kathryn Jennings.

Miss Marion Reynolds, a guest, Miss

Maude Sibley.

Miss Sarah Jane Lovejoy, from the Lost

Nation, Miss Paschal.

"Just Lizzie" the ghost, Miss Gladys

Moore.

Katie, the Irish maid, Mrs. James Jennings.

New Electric Line

Geneva is hot after the proposed West-

Corn Shredder Mutilates Hand

Ben Anderson living on the Fred Hennington farm which joins the Clyde Shaw farm four miles west of St. Charles had his right hand terribly mutilated in the corn shredder Thursday at the Sinton farm where Fred Hennington resides.

Anderson was feeding the shredder for his neighbor yesterday morning when he was caught and in the twinkling of an eye the thumb and forefinger were torn off, the injury running down to the wrist and the other fingers were

entirely severed and only the stump remaining.

After the injury Mr. Anderson came to St. Charles and was operated on by Drs. Marshall and Constant in the latter's operating room.

Mr. Anderson is a young man about 29 years old and has a wife and two children.

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Decorating Company Closes Store Room

The St. Charles Decorating Company has closed its store in the Cartier building and will not keep supplies in any stated way hereafter. The dull season has made against the decorating business, and the firm will not keep their store room and office open.

The St. Charles Decorating Company has closed its store in the Cartier building and will not keep supplies in any stated way hereafter. The dull season has made against the decorating business, and the firm will not keep their store room and office open.

Eye Witness To Court Decision

"Editor of The Chronicle—

"I notice in your issue of the 4th an article headed 'Decision Conflicts with State Law' in which it was said 'the local option men are somewhat surprised at the decision of Judge Willis in recognizing Tynes as state's attorney in place of Reid in the court at Geneva this week.' The writer was present at the time the alleged recognition was made and as it

was a matter of some interest to some

was a matter of some interest to some

was a matter of some interest to some

"BEFORE ALL THINGS HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

TERMS. PER YEAR \$1.50

Corn Shredder Mutilates Hand

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Anderson was feeding the shredder

for his neighbor yesterday morning when he was caught and in the twinkling of an eye the thumb and forefinger were torn off, the injury running down to the wrist and the other fingers were so badly injured and with extreme diffi-

Mr. Anderson is a young man about 29 years old and has a wife and two children.

**Decorating Company
Closes Store Room**

The St. Charles Decorating Company has closed its store in the Gartner building and will not keep supplies in any stated way hereafter. The dull season has made against the decorating business, and the firm will not keep first

Eye Witness

To Court Decision

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option men are somewhat surprised by the decision of Judge Willis in recognizing Texas as state's attorney in place

The writer was present at the time the alleged recognition was made and as may be a matter of some interest to you

readers will say, Section 22 of article 1 of the Constitution says that 'at the election for members of the general assembly A. D. 1872 and every four years thereafter, there shall be elected a state's

...torney in and for each county whose term of office shall be four years." Section 29 of same article says "that all judicial officers shall be commissioned."

the Governor," and section 32 says "all officers provided for in this article shall hold their office until their successors are appointed or shall be qualified."

Mr. Reid made the statement that Mr. Tyers had qualified and received his commission and would like the Court to pass on the matter if he or Mr. Tyers wish.

the
eve-

question is an
state's attorney. Judge Willis then
there declined to pass on the question
but said if they would prepare and
sent briefs on that question, he would

answer their question the next day.
"A one time member of 182 K
County Bar, M. O'Connor once said
Judge A. H. Barry. "The law is an

...man studies it the more stupid he
comes." "A BYSTANDER

Sixty Club
Enjoyable Meeting
The Jolly Social club met with a

Zelta Thompson. Wednesday, Decem-
ber 2nd. All members were present: ex-
cept Mrs. Leatrice Brown. A very pleas-
ant social time was enjoyed. Choice

very delightful music was rendered on the month organ by Mrs. Ella Thompson, which was very pleasing to all.

Sunderland and Mrs. Blanchard for birth days.

so well how to prepare, and that
teen ladits enjoyed very much,
which all dispersed, feeling that it
been a day well spent and long to b

**Rumor Says
Gates is Showing**

A dispatched from Galveston, published in the Record-Herald, says that W. Gates is organizing a circus, and will be the biggest show under tent

side of the combine and will be independent in every respect. The National Animal Shows and the noted St. Louis Royal stable of performing horses

intend-
to dis-

Rhoda Royal and others are associated with him and the circus will represent an investment of nearly \$2,000,000.

Architect and Architecture

Architect Chosen

Colonial Style

By Rogers and
Woodward
Coburn Style

The St. Charles Chronicle.

"PROVE ALL THINGS HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOLUME XXVII, NO. 14

ST. CHARLES, KANE COUNTY, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1907.

TERMS, PER YEAR \$1.50

WEEK'S COUNTY NEWS

Items of Interest Gathered from the Papers of Kane County and from Observation.

Butter was firm on the Elgin board of sale at 20 1/2 cents Monday. Output for the week 696,000 pounds.

Jupiter Pluvius caused the postponement of the Big Rock plowing match for one week. It will be held tomorrow.

William Anderson, Jr., of the Illinois W. C. T. U. at its annual state convention to be held in Quincy, October 3 to 7.

A pupil each in rooms 2 and 3 of an Aurora school has been discovered suffering from smallpox. The pupils of the entire two rooms has been ordered vaccinated as a precaution against the spread of the epidemic.

Boys and girls under sixteen years of age who have formed the habit of loitering about the streets after 8 or 9 o'clock have become so numerous in Aurora that Chief of Police Michels is going to take steps to remedy the evil by chasing the children home.

During the past five weeks five members of Aurora Post G. A. R. have died and the organization now has a membership of 206. When it was organized the membership was 50 but increased until 200 were enrolled. Since then the total has dwindled, owing to deaths and members moving away. There are 340 veterans buried in the Aurora cemeteries.

A Kane county weather man has compiled the following table concerning September.

The mean temperature, 60.2, is 3.6 be-

NEW MILK STATIONS

Are Established for Convenience of Patrons by St. Charles Co.

A SCOTTISH PROGRAM

Will Be Given Tonight - Secretly

Wedded - Date of Fair.

The St. Charles Condensing company, which has a factory at the intersection of Lily Lake, LaPort and Mulger, where about 220 cans of milk are delivered daily by the dairymen near these points, and the company hauls the milk to St. Charles on wagons of 60 can capacity.

Henceforth much of this milk has been shipped to Chicago, and by securing this additional supply the company will operate its factory here to full capacity, which means employment for more people and the disbursement of additional cash for milk and labor payroll.

During the past few years the St. Charles dairy belt has been dotted with bottling plants and milk receiving stations established by large Chicago dealers, and to meet this competition in milk buying, it has been found necessary to minimize the hauling for the farmer, and take delivery at stations which are somewhat nearer for the dairymen than the competing stations.

The business of the company is growing very fast and each of its three factories is running to full capacity to take care of the heavy demand for St. Charles Evaporated Milk, which finds ready sale in all parts of the world.

Scottish Program.

