CITY OF ST. CHARLES ILLINOIS • 1834	**HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION AGENDA ITEM EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**			
	Agenda Item Title/Address:	Eligibility of Property for Landmark Designation: 511 Illinois Ave.		
	Significance:	Contributing		
	Petitioner:	Bob Rasmussen		
	Project Type:	Landmark		
	PUBLIC HEARING 3/3/21	**X**	**MEETING 3/3/21**	**X**

Agenda Item Category:

	Preliminary Review		Grant
	Certificate of Appropriateness (COA)		Other Commission Business
X	Landmark/District Designation		Commission Business

Attached Documents:	**Additional Requested Documents:**
Application	

Project Description:

A landmark nomination has been submitted for the structure located at 511 Illinois Ave.

The Commission reviewed the nomination on 2/3/21 and asked that the foundation be changed to Limestone and note that concrete was added over it later.

At the 2/3/21 meeting the Commission moved the application forward to a public hearing meeting.

Staff Comments:

Recommendation / Suggested Action:

Conduct the public hearing and close if all testimony has been taken.

The landmark recommendation is listed on the meeting agenda for consideration after the public hearing is closed.

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

RECEIVED
St. Charles, IL
JAN 07 2021
CDD
Planning Division

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): 09-34-204-006	
	Property Name (Historic or common name of the property): DR. GEORGE W. RICHARDS HOME	
2. Applicant:	Name BOB RASMUSSEN	Phone 630 443 9393
	Address 409 ILLINOIS AVE ST. CHARLES, IL 60174	Fax
		Email BOB @ MIDWEST CUSTOM HOMES.COM
3. Record Owner:	Name HERITAGE SQUARE LLC	Phone
	Address	Fax
		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).

LOT 1 TO 8 INCLUSIVE IN BLOCK 19 IN THE ORIGINAL TOWN OF ST. CHARLES ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE RIVER, IN THE CITY OF ST. CHARLES, KANE COUNTY, ILLINOIS. (SEE ATTACHED)

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

a) Ownership:
X private
___public-local
___public-state

b) Category:
X building
___district
___site

c) Integrity:
X original site
___moved: date_____
___unaltered

d) Function or Use:

Historic/Current
___/___agriculture
___/ X commercial
___/___educational
___/___government
___/___entertainment

Historic/Current
___/___industrial
___/___military
___/___museum
X /___private residence
___/___park

Historic/Current
___/___religious
___/___scientific
___/___transportation
___/___other(specify

e) Architecture:

Early Republic
__Federal
__Early Classical
Revival

Mid-19th Century
X Greek Revival (1994 SURVEY ATTACHED)
__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
__Itanlianate
__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

Architectural Description – 511 Illinois Avenue

Built in 1847 in the Greek Revival style (see attached description of style) for Dr. George W. Richards and his wife Elizabeth, you still see the gable end roof with broken pediment. Classical detailing of the entry appears to be altered and little remains of the original materials from street view. There may be original materials that are not visible at this time. This home is not recognized for the architectural style but for the historical character and event which took place in 1849 that helped shape St. Charles history.

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY
ST. CHARLES CENTRAL DISTRICT
ST. CHARLES, ILLINOIS

ST. CHARLES HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

DIXON ASSOCIATES / ARCHITECTS

ARCHITECTURAL INTEGRITY

	1	2	3
☐ Unaltered	☐	☐	☐
☒ Minor Alteration	☒	☒	☒
☐ Major Alteration	☐	☐	☐
☐ Additions	☐	☐	☐
Sensitive to original	☐	☐	☐
Insensitive to original	☐	☐	☐

1: first floor; 2: upper floors; 3: roof/cornice

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

- ☐ Significant
- ☒ Contributing
- ☐ Non-Contributing

BUILDING CONDITION

- ☒ Excellent: Well-maintained
- ☐ Good: Minor maintenance needed
- ☐ Fair: Major repairs needed
- ☐ Poor: Deteriorated

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Style: Greek Revival

Date of Construction: 1840

Source: St. Charles Historical Museum

Features:

Gable end roof with broken pediment. Classical details at entry may have been altered. Home of Dr. Richards of the Franklin Medical School.

Address:
511 East Illinois Avenue

Representation in Existing Surveys:

- ☐ Federal
- ☐ State
- ☐ County
- ☒ Local

Block No. 61

Building No. 1

SURVEY DATE:
MAY 1994

ROLL NO. 9 **NEGATIVE NO. 15**

REF. NO. 170

A FIELD GUIDE TO AMERICAN HOUSES

THE GUIDE THAT ENABLES YOU TO IDENTIFY, AND PLACE IN THEIR HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXTS, THE HOUSES YOU SEE IN OUR NEIGHBORHOOD OR IN YOUR TRAVELS ACROSS AMERICA—HOUSES BUILT FOR AMERICAN FAMILIES (RICH, POOR, AND IN-BETWEEN), IN CITY AND COUNTRYSIDE, FROM THE 17TH CENTURY TO THE PRESENT

VIRGINIA & LEE McALESTER

5.

Greek Revival

1825–1860

ENTIFYING FEATURES

Gabled or hipped roof of low pitch; cornice line of main roof and porch roofs emphasized with wide band of trim (this represents the classical entablature and is usually divided into two parts: the frieze above and architrave below); most have porches (either entry or full-width) supported by prominent square or rounded columns, typically of Doric style; front door surrounded by narrow sidelights and a rectangular line of transom lights above, door and lights usually incorporated into more elaborate door surround.

NCIPAL SUBTYPES

Six principal subtypes can be distinguished on the basis of porch and roof configurations:

ENTRY PORCH LESS THAN FULL HEIGHT, OR ABSENT—About 20 percent of Greek Revival houses have small entry porches which do not extend the full height of the facade. In some examples the entry porch is recessed *into* the facade. About 5 percent lack porches altogether.

FULL-HEIGHT ENTRY PORCH—This subtype has a dominant central porch extending the full *height,* but less than the full *width,* of the facade; it thus resembles the Early Classical Revival style from which the Greek Revival sprang. The Greek Revival version can usually be distinguished from its predecessor by the typical band of cornice trim and the rectangular lights, rather than a curving fanlight, over the entrance. As in the earlier style, many Greek Revival examples have a traditional classical pediment above the entry porch. In contrast to the earlier style, however, many Greek examples have flat-roofed entry porches. As in the entry porch less than full height, this type of entry porch also occurs recessed *into* the facade. About one-fourth of Greek Revival houses are of this subtype; like Early Classical Revival houses, these are most common in the southern states.

FULL-FACADE PORCH—In this configuration, the colonnaded porch occupies the full width and height of the facade. No pediment occurs above the porch, which is covered either by the main roof or, less commonly, by a flat or shed-style extension from it. In a few examples, the full-facade porch also extends around one or both sides of the house. This subtype makes up about one-fourth of Greek Revival houses. Like the preceding type, it is most common in the southern states.

FRONT-GABLED ROOF—All of the preceding subtypes have side-gabled or hipped roofs. In

6.

this subtype the gable end is turned 90 degrees to make the principal facade. In som high-style examples a full-width, colonnaded porch is present beneath the front gabl giving the house the appearance of a miniature Greek temple with its traditional classic pediment. Smaller entry porches are common on vernacular examples. This subtype more common in the northeastern and midwestern states.

GABLE FRONT AND WING—In this subtype a front-gabled roof, as in the type just describec has a side wing (less commonly two wings) added; these are typically lower than th dominant front-gabled portion. This subtype rarely occurs outside of the northeastern states and is particularly common in western New York and Ohio.

TOWN HOUSE—A sixth subtype consists of narrow urban houses with Greek Revival detail ing. These occur both with and without porches. They are most common in those por cities of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts that were expanding in the decades from 1830 t 1860. These include Boston; New York; Philadelphia; Washington; Richmond, Virginia Savannah, Georgia; Mobile, Alabama; New Orleans, Louisiana; and Galveston, Texas

VARIANTS AND DETAILS

The principal areas of elaboration in Greek Revival houses are cornice lines, doorways porch-support columns, and windows:

CORNICE LINES—The wide band of trim beneath the cornice of both the main roof and the porch roofs is an almost universal feature of Greek Revival houses. Commonly the band is made up of undecorated boards, but complex incised decorations also occur. In gabled houses the trim band may be variously treated along the gabled walls. Post–1850 examples, particularly in the South, often have Italianate brackets added at the cornice line.

DOORWAYS—As in the preceding Georgian, Adam, and Early Classical Revival styles, elaborated door surrounds are a dominant feature of Greek Revival houses. The door itself is either single or paired and is most frequently divided into one, two, or four panels. The door is usually surrounded on sides and top by a narrow band of rectangular panes of glass held in a delicate, decorative frame. Door and glazed surround, in turn, are usually encased in a larger decorative enframement of wood or masonry. Not uncommonly door and glass are recessed behind the front wall, thus creating complex three-dimensional effects; free-standing columns are sometimes added to the inset portion.

COLUMNS—Classical columns for the support of porch roofs are a prominent feature of most Greek Revival houses. In some examples they dominate the entire facade; others retain only smaller entry porch columns. Although many Greek Revival houses have "correct" Greek columns, many also have Roman details; still more have vernacular adaptations with *no* clear classical precedent. The following guide to Classical Column Identification must therefore be used in combination with other typical features when identifying Greek Revival houses:

Classical columns are distinguished principally by their capitals (tops) and bases. Both Greek and Roman columns share three principal types of capitals which define the three familiar orders of classical architecture: Doric (plain capitals), Ionic (capitals with scroll-like spirals called volutes), and Corinthian (capitals shaped like inverted bells decorated with leaves). All three types are found in Greek Revival houses, as well as in most

other classically influenced American styles. Greek and Roman examples of these thre orders are distinguished by subtle differences in either the capitals or bases.

All columns of classical antiquity were round, as are many Greek Revival column: Vernacular Greek Revival houses, on the other hand, commonly have *square* (and occa sionally octagonal) columns, which were simple and inexpensive to construct fron boards and moldings. Such columns generally lack classical capitals. About 40 percent o columns found on Greek Revival houses are square; the remaining 60 percent includ about 40 percent Doric, 15 percent Ionic, and 5 percent Corinthian. Note that the Greel Doric column has no base, while the Roman version does. This distinction frequentl will distinguish Greek Revival Doric columns from the Roman Doric columns of th Early Classical Revival. Note, however, that many Greek Revival houses retained Roma columns, particularly in the southern states, so that column type alone is seldom suffi cient to identify the style.

Pilasters are also frequent Greek Revival features. They are most commonly used on the corners of frame houses but are occasionally found across the entire facade in lieu of free-standing columns.