A Scottish program will be given under the auspices of the Tuesday club this evening at Masonic hall where a reception will be given the St. Charles teachers.

A Poem for Today

FOOTSTEPS OF ANGELS.

By Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.



LONGFELLOW was born Feb. 27, 1807, at Portland, Me., and died at Cambridge, Mass., March 24, 1882. It is sixty-five years since the oldest Longfellow copyright was granted, yet Mr. Kipling is not the only judge to find him yet unequalled in the United States. His poem "The Footsteps of Angels" is a familiar recent composition. The poem below was written in 1832 at the Longfellow home, Cambridge, when the poet was twenty-five years of age. It is a beautiful poem, and in the same stanza is his first wife, who died four years after marriage.

WHEN the hours of day are numbered
And the voices of the night
Wake the better soul, that slumbered,
To a holy, calm delight.

Then the evening lamps are lighted
And, like phantoms grim and tall,
Shadows from the still firelight
Dance upon the parlor wall.

Then the forms of the departed
Enter at the open door,
The beloved, the true hearted,
Come to visit me once more.

He, the young and strong, who cherished
Noble longings for the strife,
By the roadside fell and perished,
Weary with the march of life!

They, the holy ones and weakly,
Who the cross of suffering bore,
Folded their pale hands so meekly,
Spoke with us on earth no more.

And with them the being beautiful
Who unto my youth was given
More than all things else to love me
And is now a saint in heaven.

With a slow and noiseless footstep
Comes that messenger divine,
Takes the vacant chair beside me,
Lays her gentle hand in mine.

And she sits and gazes at me
With those deep and tender eyes,
Like the stars, so still and sad and true,
Looking downward from the skies.

Uttered not, yet comprehended,
Is the spirit's voiceless prayer;
Soft rebukes, in blessings ended,
Breathing from her lips of air.

Oh, though oft depressed and lonely,
All my fears are laid aside
If I but remember only
Such as these have lived and died!

The principal address of the morning was given by Rev. Frank Dyer of Chicago. Rev. Dyer took as his subject, "How Can we Reach the Men?" The discourse was followed by a discussion led by Rev. O. A. Petty of Aurora.

At 12:30 the convention was adjourned to the parlors of the church, where the ladies of the Balaia Congregational church served a banquet. Prof. George

Butter 10
Eggs 12 1/2
Potatoes 40

State is Alive on Good Roads Topic.

A campaign designed to interest farmers in the "good roads-good bridges" movement has been started by the Illi-

PLANS FOR LIBRARY

Are Accepted—At Evening Comes Rest—Ex-Resident Dies in B.C.

OFFICERS ELECTED

Birthday Anniversary Dinner—Afternoon Party Pleases Little Folks.

At the regular meeting of the library board, held Tuesday night to attend the regular meeting of the library board. He submitted plans for the new Carnegie library building which were accepted. The plan provides for a colonial style building 50x60 feet. The main floor to provide a reading room for adults and one for children. A stock room, a librarian's room and toilet rooms. The upper story will be a hall, with seating capacity for 200.

Burial at Chicago.
Mrs. Mari S. Erickson, mother of Oscar F. Anderson, died this morning at nine o'clock aged 84 years. She came to this country from Sweden 21 years ago with her family of three sons, Oscar F., with whom she has lived 18 years, Charles, who resides in Bayfield, Wisconsin and John of Sturgeon Lake, Minnesota. Her husband died in Sweden. She has lived a very useful, active life and has been identified with the Swedish Lutheran church. She had been ailing for some time but had recovered in a large degree until three weeks ago Saturday, when she was taken seriously sick. She was possessed of a most kindly disposition and the little folks in the Anderson home were especially loved by her, and loved her in return most dearly.

The funeral will probably be held Monday forenoon at the Swedish church.

Pyrography Lessons Will be Given.
Miss Corning, proprietor of the Good Sense Beauty shop is also prepared to give instructions in pyrography, the art of decorating articles of wood by burning. Her instructions are given on very reasonable terms, ten lessons for \$5 with outfit included. She has a fine display of work for your inspection.

She is also mistress of the art of promoting good looks and besides treatments for the hair, face and hands, she gives practical ideas for the care of each. Call on her if interested in her profession.

Ex-Resident Dies At Insane Asylum.
Frank Peterson, a patient at the Northern Illinois Hospital for the Insane at Elgin and former St. Charles resident, escaped from the institution Tuesday night and committed suicide by drowning himself in the Fox river a short distance below Kerber's plant.

Peterson lived in Aurora for about twenty years, and has a wife there, but no children. About four years ago he was working in the Piano factory at St. Charles, and received an injury to his head which is said to be the cause of his insanity. He was committed to the asylum from Aurora.

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Ground by Machinery.

White lead chalks off; zinc prevents it; ground together they wear twice as long as lead alone, and that is Devco. Zinc and grinding are necessary for paint.

If you take DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills you will get prompt relief from backache, weak kidneys, inflammation of the bladder and urinary troubles. A week's treatment 25 cents. Sold by druggist.

Mrs. M. A. Cooklin is showing a special make of French comets, the Spir-



Aa

"ABOVE ALL THINGS HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

ST. CHARLES, KANE COUNTY, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1907.

Schenectady, N. Y.; placed in testing department to test electrical machinery. Engaged for five months by City of Los Angeles, Calif., as electrician on power house construction; also for five months as foreman of transmission line construction; later electrician in the service of the United Verde Copper Co., Jerome, Ariz. Projects included surface and underground work, switchboard, and power-house construction, electrical distribution system, and electric railway construction, maintenance and repairs.

WOOD, W. M., Major, Quartermaster Corps; age 48 years; commissioned and entered service February 14, 1918. In February, 1918, assigned to Nitro, W. Va., and engaged in consultations relative to system disbursements for United States Explosives Plants; in February, 1918, served as Disbursing Officer, Old Hickory Powder Plant, Nashville, Tenn.; also, transferred in a similar capacity to United States Explosive Plant C, Nitro, W. Va.; engaged in closing up construction accounts and also disbursing for Ordnance Department, Nitro General Ordnance Depot, Nitro, W. Va. Born Spring Valley, Rockland, N. Y.; graduated Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, 1888. A sugar planter. From 1888 to 1893, resident engineer, Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. of Texas; 1893 to 1894, on railroad construction work in Texas and Louisiana; from 1894 to 1898 in an independent business handling typewriter and office supplies, Dallas, Tex.; 1898 to 1904, employed by Government departments, Washington, D. C.; June, 1904, transferred to Panama Canal and served as assistant disbursing officer, 1904 to 1913, developed sugar plantation in Cuba; 1917, sold sugar plantation to return to United States and offer war service.