WINDOWS—As in the preceding Adam style, Greek Revival window sashes most commonly had six-pane glazing. The rounded, three-part Palladian windows of Adam houses disappeared, to be replaced only occasionally by rectangular, tripartite examples. Small frieze-band windows, set into the wide trim beneath the cornice, are frequent. These are often covered with an iron or wooden grate fashioned into a decorative Greek pattern. Window surrounds were generally far less elaborate than doorways.

OCCURRENCE

Greek Revival was the dominant style of American domestic architecture during the interval from about 1830 to 1850 (to 1860 in the Gulf Coast states) during which its popularity led it to be called the National Style. It occurs in all areas settled by 1860, as noted on the map, and especially flourished in those regions that were being rapidly settled in the decades of the 1830s, '40s, and '50s. The style moved with the settlers from the older states as they crossed into Kentucky, Tennessee, and the Old Northwest Territory (today's Midwest). It followed the southern planters as they moved westward from the Old South into Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. It even arrived on the west coast, sometimes disassembled into packages and shipped by way of Cape Horn! Each of the principal subtypes of the style shows geographic differences in frequency of occurrence, as noted above and in the maps.

Not surprisingly, the largest surviving concentrations of Greek Revival houses are found today in those states with the largest population growth during the period from 1820 to 1860. These are, in descending order of growth: New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Virginia, Massachusetts, Indiana, Missouri, Tennessee, Alabama, Wisconsin, Georgia, Mississippi, Michigan, Texas, Kentucky, and Louisiana. New York gained about 2½ million persons during the interval while Louisiana gained about ½ million.

COMMENTS

The final years of the 18th century brought an increasing interest in classical buildings to both the United States and western Europe. This was first based on Roman models (see the Early Classical Revival chapter), but archeological investigation in the early 19th

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century emphasized Greece as the Mother of Rome which, in turn, shifted interest to Grecian models. Two additional factors enhanced Greek influence in this country. Greece's involvement in a war for independence (1821–30) aroused much sympathy in the newly independent United States; at the same time, the War of 1812 diminished American affection for British influence, including the still dominant Adam style in domestic architecture.

The Greek Revival began and ended in this country with public buildings built in Philadelphia. Among the first examples was the Bank of the United States (1818, William Strickland), and one of the last monuments was the Ridgeway Branch of the Philadelphia Library (1870, Addison and Hutton). Most domestic examples date from the period from 1830 to 1860. Among the earliest was a Greek remodeling of the Custis-Lee house in Arlington, Virginia, completed in 1820. The style was spread by carpenter's guides and pattern books, the most influential of which were written by Asher Benjamin (*The Practical House Carpenter; The Builder's Guide*) and Minard Lafever (*The Modern Builder's Guide; The Beauties of Modern Architecture*).

In addition to these guides for local carpenter-builders, there were a growing number of trained architects in America, some educated abroad, who designed high-style buildings in the fashionable Grecian mode. Among the most prominent were Benjamin H. Latrobe and his pupils Robert Mills and William Strickland; Strickland's own pupils Thomas U. Walter and Gideon Shryock; Ithiel Town, Alexander Jackson Davis (early work), John Haviland, Alexander Parris, and Isaiah Rogers.

One of the most familiar stereotypes in American architecture is the full-colonnaded Greek Revival mansion of the southern states. In this century these are sometimes called Southern Colonial houses, a historical inaccuracy since most were built long after American independence. This particular Greek Revival subtype does, however, have a little recognized colonial background, for it sprang, at least in part, from French colonial building practices. Early in their colonial expansions both the French and English appended broad living porches, a rarity in Europe, to houses built in tropical regions. The origins of these large *galeries* or verandahs are obscure, yet they appear wherever British or French colonists encountered warm climates, including the West Indies, Africa, India, and Australia. In the United States, most were built by the French in subtropical Louisiana. With the waning of French influence after the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, these forms slowly evolved in the Gulf Coast states into the full colonnaded Greek Revival form now sometimes known as Southern Colonial.

The decline of Greek Revival influence was gradual. In the more fashion-conscious urban centers of the Atlantic seaboard it began to be replaced by the Gothic Revival and Italianate movements in the 1840s. In the interior states, and in rural areas everywhere, it remained a dominant style for domestic buildings until the early 1860s.

An important and enduring legacy of the Greek Revival to American domestic architecture is the front-gabled house. Popularized during the ascendance of the Greek Revival style in the early 19th century, this became the predominant form for detached urban houses in cities of the Northeast and Midwest until well into the 20th century. There it occurs in unadorned folk versions, as well as in styled Gothic, Italianate, Queen Anne, and Shingle houses. In rural areas, the form of Greek Revival known as gable front and wing likewise remained a popular form for folk houses until the 1930s.

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240.482.8221

Historic Styles / Greek Revival 1825-1860

Overview

Greek Revival is an excellent example of a style that gained popularity by exploring parallels between an earlier culture and the present day. With British influence waning considerably after the War of 1812 and the nation rapidly expanding westward, the style was fundamentally an expression of America's triumphant sense of destiny and the sense that our newly formed nation was the spiritual descendant of Greece, birthplace of democracy. Americans' sympathy and support for Greece's war of independence from Turkey also contributed to this idiom's influence. Popular from 1825to 1860, in more isolated parts of ...ry, the style was prevalent right up to the Civil War.

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FULL N

PHONE

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West with the early settlers and acquired subtle regional differences along the way. Not surprisingly, the fastest growing regions ended up with the largest number of Greek Revival homes. Popular fascination with Greek Revival began to wane toward the late 1800s as architects in the East explored other styles, such as Gothic and Italianate.

Schedule Consultation ›

Characteristics

Homes in the Greek Revival style were usually painted white to resemble the white marble of impressive and costly public buildings. The details were bold, but with simple moldings. Heavy cornices, gables with pediments, and unadorned friezes were typical. The gable-fronted house, found throughout America, is one of the style's enduring legacies.

Materials

Stucco and wood, and occasionally stone, are the essential building materials of the Greek Revival style. Intended to resemble stone or marble temples the buildings were usually painted white or enhanced with a faux finish such as the Lee Mansion at Arlington National Cemetery.

Roof

ed gable and hip roofs were typical. The cornice line was embellished with a wide

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im to emphasis the temple-like roof. Standing seam tin or cedar shingles were

240.482.8221

WENTWORTH

PORTFOLIO SERVICES PROCESS ABOUT STYLES

hung with six panes to each sash. Decorative windows were frequently in three-part assemblages. Among the style's unique features are the small rectangular windows set into the frieze beneath the cornice that replaced thecommon dormer. Window surrounds tended to be less elaborate than doorways.

Rea

Columns

Columns and pilasters are among the most common elements of Greek Revival. Although classical columns are round, by definition, the Greek Revival style also used square or even octagonal columns. The columns were designed without bases as in the Greek style or with bases as in a Roman adaptation. Columns could be fluted or smooth, but they were almost always built of wood.

The most common and simplest capital style found in Greek Revival is Doric; only a small percentage are Ionic, with even fewer in the Corinthian mode. Occasionally designers used pilasters much like columns, marching them across the front faccade of the wall to which they are attached.

Entrance

Because the vault design was unknown to the Greeks, a simple post-and-beam construction was widely used. For this reason, the arched entrances and fanlights common in the Georgian and Federal styles were not part of the Greek revival movement.

Elaborate door surrounds were frequent features of Greek Revival homes. Typically, small-paned sidelights and a rectangular transom were framed by heavy, wide trim, sometimes or a more three-dimensional look. The door itself might be single or double,

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II. Building Materials:

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

	Foundation	Walls	Roof	Others
Wood				Windows / Door Trim
Weatherboard, Clapboard		X		
Shingle				
Log				
Plywood				
Shake				
Stone				
Granite				
Sandstone				
Limestone	X - Original			
Marble				
Slate				
Brick				
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				

Concrete was later added over limestone foundation

III. Significance of Property:
Please indicate source of documentation, if available.

a) Original Owner: DR. GEORGE W. RICHARDS

b) Architect/ Builder: _____

c) Significant Person(s): DR. GEORGE "RIOT" W. RICHARDS

d) Significant Dates (i.e., construction dates): 1847 (SEE OWNERSHIP RECORD AND 1860 CITY MAP)

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

X Property has character, interest, or value which is part of the ~~development~~, heritage, or ~~cultural character~~ of the community, ~~county~~, or ~~nation~~. RIOT AND FRANKLIN MEDICAL SCHOOL.

X Property is the site of a significant local, ~~county~~, ~~state~~, or ~~national~~ event. RICHARDS "RIOT" TOOK PLACE 1849. (SEE ATTACHMENTS) (SEE ATTACHED)

X Property is identified with a person who significantly contributed to the development of the community, county, state, or ~~nation~~. DR. RICHARDS ESTABLISHED THE FIRST MEDICAL SCHOOL IN ILLINOIS. FRANKLIN MEDICAL SCHOOL. (SEE ATTACHED)

X Structure embodies distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, ~~type~~, ~~method of construction~~, or ~~use of indigenous materials~~. GREEK REVIVAL (SEE ATTACHED)

__ 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.

__ Structure embodies elements of design, detailing, materials, or craftsmanship that are of architectural significance.

__ 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.

__ Structure is a particularly fine or unique example of a utilitarian structure with a high level of historical or architectural significance.

X 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.

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. (SEE LEGAL DESCRIPTION ATTACHED)
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 — Date

Applicant or Authorized Agent — 7-10-20 — Date

Ownership Record

511 Illinois Avenue

09 34 204 006

STCHAS/19/2

All supporting documents reside with the Kane County Recorder of Deeds

Up to 1862 Lots 1, 2, & 3 are recorded separately afterward transactions involve portions of the entire block

1843	Ira/Sarah Minard to Francis Jarvis
1847	Francis/Lucinda Jarvis to George Richards
1847 Mtg	Joseph Tomlinson to George Richards
1847	Structure is built
1851	George/Elizabeth Richards to Henry Stevens
1852 Jgmt	Osborn Et Al versus George Richards
1862	Henry/Henrietta Stevens to Oliver Butler

From 1862 to 1966 the Butler Family retains ownership

Oliver Butler

Reform Butler

Chester Butler

Eugenia Butler

Eva Butler Ellsworth

James Ellsworth

Claire Ellsworth

Lincoln Ellsworth

Nellie Butler Linn

Dorothy Linn

Eleanor Linn

Howard Linn

Linsay Blair Linn

Weston Linn Kaemmerer

1966 Weston Linn Kaemmerer to Wesley/Joan King

2000 King Family to JRD Development Inc.

2003 JRD Development Inc. to Heritage Square LLC

Churchill To Woodsen

Churchill whose names are subscribed to the annexed Deed appeared before me this day in person and acknowledged that they executed and delivered the said Deed as their free and voluntary act for the uses and purposes therein set forth. And the said Marion wife of the said Zenas Churchill Jun. having been by me examined separate and apart and out of the hearing of her husband and the contents and meaning of the said Deed having been by me made known and fully explained to her she acknowledged that she had freely and voluntarily executed the same and relinquished her dower to the Lands and tenements therein mentioned without compulsion of her said husband and that she did not wish to retract the same. Given under my hand & Seal this 23d day of June in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty one

Jos McAfee J.P. [Seal]

Filed and Recorded June 26th 1851 at 8½ o'clk A.M.