WOODY, FREDERIC WAY, Captain, Quartermaster Corps; age 43 years; entered service May 13, 1917; commissioned Second Lieutenant, August 15, 1917, First Reserve Officers Training Camp, Fort Sheridan, Ill. From August 27, 1917, to December 10, 1917, Acting Captain, Companies A and B, Quartermaster Corps, Officers Provisional Branch, Camp Grant, Ill.; commissioned First Lieutenant, February 18, 1918, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Captain, March 18, 1918. Completed the course in Quartermaster Training School at Camp Jos. E. Johnston, Fla., qualifying as a Disbursing Officer; detailed as Assistant to the Officer in Charge of Cantonment Construction Division, Washington, D. C. February 8, 1918, assigned as Property Officer, Explosive Plant C, Charleston, W. Va.; in addition to these duties acted as Cashier of Labor Payrolls, responsible for about \$1,000,000 a week; later transferred as Executive Officer to U. S. Nitrate Plant No. 4, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Born Champaign, Ill.; graduated University of Illinois, 1896; member of Sigma Chi. A bank cashier. Employed as assistant postmaster, Champaign, Ill., in charge of administration and finance as well as acting custodian of Government building; later elected cashier and as such Ill.; during this time served also as coach acted as chief executive officer of the

Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Champaign, Ill., during this time served as coach of football team, University of Illinois.

WOODYATT, ERNEST, Captain, Quartermaster Corps; age 44 years; commissioned and entered service November 9, 1918. Assigned to Section "E," Building Division, and stationed at Bolling Field, Anacostia, D. C., to assist in making completion report on the Experimental Flying Field at that point; in December, 1918, assigned to special duty with the Nitrate Division of the Ordnance Department in New York City, and engaged there and in the Pittsburgh and Chicago Ordnance Districts.

Born Chicago, Ill.; graduated Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1897; member of Sigma Chi. An architect. Employed first by D. H. Burnham & Co., Architects, of Chicago, from 1897 to 1902; then a member of Architectural firm of Phillips, Rogers & Woodyatt, with offices in Chicago, until 1908, and of Rogers & Woodyatt, in independent practice, until spring of 1917; present address D. H. Burnham & Co., The Rookery, Chicago, Ill.

WORRELL, MAGRUE LEON, Captain, Quartermaster Corps; age 47 years; commissioned July 26, 1918; entered service July 31, 1918. Assigned to Camp Logan, Tex., Utilities Detachment, Water and Sewers Section; later detailed in charge and to rebuild pumping station; again August 24, 1918, appointed to Water and Sewers Section; for a time acted also as Utilities Officer. Transferred to Camp Hancock, Ga., in a similar capacity; also responsible for Heating, and for Roads, Walks and Drainage Sections. Re-assigned to Army Supply Base, Norfolk, Va., and detailed to maintenance of cranes, electric trucks, etc., also railroads and to cargo and car-load blocking in addition to other utilities operations. At present located at Newport News, Va., as member of Port Real Estate Board to investigate and settle claims securing walvers, etc.

Born Harris County, Ga.; member of Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Elks. A sanitary engineer. Engineer and superintendent, Water Company, Selma, Ala., on water works system aggregating \$225,000; Superintendent of Public Works, Rome, Ga., in charge of the water works, streets and sewers, and construction on these systems, with funds available to \$600,000; next served as general manager, water department, Meridian, Miss., rebuilding and putting on a paying basis a \$1,000,000 water system and development of catchment area; expenditures \$300,000. Resigned to accept commission in Maintenance and Repair Branch, Construction Division, Washington, D. C.

WORTH, ELBERT B., Second Lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps; age 23 years; entered service February 8, 1918; commissioned August 23, 1918. Assigned to Camp Sherman, Ohio, as Assistant to Camp Supply Officer; December 15, 1918, detailed on special duty as Assistant Property Officer for the Con-

PHILLIPS,
ROGERS, AND
WOODYATT

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AMERICAN BUNGALOW | ART DECO | COLONIAL REVIVAL | FEDERAL | GEORGIAN | GREEK REVIVAL | ITALIA
 RICHARDSONIAN ROMANESQUE | SECOND EMPIRE | SHINGLE | STICK | TUDOR | MID-CENTURY MODERN

Colonial Revival Style (1880-1955)

Overview



Colonial Revival is the single most popular architectural style in the United States, in great part because of its richly varied vocabulary and inherent eloquence. The name of the style reflects the late-19th-century fascination with homes built by the early English and Dutch settlers, an affection that intensified through the World War I and II years

before peaking in the mid-1950s. Colonial Revival is essentially a mixture of styles, all uniquely American. Roof forms such as gabled, hipped, and gambrel identify the style's diversity that allows a greater degree of adaptation when remodeling than do the more rigidly defined architectural styles.

but two Colonial home kitchen remodels Wentworth completed in Chevy Chase and Bethesda—or keep reading to learn more about the Colonial Revival

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240.383.1771



Houses with a center hall and simple gabled roof. It is a good example of a center hall Colonial

Revival stands at 7 Magnolia Parkway in Chevy Chase, Maryland. Another one-quarter or so feature hip roofs that slope on four sides. The larger Colonial Revival house often has an asymmetrical façade in order to accommodate a garage or porch. The effect is a more complicated but interesting roof form, and roughly 10 percent of Colonial Revival homes are designed this way. The remaining subtypes feature variations of the primary roof forms.

Colonial revival homes built in the first wave of construction, that is, between 1880 and 1945, tend to be professionally designed and often boast interesting architectural details fashioned from highly durable materials. The so-called Neo-Colonials, built in the movement's second wave from 1945 on, tend to dominate many of our newer suburbs; they tend to be plainer, less detailed, and more assembled than crafted. Neo-Colonials reflect the common practice of constructing a brick façade on a structure otherwise wrapped in aluminum or vinyl siding.

View our [portfolio](#) to view Colonial Revival and other style homes the Wentworth team has remodeled in the Washington, DC metropolitan area.

Materials

Clapboard and shingle are often found in the Colonial Revival, but brick is the preferred material. This is especially true for homes built after 1920 when brick veneer construction made using brick more affordable. A fine example of Colonial Revival architecture executed in brick and stone is the Woodrow Wilson house at 2340 S Street, N.W., in Washington, DC designed by architect Waddy Wood and built in 1915. An attractive brick center-hall Colonial Revival, built in the 1920s, can be seen at 3400 Newark Street NW.

240.383.1771



Windows

Windows are designed simply, although never reproducing the original Colonial Style primarily because, by then glass manufacturers had learned how to produce larger windowpanes that were too convenient and functional to ignore. Thus, most windows in the Neo-Colonial are rectangular with double-hung sashes, each one consisting of six, eight, nine, or even twelve panes. Multipane sashes with only a single sheet of glass serving as the lower pane, are also common.

Entrances

Colonial Revivals frequently present a notable decorative entrance. This may consist of a paneled front door flanked by sidelights, a broken pediment over the door, a modest portico with columns, and perhaps a pediment supported by pilasters.

Visit our glossary of [architectural terms](#) to learn more home construction and architecture vocabulary and definitions.

You May Also Be Interested In:

- [What Is the Architectural Style of Your Home?](#)
- [How to Care for Your Period Style Home](#)

“ Very helpful and super impressive. ”

R.H., Northwest Washington, DC

Interesting Items

Reflections

Kane County Past and Present 1878

St. Charles Chronicle January 22, 1931

From reflections, Part II, Chapter 1 "A One-Room Schoolhouse" (I highlighted the pertinent part):

No sooner had the Charleston settlers plowed their land, built their cabins, and stacked firewood for the winter than they began to search for a schoolmarm or master and a site for a school. In the fall of 1835, they found both, right in their own back yards.