C. B. Wells Recorder.

J Minard To F.M. Jarvis Deed

This Indenture made this thirtieth day of March in the year of our one thousand eight hundred and fifty three Between Eva Minard and and Sargh Minard his wife of St Charles County of Kane in the State of Illinois of the first part and Frances M Jarvis of the Town County & State aforesaid of the second part Witnesseth that the said party of the first part for and in consideration of the sum of fifty dollars to us in hand paid by the said party of the second part (the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged) have granted bargained sold remised released aliened and confirmed and by these presents do grant bargain sell remise release alien and confirm unto the said party of the second part and to his heirs and assigns forever all the following described lot piece or parcel of Land to wit Situate lying and being in the County of Kane and State of Illinois and described as follows to wit. Situate lying and being in the Town of St Charles County of Kane and State of Illinois and known and described on the Plat of the Town of St Charles as recorded in the Recorder's Office of said County of Kane as Lots number Two (2) three and four (4) in Block number nineteen (19) said described Lots being each fifty feet front by one hundred feet rear. Together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining and the reversion and reversions remainder and remainders rents issues and profits thereof and all the estate right title interest claim or demand whatsoever of the said party of the first part either in Law or Equity of in and to the above bargained premises with the hereditaments and appurtenances. To have and to hold the said premises above bargained and described with the appurtenances unto the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns forever. And the said party of the first part for themselves their heirs executors and administrators do covenant grant bargain and agree to and with the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns that at the

Ferson to Monroe } she acknowledged that she had freely and voluntarily executed the same, and relinquished her dower to the lands and tenements therein mentioned without compulsion of her husband and that she did not wish to retract the same.

Given under my hand this nineteenth day of May in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty eight.

(SS) S. S. Jones. Notary Public.

Filed May 23rd 1848 at 7 o'clk P.M. E. H. Swarthout Recorder.

Jarvis to Richards } Know all men by these presents that Francis W Jarvis and Lucinda W Jarvis his wife of the County of Kane and State of Illinois in consideration of four hundred dollars to them paid do by these presents grant, bargain sell and convey to George W Richards of the County of Kane and State of Illinois, all the following described lands situate in the County of Kane and State of Illinois and described as follows, viz: Situate lying and being in the town of St Charles County of Kane & State of Illinois & known & described on the plat of the town of St Charles as recorded in the Recorders Office of said County of Kane as Lots No two (2) three (3) and four (4) in Block No nineteen (19) said described lots being each fifty feet front by one hundred feet rear. To have and to hold the same with the priviledges and appurtenances thereunto belonging to the above named grantee his heirs and assigns forever. and they do warrant the same to be free from all incumbrance whatsoever. In witness whereof they have hereunto set their hands and seals this 10th day of July. A.D. 1847. Signed sealed and delivered in presence of Alex V Sill, Orson Eddy } Francis W Jarvis (SS)
Lucinda W Jarvis (SS)

State of Illinois }
Ogle County } Sy I Salmon C. Cotton Justice of the Peace, in and for the said County in the State aforesaid, do hereby certify that Francis W Jarvis and Lucinda W Jarvis his wife who are personally known to me as the real persons whose names are subscribed to the annexed Deed, appeared before me this day in person and acknowledged that they executed and delivered the said deed as their free and voluntary act for the uses and purposes therein set forth. And the said Lucinda W Jarvis wife of the said Francis W Jarvis having been by me examined seperate and apart and out of hearing of her husband and the contents and meaning of the said deed having been by me made known and fully explained to her she acknowledged that she had freely and voluntarily executed the same and relinquished her dower to the lands and tenements therein mentioned, without compulsion of her said husband, and that she did not wish to retract the same.

Given under my hand this 3rd day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty seven

S. C. Cotton. J. P. (SS)

Filed May 23rd 1848 at 7 o'clk P.M. E. H. Swarthout Recorder.

Unofficial

G.W. Richards
To
Tomlinson

This Indenture made this Ninth day of August 1847 Between G.W. Richards of St Charles Kane Co Illinois of the first part. and Joseph H Tomlinson of the second part of Suffolk County New York. Witnesseth that the said party of the first part for and in consideration of the sum of Six hundred and twenty five dollars (625) to him in hand paid By the said party of the second part, Hath granted bargained and sold unto the said party of the second part to his heirs and assigns forever all that piece or parcel of land with improvements thereon, situate in the County of Kane and State of Illinois described as follows. The East half of Lot No two (2), of the North East quarter of section No four (4), also the East half of lots Nos one (1) and two (2), of the North West quarter of section No three (3), in Township No thirty nine (39), North and Range No six (6), East of the third Principal meridian Containing one Hundred and twenty acres more or less Also village lots No two three (3), and four (4), in Block no Nineteen (19), situate on the East side of Fox River in the Town of St Charles in said County according to the description found on the Recorded plat of of said Town of St Charles said lots being Each fifty feet front by one hundred feet rear. Provided always that these presents are upon these express conditions that whereas the said G.W. Richards is Justly intitled to the said Joseph H Tomlinson in the lawful sum of six Hundred and twenty five dollars ($628) payable in one year from date as more particularly described in a certain promissory Note, bearing even date herewith. Now therefore if the said G.W. Richards his heirs or assigns shall pay or cause to be paid unto the said Joseph H Tomlinson the said sum of six Hundred and twenty five dollars By the time specified herein then and from thenceforth these presents to Be void otherwise to be in full force and effect. In Witness Whereof the said Party of the first part has hereunto affixed his hand and seal date above written

Signed sealed and delivered in the presence
of J F Farnsworth
State of Illinois

G.W. Richards (Seal)

Kane County ss. I William B West a Justice of the peace in and for said County do hereby certify that G.W. Richards to me personally known as the same person whose Name appears to the foregoing Mortgage deed appeared Before me this day in person and acknowledged the execution of said deed to be his free and voluntary act

Given under my hand and seal this 9th day of August 1847

Wm. B. West
Justice of the Peace

Filed August the 19th 1847 at 10 O'clock A.M.

Geo W Gorton
Recorder
Kane Co
Illinois

Rec'd full satisfaction of this mortgage this 23d day of June A.D. 1851 Authorized to do so by Power of Attorney this day filed for record Wm B West Attorney for J H Tomlinson

Attest H. B. Peirce

Unofficial

20.

Blaisdell To Millington

and out of the hearing of her husband and the contents and meaning of the said deed having been by me made known and explained to her she acknowledged that she had freely and voluntarily executed the same and relinquished her dower to the Lands and tenements therein mentioned without compulsion of her said husband and that she did not wish to retract the same.
Given under my hand this thirtieth day of June in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty one.

Alex. H. Baird [Seal]
Justice of the Peace

Filed and Recorded July 1st 1851 at 9 Oclk A.M. C. B. Wells Recorder.

G.W. Richards To H. Lewis Deed.

Know all Men by these Presents that George W. Richards and Elizabeth his wife of the County of Du Buque and State of Iowa in consideration of the sum of eight hundred (800.00) dollars in hand paid by Henry Lewis of the Village of St. Charles and County of Kane in the State of Illinois have bargained and sold and do hereby grant bargain sell and convey unto the said party of the second part of the County of Kane and of the State aforesaid his heirs and assigns forever the following premises situated in the County of Kane in said State and bounded and described as follows: Lots number two (2) three (3) and four (4) Block nineteen (19) in the original Plat of St. Charles Kane County Illinois. To have and to hold said premises with the appurtenances unto the said Henry Lewis his heirs and assigns forever. And the said George W. Richards and Elizabeth his wife for themselves and heirs do hereby covenant with the said party of the second part that they are lawfully seized of the premises aforesaid that the premises are free and clear from all incumbrances whatsoever and that he will forever warrant and defend the same with the appurtenances unto the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever. In Testimony Whereof We have hereunto set our hands and seal this thirteenth day of June in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty one. Signed Sealed and delivered In presence of us J.P. Van Hagen

George W. Richards [L.S.]
Elizabeth Richards [L.S.]

State of Iowa } ss Be it Remembered that on this 13th day of
Du Buque County } June A.D. 1851 before me J.P. Van Hagen Clerk of the Dist. Court in and for said County in person came George W. Richards & Elizabeth his wife personally known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing Deed of conveyance as parties thereto and acknowledged the signing and sealing of the same to be their voluntary act and deed for the purposes therein named. And the said Elizabeth wife as aforesaid to me personally known as aforesaid on being made acquainted with the contents of said conveyance acknowledged on an examination apart from her husband that she executed the

commencing at a stake twenty rods North of the South West corner of the above described forty acres (40) thence North ten (10) rods to a stake thence East Eighty (80) rods to a stake thence South ten (10) rods to a stake thence West Eighty rods (80) to the place of beginning containing five (5) acres more or less. Subject to the variation of the Compass.

To have and to hold the same with the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging to the above named Grantee his heirs and assigns forever and we do warrant the same to be free from all incumbrance whatsoever. In Witness Whereof We have hereunto set our hands and seals this twenty eight day of February AD 1853

Signed Sealed and Delivered } Robert Duff
In presence of J. C. Bosworth } Lucy Duff

State of Illinois }
Kane County } I L. D. Kendall a Justice of the Peace in and for the said County in the State aforesaid do hereby certify that Robert Duff and Lucy Duff who are personally known to me as the real persons whose names are subscribed to the annexed deed appeared before me this day in person and acknowledged that they executed and delivered the said deed as their free and voluntary act for the uses and purposes therein set forth. And the said Lucy Duff wife of the said Robert Duff having been by me examined separate and apart and out of the hearing of her husband and the contents and meaning of the said Deed having been by me made known and fully explained to her she acknowledged that she had freely and voluntarily executed the same and relinquished her dower to the Lands and tenements therein mentioned without compulsion of her said husband and that she did not wish to retract the same.