Their first teacher was a settler's daughter. Their school was a prairie home.

Prudence Ward, daughter of Calvin and Abigail Ward, spring arrivals from Palmer, Massachusetts, was elected to take charge of the youngsters' learning. She was 23 years old when she gathered her books together and trudged up the hill to Warren Tyler's double log house a mile east of the river that first September day.

The cabin had been built in August by Tyler and his young married son, Ira, who had traveled overland from Auburn, New York, to make a claim in the Fox Valley. On the wilderness trail, via Canada, for four months, accompanied by their wives and children, the men shared the other settlers' interest in establishing a school as soon as possible. They offered one room of their cabin for classes.

That rude little house, located on a high grove on the north side of East Main, about where the new Tin Cup Pass restaurant stands west of Tyler Road, was the first school in the township and one of the earliest in Kane County. Although tiny and primitive, it was adequate for the handful of youngsters in the settlement at that time.

The Tyler school and Prudence's teaching career lasted only one year until September 14, 1836, when the young woman's pupils shared in the excitement of seeing their schoolmarm wed. The nuptials, held in the Calvin Ward log home near Cedar and 1st Avenues, culminated in one of the earliest romances to bloom in the little prairie town. The bridegroom was the scholarly young bachelor, Dean Ferson, then 26, who had taught school the winter of 1834 in Ottawa.

Putting away their schoolbooks, the newlyweds settled down to a life of farming on Dean's extensive claims along what is now Dean Street between 7th Street and Randall Road. During the next dozen or so years, Prudence rocked eight babies in a small graceful rocking chair which may be seen in the St. Charles Historical Society Museum.

Two of her children died in infancy. Surviving were Hale, Abbie, Kirk, Sampson, Frank, and Maria. Maria married Hiram Wheeler, son of James and Jerusha Wheeler, uniting two prominent first families in St. Charles.

Prudence Ferson died at 90 in her home near 12th and Dean Streets and was buried beside her husband in North Cemetery. She was long remembered in St. Charles for her "beautiful Christian Life" and "ministries to those in affliction."

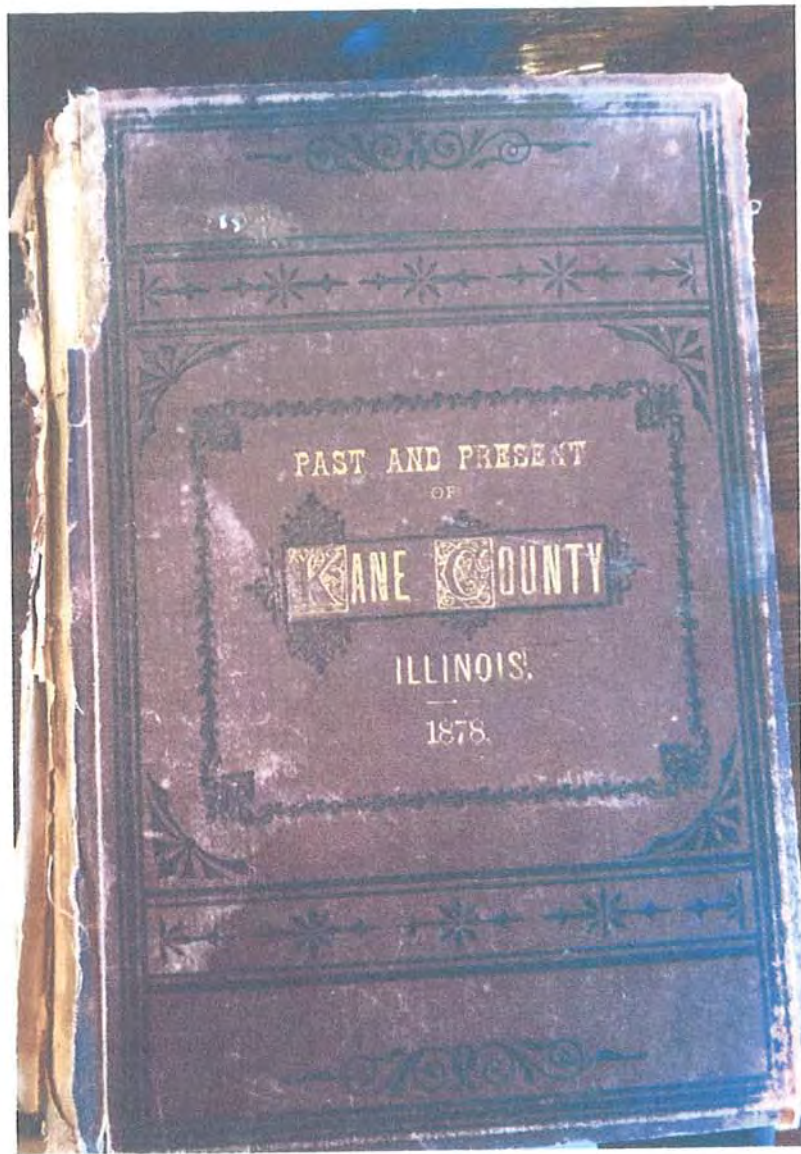
The same fall that Prudence and Dean said their vows, the Tylers closed their cabin school. The settlers had banded together and erected a small board and slab schoolhouse and meeting place on East Main between North 2nd and 3rd Avenues. This served the settlement until 1837 or 1838 when the citizens raised money by subscription to build a single-story frame school on the northeast corner of Cedar and 4th Avenues.

AT&T Yahoo Mail - RE: 21 N. 13th Avenue

11/14/2019

A Mr. Knox, clerk at Minard, Ferson and Hunt's company store, was hired as teacher. According to the St. Charles Chronicle of January 22, 1931, this frame building was moved years later to the present library site at 5th Avenue and Main. When the library was built, the structure was picked up and moved again to 21 13th Avenue, north of Main, where it stands today as a private home, sided and now sporting a porch, the building is recognized as one of the city's oldest landmarks.

REFLECTIONS



Past and Present
1878

THE
PAST AND PRESENT
OF
KANE COUNTY, ILLINOIS,

CONTAINING

A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY—ITS CITIES, TOWNS, &c., A DIRECTORY
OF ITS CITIZENS, WAR RECORD OF ITS VOLUNTEERS IN THE LATE
REBELLION, PORTRAITS OF EARLY SETTLERS AND PROMINENT
MEN, GENERAL AND LOCAL STATISTICS, MAP OF KANE
COUNTY, HISTORY OF ILLINOIS, ILLUSTRATED, HIS-
TORY OF THE NORTHWEST, ILLUSTRATED, CON-
STITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, MIS-
CELLANEOUS MATTERS, ETC., ETC.

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO:
WM. LE BARON, JR., & CO., 136 DEARBORN STREET.
1878.

December, and contrasted with the shadows of the trees inverted in the still water, along the river bank, a view as pleasing, in all its outlines, as any which will be found in a journey through the country.