Given under my hand this twenty eighth day of February in the year of our Lord One Thousand eight Hundred and fifty three

L. D. Kendall JP.

Filed Jany 10th 1856 at 12 o'clock AM
L. Dearborn Recorder

To all to whom these presents shall come: Whereas N. H. Osborn & Chauncey Elderkin for Henry Seymour did at the November term of the Circuit Court for the County of Kane in the State of Illinois in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty one recover a judgment against Lots 2-3 & 4 Block 19 in the Village of St Charles on the East side of Fox River Kane Co Illinois as the property of George W. Richards for the sum of Three Hundred and two & 68/100 dollars and costs of suit upon which judgment a Special Execution was issued dated on the tenth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight Hundred and fifty two directed to the Sheriff of Kane County aforesaid to execute and by virtue of said Execution Luther Dearborn then Sheriff of said County on the tenth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and fifty two ~~for the~~ levied upon the Lands hereinafter described, and the same were struck off and sold to Farnsworth & Ferguson on the thirtieth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty two for the sum of Three Hundred and Thirty Four Dollars and sixty seven cents they being the highest and best bidders therefor and the time and place of the sale thereof having been duly advertised according to Law. And the said Farnsworth & Ferguson having duly assigned their certificate of purchase to Henry Stevens. Now Therefore Know all by this Deed that I Lawrence P. Barker Sheriff of the County of Kane in the State of Illinois and successor in office to the said Luther Dearborn late Sheriff as aforesaid in consideration of the premises have granted bargained and sold and do hereby convey to the said Henry Stevens heirs and assigns the following tracts pieces or parcels of Land situate lying and being in the County of Kane

L. P. Barker Shff for G. W. Richards To Shff Deed Henry Stevens

22.

400

WARRANTY DEED.—Culver, Page & Hoyne, Stationers, 128 and 130 Lake Street, Chicago.

Revenue Stamps to the AMOUNT of $— ON THIS DEED.

This Indenture, Made this Nineteenth day of September in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-two Between Henry Stevens & Henrietta M. Stevens his wife of the Village of St. Charles Kane County State of Illinois parties of the first part, and Oliver M. Butler of same place party of the second part,

Witnesseth, That the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of ~~the sum of~~ Twelve hundred & fifty Dollars, in hand paid, by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, ha the Granted, Bargained, remised, released, Sold and Confirmed Remise Release Alien and Confirm and by these presents do Grant, Bargain and Sell, unto the said party of the second part, and to his heirs and assigns, all the following described lot.., piece.., or parcel of Land, situated in in the County of Kane and State of Illinois, to wit: but known and specified as follows

Lots Number Two (2) Three (3) and Four (4) in Block Number Nineteen (19) in the original plat of the Village of St Charles

Unofficial

TOGETHER, With all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof; and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand whatsoever, of the said party of the first part, either in law or equity, of, in and to the above bargained premises, with the hereditaments and appurtenances: TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, the said premises above bargained and described, with the appurtenances, unto the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns, FOREVER.

AND THE SAID Henry Stevens and Henrietta M. Stevens his wife party of the first part, for themselves heirs, executors, and administrators, do hereby covenant, grant, bargain and agree, to and with the said party of the second part, his heirs, and assigns, that at the time of the ensealing and delivery of these presents they are well seized of the premises above conveyed, as of a good sure, perfect, absolute and indefeasible estate of inheritance in law, and in fee simple, and have good right, full power and lawful authority to grant, bargain, sell and convey the same in manner and form aforesaid, and that the same are free and clear from all former and other grants, bargains, sales, liens, taxes, assessments and incumbrances, of what kind or nature soever, and the above bargained premises, in the quiet and peaceable possession of the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, against all and every person or persons lawfully claiming or to claim the whole or any part thereof, the said party of the first part shall and will **Warrant and Forever Defend.**

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, The said party of the first part ha hereunto set their hand & and seal & the day and year first above written.

SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED IN PRESENCE OF

Henry Stevens SEAL
Henrietta M. Stevens SEAL
SEAL

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Kane } ss. I, A. B. Sill a Justice of the Peace in and for said County, in the State aforesaid, do hereby certify that Henry Stevens and Henrietta Stevens his wife who are personally known to me to be the same persons whose names are subscribed to the annexed Deed, appeared before me this day in person, and acknowledged that they signed sealed and delivered the said instrument as their free and voluntary act for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

And the said Henrietta M. wife of the said Henry Stevens having been by me examined, separate and apart from and out of the hearing of her husband, and the contents and meaning of the said instrument of writing having been by me fully made known and explained to her, she acknowledged that she had freely and voluntarily executed the same, and relinquished her dower to the lands and tenements therein mentioned, without compulsion of her said husband, and that she does not wish to retract the same.

GIVEN, Under my hand and seal, this 19th day of September A.D. 1862
A. B. Sill J. P.

Filed for Record, the 25th day of May A.D. 1865 at 2 o'clock P.M.
P. B. Reed Clerk

23.

WARRANTY DEED.—Culver, Page & Hoyne, Stationers, 128 and 130 Lake Street, Chicago.

Revenue Stamps to the AMOUNT of $1.00 are affixed to this DEED.

This Indenture, Made this ..... day of .....

in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-..... Between .....

.....of the first part, and

.....of the second part,

Witnesseth, That the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of .....

..... Dollars,

in hand paid, by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, ha... Granted, Bargained, and Sold, and by these presents do Grant, Bargain and Sell, unto the said party of the second part, ... heirs and assigns, all the following described lot=, piece=, or parcel of Land, situated in ..... in the County of Kane and State of Illinois, to-wit:

TOGETHER, With all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof; and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand whatsoever, of the said party of the first part, either in law or equity, of, in and to the above bargained premises, with the hereditaments and appurtenances: TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, the said premises above bargained and described, with the appurtenances, unto the said party of the second part ..... heirs and assigns, FOREVER.