Far away to the north, the smoke wreaths from the manufactories of Elgin may be seen in a clear day, while the spires of St. Charles rise on the south.

The earliest saw-mill outside of the city limits was erected about 1845, by Lewis Norton, on Norton Creek. The builder left his home in the following year for the Mexican War, and but little work was ever performed in the new building.

Claim organizations were common in St. Charles previous to the land sale, and were productive of some good and some evil results. Jumping of claims was never tolerated, and records are not wanting of settlers visiting a pseudo-claimant *en vasee*, and leveling his shanty to the ground, or setting fire to it. On the other hand, a great evil was done when Section 16, which the government had set apart for school purposes in each township, was sold to claimants in St. Charles for the mere pittance of ten shillings per acre, thus cheating the town out of not less than \$9,600.

Schools were organized, as elsewhere in the county, long before there was any regular district organization. In 1839, a little log school house stood just inside the line of the fence now surrounding Jerome Elmore's yard. Schools were taught later in various houses within the neighborhood, for a time in an old log building on the present Foley place, in the deserted stone house and in Amos Stone's barn. But in 1857, a stone house, expressly designed for school purposes, was built in Payville, or District 2, as it had then become, and is standing there to this day. A wood building was erected not far from the residence of Harlow Hooker (District No. 3.) at a very early day, but was replaced, in 1876, by a new house, the most elegant one in the township, at a cost of \$1,500. District No. 1, on the road to Elgin, on the west side of the river, contains an old wood building, valued at \$600. District No. 9 has a brick building, in good condition, worth \$900, built ten or twelve years ago. District No. 4 has a wood building, on the West Side, valued the same as District No. 9, and District No. 6 contains the neat white school house opposite the Widow Wheeler's place, valued at the same sum. The entire school property of the township may be estimated at \$5,100.

The assessed valuation of the township in 1877, at fifty cents on a dollar, was: Real estate, \$472,886; personal property, \$71,464.

In 1851, the cemetery, now owned by William Irwin, was laid out upon the East Side. It contains ten acres, and is beautifully located, thirty-two feet north of the corporation limits. The lots are laid out ten by twelve feet, a road, fifteen feet wide, surrounds it upon the inside of the fence, and two of the same width cross it, one from east to west, the other from north to south. The grounds are well shaded, and several beautiful monuments arise among the trees.

The manufacturing interests of the township are confined to the products of the dairy. In the Spring of 1869, Martin Switzer opened a cheese factory near his place, on the west side of the river, and operated it until October, 1876, when it was sold to Robert Wright, and worked by him until May, 1877, and was then closed.

The Spring Brook Factory was first built and operated in 1867, by Mr. Larkin; was then continued, with rather indifferent success, by various parties, until purchased by Newman & Thompson, who, in 1876, built a new factory upon the old site, and supplied it with all the modern improvements. It stands in the front rank among establishments of the kind, and is doing an excellent business.

The township is noted principally for grain raising and the manufacture of butter and cheese. It lies south of Elgin, north of Geneva, east of Clampton Township and west of Da Page County, and is crossed on the northeast corner by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

CITY OF ST. CHARLES.

SETTLEMENT.

Dean Ferson is now the earliest settler living in St. Charles city or township. Starting with his brother Read from Westfield, Windsor County, and Ira and George Minard from Windham County, Vermont, he came to Chicago in September, 1833. After stopping a few days, Read and the Minards returned, the former appearing again in Chicago in the following May, and Ira Minard in August. Shortly after Read Ferson's arrival, and during the same month, the two brothers set out for Fox River, crossed at Batavia, stayed over night with Nelson at the Grove, thence passed to Geneva, where they stopped with Daniel S. Haight, and next day, coming to St. Charles, took up the claim where the stone house owned by George Ferson now stands, on the west side of the river, and built a log shanty. There were at that time six houses in the present corporation limits, including Ferson's, wholly or partially completed. First of these was the nearly finished hut belonging to one Chunn, and standing near the little run on the east side of the river. Of the owner but little is known, excepting that he came early in 1834—possibly late in 1833—and left before the county had been generally settled. The body of a log house built by a man named Crandall, from Ohio, stood near the present site of the residence of Capt. Bowman, was purchased by James Herrington, and subsequently sold to one of the Youngs. Another roofless cabin, built by a native of the Backeye State, who had left the country and never returned to make good his settlement, stood just east of the place recently purchased by George Minard of Gen. J. F. Farnsworth. Ephraim Perkins was located upon the East Side, just west of the George Minard place, and William Franklin had

a log house upon the Bridgman farm. Evan and Newton Shelby laid claim to all East St. Charles about the time of the arrival of the Ferson brothers, who assisted the former, late in May, in building his log house, which stood near the place now owned by Dr. Crawford. This was the seventh house in the place now owned by Dr. Crawford. The Shelbys and Franklin* had left their homes in Indiana just before the Garton and Laughlin party, but were overtaken by them at Lockport, Indiana. Franklin's house may be considered the first permanent residence in the place, since, if there were any settlers previous to him, they never completed their dwellings, and left within a year after arriving. It may also be stated that there was not a settler within the limits of the city—with the very doubtful exception of Chunn—previous to the Spring of 1834. Franklin sold his claim early, and located upon the farm now owned by Charles B. Gray. All of these old dwellings were torn down many years ago. Ira Minard arrived with his wife in October, 1834, returned East, but came back in the following December, and lived with Read and Dean Ferson until April, 1835, when he built a cabin upon a claim where the State Insane Asylum now stands, at Elgin, and removed there. But in the following year, we find him again in St. Charles, which thenceforth became his home until his recent death. His name, however, was well known in business circles throughout Northern Illinois, and the field of his operations was never limited by any narrow town-ship bounds. He moved to a small log house upon the river bank, on the East Side, in the Spring of 1836, and about the same time purchased the part of the Shelby claim lying south of Main street, while the part north of that street, bordering upon the river and comprising about nine acres, was sold by Calvin Ward, from Massachusetts—who had obtained it from Evan Shelby—to Minard, Ferson and Hunt.

Ward had settled with his family, in the Fall of 1835, in a cabin near the position now occupied by Doyle's blacksmith shop, his purchase being the part of the Shelby claim lying north of Main street and extending from the public square to the river.

R. T. Hunt came from Massachusetts, in 1836, and is still in business in St. Charles.

The West Side was settled by Robert Moody, Gideon, Samuel and Joel Young, although claims had previously been made upon the land as above mentioned.

In May, 1835, Warren Tyler and his son Ira D., with their families, from Cayuga County, N. Y., moved to Naperville, and in the following August continued their journey to St. Charles, where they settled—the former upon the claim purchased of John Hammers, a very early settler upon the East Side, where he had built a "double log house," without nails or glass; and the latter upon a tract previously taken up by a squatter named Isaac Rice. Both settlements were upon the extreme eastern limits of the present city.

* John M. Laughlin.

Alexander Ferson, father of Read and Dean, came with his large family in June of the same year, and settled in the township near the present Bryant Davenport place. Among his sons were Robert and George, now engaged in the grain business in the town.

In 1836, the settlement was further increased by the arrival of Leonard and David Howard; William G. Conklin, in July; Joseph Sibley, John Andrus and the Bairds, all from Buffalo; Horace Bancroft and Dr. Nathan Collins, N. H. Dearborn, in the Summer, from Plymouth, N. H.; Asa Haseltine, from Vermont, in the Fall, and William Dickinson. Valentine Randall was also an early settler about this time.

Leonard Howard's first settlement was made at Geneva, on a claim purchased of Edward Trumble, but he was frequently in St. Charles, from the time of his arrival in Kane County; and in 1837, having sold to Scott Clark and purchased a claim of Gideon Young upon the West Side, he settled thereon. He now resides upon the East Side, having taken a prominent part in the building up of the town. His brother is also living.

William G. Conklin also resides upon the East Side. Sibley is now in Kansas; John Andrus, the Bairds, N. H. Dearborn and William Dickinson are still residents of St. Charles; Horace Bancroft recently died in Michigan, and Haseltine many years ago in St. Charles.

Among the settlers, about 1837, may be mentioned James Lovell, now in De Kalb County; Rev. N. C. Clark (deceased); Keyser, of pottery notoriety, and John Scott, who died during the past year (1877).

The Pennys, from Maine, were early in the town; and John Glas, the first German settler.

1838 brought, in March, Aaron Blanchard, well known throughout the city. In June, the late S. S. Jones; while Asael Bundy and Abel Millington came during the same year.

Dr. DeWolf came from Western Pennsylvania, in 1840.

P. J. Burchell (deceased), R. J. Haines and Judge Barry were early comers; while William Marshall, from England, commenced as a blacksmith in the village, in 1848, with scarcely a penny, and now owns a good farm between St. Charles and Campton.

But long ere this latter date, scores of immigrants had arrived, whose names cannot now be given; and it becomes inconvenient to form complete lists of the settlers later than 1836.

NAME.

The town was christened Charleston,* by Minard and Ferson, but since it was afterward discovered that there was another Charleston in Coles County, a meeting was called in 1839, to re-christen the village. Various names were suggested, and many of the New Yorkers were in favor of Ithaca, while John

* From Charleston, N. H.

Glos, the enterprising German already mentioned, was positive that none of his countrymen could ever be induced to immigrate to a place the name of which was cursed with a *th* sound, and suggested one which he considered more euphonious, but upon which there arose a diversity of opinion. At length, S. S. Jones having mentioned the name of "St. Charles" as a compromise, it received a majority of the votes, and *St. Charles* it remains.

FIRST MARRIAGE, BIRTH, BURIAL, ETC.

Dea Ferson and Prudence Ward were married at the log house of the bride's father, by the Rev. D. W. Elmore, September 14, 1836—being the first couple married in the place.

On Christmas Day, 1837, David Howard's first child was born and named *Frances Christmas*, in honor of the holiday. This was the first birth within the present corporate limits.

The old grave yard upon the East Side was given to the town by Ephraim and Otho W. Perkins, Minard, Ferson and Hunt, in 1838; and the first person buried there was James Wright, in the Fall of the same year.

S. S. Jones, one of the ablest men who has called St. Charles "home," was its first attorney; was subsequently editor of the *Religio-Philosophical Journal*, was eminently successful both as a lawyer and a writer, but met a violent death in 1876.

The earliest physician in the town was Dr. Nathan Collins, the date of whose arrival has already been mentioned.

Several professional men appear in the new town about the same time and a little later, among them Lawyer Miller, Mr. Clark, the first resident clergyman, Doctors G. W. Richards, Waite, DeWolf, and Crawford.

The name of Dr. Richards is now remembered by the early settlers, from the riot which his practices occasioned and which resulted in the death of himself and one of his students. The doctor was a man of undoubted ability, but extremely independent and radical in his views. He neither feared his fellow man nor regarded their prejudices, and where it was possible to choose between two lines of action preferred to astonish and shock rather than to conciliate. He had opened a medical school at St. Charles, where it had long been rumored by many of the people that his students were possessed of hyena proclivities. At length positive proof was obtained that the body of a Mrs. Ranyon, a young married lady, who had recently died near Sycamore, had been removed from the grave and taken to his dissecting table; the robbers were tracked to Richards' doors, and the indignant father and husband of the deceased spread the story of the outrage throughout the northern part of DeKalb County. An armed mob, composed of some of the most respectable citizens of that county, joined by a delegation from Geneva, swelling the ranks to about three hundred, marched to the doctor's residence, formed in the street in line of battle, and appointed a committee to wait upon him and demand the body. They were

not only refused but treated with the utmost contempt. Shots were exchanged; John Rood, one of the doctor's students, was mortally wounded through the body, and Richards was so injured by a ball through one of his lungs that he died, in Dubuque, four years later, from its effects. There has been some diversity of statement regarding the person responsible for the first shot, but it is the general belief that it was fired from the house. After these warlike measures, it was promised that the body should be given up to the friends of the deceased. A number of the students and others were despatched to remove it from the place where it had been secreted and it was delivered to the relatives at a designated spot between St. Charles and Geneva. The school was closed, and the young student who was wounded died a few days later.

MARKET DWELLINGS AND INSTITUTIONS.

A company under the name of Minard, Ferson & Hunt was formed in 1836, and laid the foundation of the new town. A store* built by them in the Spring of the year, where Minard & Osgood's Block now stands, was the first frame building in the place. During the same season, the company built a dam across the river, and erected a saw-mill on the East Side, just above where the ruins of the carding mill now stand. The old building remained there a number of years, but was taken down about 1850. The earliest frame dwelling house was erected by N. H. Dearborn, just opposite the present site of the bank. The building is still standing, and used as a barn. Minard, Ferson & Hunt's old store is also in existence.

In 1841, the first brick dwelling in the place was built by B. T. Hunt, from a kiln of brick manufactured by John Penny in the public square, upon the East Side.

The earliest hotel had been raised four years previous, by David Howard, and, with an addition upon the west end, was known in later years as the the St. Charles Hotel, and kept by the late P. J. Burchell. William Knight kept tavern in it for a time, and was followed by B. T. Hunt, who completed and dedicated it on the 4th of July, 1838, by the first public hall in St. Charles.

The Western Enterprise and Franklin Houses were built about 1840. The former, by James Mead, is now used as a barn by Edgar Dunning; the latter, a brick building, is standing upon the West Side.

The Mallory House, formerly the Howard House, was built by Leonard Howard, in 1848, and, having been in the possession of various parties, is now kept by B. D. Mallory. It is a brick building, of convenient dimensions.

The intelligence of the early settlers in this city is denoted by the circumstance that one of the first schools in the county was taught there in the Fall and Winter of 1835-36. The building was Hammer's old log house, then owned by Warren Tyler, and the teacher was Prudence Ward, now Mrs. Dea Ferson.

* Thomas E. Dodge was the builder.

A little slab school house was built in the Winter of 1836-37, on Pierce & Adams' corner, and, in 1829, the citizens-raised by subscription a sufficient fund to build a single-story frame school house on Lot 5, Block 23, just west of the Universalist Church, and hired as their first pedagogue a young man named Knox, who had been clerk in the store of Minard, Ferson & Hunt. While employed in his new vocation, Mr. Knox died. Other teachers took his place, and schools were continued during the following years until the building became inconvenient. Several successive private or public schools were then opened—one in the basement of the Methodist Church, another in the Universalist, and others in the Baptist—and in this manner education was obtained under difficulties, until 1854-55, when the Public School building was put up on the West Side. Two years later, the one on the East Side was erected. Both are of brick, large and convenient. The former, in District No. 8, is valued at \$16,000; the latter, in District No. 7, is valued at \$15,000.

Some difficulty was experienced by the early settlers in obtaining a post office, as St. Charles was not upon any regular mail route. It was at length voted, however, to obtain the mail from Elgin, at the expense of the citizens. The first Postmaster, Horace Bancroft, was appointed in 1837, and brought the first mail from Elgin in his pocket handkerchief. His office stood upon the present site of McKee's store, and was built by Leonard Howard. The Postmasters who followed were, in their order of succession, C. A. Brooks, P. J. Burchill, J. T. Durant, P. C. Simmons, Albert Hayden and A. V. Lill; the latter, one of the early settlers, was appointed in 1861, and has retained his position, with honor, for seventeen years.

Bancroft was also the first blacksmith in the village, and made the irons for the first saw-mill, which was in operation in November, 1836. He likewise had an ear for other melody than anvil choruses and brought the first piano to the place.

Abel Millington was a man of more than ordinary energy, and had no sooner settled in the growing town than he commenced, in the Spring of 1838, the erection of one of the most essential elements to its success, a grist-mill, upon the West Side, upon a claim purchased of Gideon Young. The foundation was laid by Leonard Howard. Unfortunately for the town, Mr. Millington died in the Fall of the same year. The mill is now owned by R. J. Haines.

The original plat of the town was surveyed and laid out for Ira Minard, Read Ferson, Calvin Ward and Gideon Young, in the Spring of 1837, by Mark W. Fletcher, County Surveyor. Numerous additions have since been made upon both sides of the river.

The earlier settlers of the town crossed the river by means of a ferry; but in the Summer of 1837, business had increased to such an extent that a bridge was deemed a necessity, and accordingly a wooden structure was raised, at a

*We give the names of the proprietors as they are given upon the plat in the Recorder's Office.

cost of about \$700. It was subsequently carried away, and several have since been built in the same place, one of which was put up about 1857, at a cost of \$5,000, and was replaced, at a cost of \$8,500, by the elegant iron one which still spans the river.

About 1838, Joseph Keyser, from Pennsylvania, who arrived in the town the previous year, started a pottery, and commenced the manufacture of brown earthenware, on the south side of the lot now owned by J. S. Christian. But the business not proving as remunerative as he had expected, he loaded his goods into a small boat, and, with his family, sailed down the river, and was soon in St. Charles no more.

A. N. Locke built a carding-mill in 1837, which for a time succeeded, and gave employment to about twenty-five hands, but is now standing vacant, upon the East Side.

Ira Minard took an active part at this time in all the enterprises for the promotion of the welfare of the town, was elected one of the first Justices of the Peace, in 1836, and to the State Senate in 1842. In the latter year, he started, in company with L. B. Flint, a castor and linseed oil manufactory, between the paper-mill and Miller's blacksmith shop; but the business was unsuccessful, and the building was sold for a store, to O. M. Butler, about 1850, and burned down some years later.

In 1840, Read Ferson built a blacksmith shop on the East Side, which was converted, in the following year, into a paper-mill, by William Debit. Paper is said to have been made in it for some time by hand, but Debit soon quit the business, when the property was owned for a short time by R. J. Haines and P. C. Simmons, and at length by Butler & Hunt, who first fitted it with suitable machinery. The West Side paper-mill was built by Butler & Hunt, 1847-8, and was subsequently greatly enlarged, but was nearly destroyed by fire in the Summer of 1856. It was repaired, however, and great additions made; was employing eighty hands, and making 7,000 pounds of print paper per day, when it was again burned, February 5, 1863, and has never been rebuilt. The stone walls alone are standing, and the property has been in litigation for ten years. The East Side grist-mill was built about 1845, by E. C. Chapman.

The first house of worship was the little school house upon Adams & Pierce's corner, which was used by all societies, and was soon abandoned for school purposes. Father Clark first preached in it, but long before its erection, and some say as early as 1834, there had been preaching in the vicinity. On the 4th of March, 1837, the Congregational Church was organized, with nine members, to wit: Robert Moody, Elizabeth Moody, Alexander Ferson, Abigail Ferson, Deau Ferson, Prudence Ferson, and the first communion service was held at the log house of Robert Moody. Father Clark met for worship with this small flock for nearly a year, in private houses. His pastorate continued for

three years and a half, during which time he gathered a church of about twenty-five members. In July, 1841, he resigned, to accept a call from the church at Elgin. In 1842, preparations were made to build, which resulted in the completion of the present edifice, in November, 1848. In 1844, twenty members were dismissed, to form a church at Wayne Center; and in 1851, eight more were dismissed to form the church at Campton. Present membership about 140.

The Baptist Church was organized in the Winter of 1835, in the house of John Kittredge, and comprised, during the years immediately following, members from St. Charles, Dundee, Elgin and Campton, who held their central point at Rice Fay's double log house, at Fayville. While meetings were held there, churches were organized, at Elgin, Dundee and Campton (then Fairfield), from this single germ. The parent church was then moved to St. Charles, where the building now occupied was erected, about 1853, and repaired and enlarged in the Summer of 1876.

A Universalist society existed in the place at a very early day, and the building commenced in the Fall of 1839 was the first in the place, and probably the first in the State. Rev. William Roundville, who organized the society, was the first pastor. Preaching was held for a time in the old school house, previous to building, and Rev. A. Pingree, now of Pingree Grove, was active in establishing the organization. It ran down, however, about 1857, and for years the building has been closed.

The Methodist Episcopal Society was one of the first formed in the village, and commenced a church building about 1843, which has since been greatly improved. As its early records have been lost, or destroyed, we have no means of obtaining an extended account of the organization of the society. It is prosperous, and one of the largest religious denominations in the city.

In 1859, according to the statement of a reliable Free Methodist, a number of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church became unusually noisy from "getting blessed." The pastor, D. C. Howard, refused to such a racket, undertook to keep them quiet, but signally failed. They objected to his interference; a meeting was called to take their case in hand, and twenty-one of them were expelled. Organising immediately, under the celebrated Dr. Redfield, they re-solved themselves into a Free Methodist Church. Their building was originally an elevator, belonging to T. A. & R. A. Wheeler, and standing just north of where S. S. Jones' vacated elevator now stands. It was purchased of the original owners June 20, 1860, and is still used as the house of worship. There are now between fifty and sixty members.

In 1843, mass was held in the house of Michael Flannery, by Father Kossan; but previous to this date, Father O'Donnell, from Joliet, had visited the Catholics of St. Charles occasionally, and administered to their spiritual wants. In 1851, of St. Charles occasionally, and administered to their spiritual wants. In 1851, a stone church, the only one of this material in the place, was commenced, on the West Side. The membership is large, and the number on the increase.

The first bell in the town was placed upon the Congregational Church, in 1847.



JAMES MANN
BURLINGTON TOWNSHIP

RE: 21 N. 13th Avenue

From: gibsonse67@gmail.com (gibsonse67@gmail.com)

To: pretz@ameritech.net

Date: Thursday, November 14, 2019, 09:40 AM CST

Pat said you had this, but I looked it up today to confirm Ruth's version... Looks like "Past and Present Kane County" may have more detail. I may have a digital copy of that...

*Cybernic
1931*

ST. CHARLES CHRONICLE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1931

LANDMARKS OF OLD ST. CHARLES



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By JEAN

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ALAS MALLOCH

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NO. 13. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN TOWN?

Ray Matteson says that the above cottage, now at No. 21 Thirteenth avenue North, is the oldest house and school-house in St. Charles, and the records seem to substantiate his claim.

"Past and Present Kane County" in 1878 said: "In 1839 the citizens raised by subscription a sufficient fund to build a single-story, frame school on Lot 5, Block 23, just west of the Universalist Church, and hired as their first pedagogue a young man named Knox who had been clerk for Minard, Ferson & Hunt."

In 1843, Wm. M. Matteson, Ray's father, attended that school which was at the north-east corner of Cedar and 4th avenues. Years later the building was moved almost directly across the Public Square to the corner south of the Farson residence. On the acquisition of these premises for the library, the old house was again moved, this time to its present location.

According to the book above referred to, this was the second school house in St. Charles, the first being "a little alah school . . . built in the Winter of 1836-7 on Pierce & Adams' corner"—(wherever that was.)

The present structure has been re-sided and otherwise altered with porch added. There is a rather interesting door which could not be caught in the photograph copied above.

X-Rays in the Industries | **Two Full Meals in Month**

REFLECTIONS
OF
ST. CHARLES
AN ABRIDGED HISTORY



RUTH SEEN PEARSON

EDITED AND
UPDATED BY STEPHEN GIBSON


St. CHARLES
HISTORY MUSEUM

hosted local social clubs and service organizations. As newer and finer hotels were established in the valley, the Atwood lost its clientele and was converted to an overall factory.

Later remodeled into apartments, the old Howard-Mallory House is now one of the oldest commercial buildings in town. Shorn of its pillars and balcony, echoing faintly of music and laughter of long ago, this historic relic causes the passerby to yearn for the restoration of the old hotel to its beautiful past.³

While city hotels were flourishing, interesting wayside inns and taverns also were doing a bustling business west of town. Among the most popular of these was the Garfield House, operated by Timothy and Harriet Garfield of Vermont. The Garfields built the home at a "Y" junction where roads from Sycamore, Oregon, and Rockford met and led to Chicago. They bedded down travelers for the night and provided hearty meals from 1843 to 1851.

By 1846 their stagecoach business had grown to such an extent that it was necessary to augment the cabin with a ten-room brick building. Garfield made each brick himself from clay dug out of nearby fields. There were 80,000 in all.

Their business came to a sudden close in 1851, when steam engines came chugging across the prairie and put the old stagecoach routes to rest, but the Garfields did not let those ten rooms go to waste. They raised eight children there, and the house remains in the Garfield family today, a lovely old landmark on Garfield Road, just south of Campton Hills Road. Timothy and Harriet's granddaughter, Elva Garfield, surviving owner of the property, lives in the Hotel Baker retirement home and is an interesting source of stories of "the good old days."⁴

During the 1850s many other hotels came and went. The Tremont stood on the southwest corner of 5th Avenue and Main, across from the library. Built by attorney S.S. Jones in 1850, it housed a drugstore

and printshop where the Kane County Democrat was published. The Fox River House and the New York Hotel went up in 1851.



CARNEGIE
LIBRARY SITE

The Tremont Hotel stood on the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Main

The old New York Hotel stood until a few years ago on the north side of Main Street about halfway between 7th and 8th Avenues, just east of the Dan Munhall Main Street residence. Later it was used as a granary and storehouse by John P. Benhart for the Barry brothers. After this, it was used as a home for the Edward Clark family while their home was being built in the "Little Woods."

Later the Fox River Hotel was built, and the St. Charles hotel opened for business on the southwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Main. This was torn down to make way for an addition to Illinois Cleaners and Dyers, still operating in that location.

What about the existing structure until 1907?

1837 House – Narrative

Built in 1837, the single room on a slab framed 12'12' schoolhouse was originally located in the Original Town block 23 lot 6 on land that Ira and Sarah Minard owned. When they sold the property in 1844 the structure was moved to block 9 lot 4 & 3 now known as the St. Charles Library Carnegie room. There it remained until 1907 when upon construction of the Carnegie room on the Wrightson Place it was moved to Wings Acres lot 37 commonly known as 21 N. 13th Avenue. Currently is sits under the current ownership who purchased the site in 1977. This is believed to be the oldest known structure in the City of St. Charles.

21 N. 13th Avenue – WINVAA/none/37

09-27-430-017

- 1977 Dennis Spoden & Mary Mendoza (Spoden) from David & Gayle Simpson – JTWD
- 1974 Simpson from Ronald & wife Rudd – JTWD
- 1968 Rudd from Sylvia Rudd – WD
- 1931 Rudd from Michael Graff – WD
- 1926 Graff from Arthur & wife Hansen – WD
- 1922 Hansen from Vernon Olsen – WD
- 1920 Olsen from Fred Tyler – WD
- 1909 Tyler from John & Lillian Rayment – WD
- 1908 John Rayment from Hubbard & Villetta Wrightson – QCD
- 1908 *** structure only *** Johnson & Lydia Lowe from Villetta Wrightson – QCD
- 1907 *** structure only *** Johnson Lowe from Sarah Jennings – QCD
- 1907 Sarah Jennings from Johnson & Lydia Lowe - QCD
- 1907 Johnson Lowe from Timothy & Mary Murphy – WD
- 1907 Structure moves from Original Town Block 9 Lot 4 & 3

STCHAS/Block 9/Lot 4 & 3

1844 – 1908 See attached for Original Town Block 9 Lot 4 & 3 known as the Carnegie Library site

*** note that the names Lowe and Wrightson are the connection tied to the structure move ***

STCHAS/Block 23/Lot 6

1847 Stevens Jones from Andrew & Hannah Pingree – WD

*** Jones owns land well beyond 1860 ***

1845 Pingree from Robert Thomas – REL

1844 Pingree from John Thomas – MTG

1844 Andrew Pingree from Ira & Sarah Minard – WD

1844 *** structure moved to Original Town Block 9 Lot 4 & 3 ***

Note that Minard sells this lot but owns the other

1837 Single story 12'x12' frame schoolhouse is built

Records and documents are on file with Kane County. Reflections, Past and Present 1878, 1860 city map, and the 1931 Chronicle article (errors) are included.