AND THE SAID ..... party of the first part, for ..... heirs, executors, and administrators, do ... covenant, grant, bargain and agree, to and with the said party of the second part, ... heirs, and assigns, that at the time of the ensealing and delivery of these presents, ... well seized of the premises above conveyed, as of a good sure, perfect, absolute and indefeasible estate of inheritance in law, and in fee simple, and ha... good right, full power and lawful authority to grant, bargain, sell and convey the same in manner and form aforesaid, and that the same are free and clear from all former and other grants, bargains, sales, liens, taxes, assessments and incumbrances, of what kind or nature soever, and the above bargained premises, in the quiet and peaceable possession of the said party of the second part, ... heirs and assigns, against all and every person or persons lawfully claiming or to claim the whole or any part thereof, the said party of the first part shall and will Warrant and Forever Defend.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, The said part... of the first part ha... hereunto set ..... hand ..... and seal ..... the day and year first above written.

SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED IN PRESENCE OF

..... SEAL

..... SEAL

..... SEAL

STATE OF ILLINOIS, ... County } ss.

I, ...

In and for said County, in the State aforesaid, do hereby certify that .....

personally known to me as the same person ... whose name ... subscribed to the annexed Deed, appeared before me this day in person, and acknowledged that ... she ... signed, sealed and delivered the said instrument in writing as ... free and voluntary act for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

And the said ..... wife of the said .....

having been by me examined, separate and apart from and out of the hearing of ... her husband, and the contents and meaning of the said instrument in writing having been by me fully made known and explained to ... her, acknowledged that ... she ... had freely and voluntarily executed the same, and relinquished to the ... grantee therein mentioned, without compulsion of ... her ... said husband, and that ... she ... do not wish to retract the same.

GIVEN Under my hand and ..... seal, this ..... day of ..... A. D. 186...

Filed for Record, this ..... day of ..... A. D. 186... o'clock, ... M.

Official

24.

62787

THIS INDENTURE, Made the Sixteenth (16th) day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventyseven (7) BETWEEN Bela T. Hunt and Harriett L. Hunt his wife of Kane County in the State of Illinois party of the first part, and Reform C. Butler of Cook County in the State of Illinois party of the second part.

WITNESSETH, That the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of One Hundred ($100) Dollars in hand paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and the said party of the second part forever released and discharged therefrom, have Remised, Released, Sold, Conveyed and Quit-Claimed, and by these presents do Remise, Release, Sell, Convey and Quit-Claim, unto the said party of the second part, her heirs and assigns forever, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand which the said party of the first part has in and to the following described lots, piece or parcel of Land ~~to-wit~~:

Situate in the City of St Charles in the County of Kane and State of Illinois to wit: Lots number Two Three Four Seven and Eight (2.3.4.7. and 8) in Block number forty (40) of the Original Town of St Charles on the West side of Fox River as shown by the Recorded plat of said Town on Record in the Recorders office of said County. Also Block number Nineteen (19) and Lot number Two (2) in Block number Ten (10) of the Original Town of St Charles aforesaid. Also Lot number Six (6) in Block number Two Assessors Addition to said Town of St Charles on the East side of Fox River.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD THE SAME, Together with all and singular the appurtenances and privileges thereunto belonging, or in anywise thereunto appertaining; and all the estate, right, title, interest and claim whatever of the said party of the first part, either in law or equity, to the only proper use, benefit and behoof of the said party of the second part, her heirs and assigns forever.

And the said Bela T. Hunt and Harriett L. Hunt party of the first part, hereby expressly waive, release and relinquish unto the said party of the second part, her heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, all right, title, claim, interest and benefit whatever, in and to the above described premises, and each and every part thereof, which is given by or results from all laws of this State pertaining to the Exemption of Homesteads.

And the said party of the first part, for themselves and their heirs, executors and administrators, do covenant, promise and agree, to and with the said party of the second part, her heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, that they hath not made, done, committed, executed or suffered any act or acts, thing or things whatsoever, whereby, or by means whereof the above mentioned and described premises, or any part or parcel thereof, now are, or at any time hereafter, shall, or may be impeached, changed or incumbered, in any way or manner whatsoever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The said party of the first part hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year above written.

Bela T. Hunt (SEAL)

Harriett L. Hunt (SEAL)

(SEAL)

(SEAL)

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in Presence of

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Kane County, } ss.

I, Wilbur C. Hunt a Notary Public in and for said County, in the State aforesaid, do hereby certify that Bela T. Hunt and Harriett L. Hunt his wife who are personally known to me as the same persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing instrument of writing, appeared before me this day, in person, and acknowledged that they signed, sealed and delivered the said instrument of writing as their free and voluntary act, for the uses and purposes therein set forth. Including the release and waiver of the right ~~And the said~~ of homestead wife of the said having been by me examined, separate and apart, and out of the hearing of her husband, and the contents and meaning of the said instrument of writing having been by me fully made known and explained to her, and the also by me being fully informed of her rights under the Homestead Laws of this State, acknowledged that she had freely and voluntarily executed the same, and relinquished her dower to the lands and tenements therein mentioned, and also all her rights and advantages under and by virtue of all laws of this State relating to the Homestead of Homesteads, without compulsion of her said husband, and that she does not wish to retract the same.

(Notarial Seal)

Given under my hand and Notarial seal, this Sixteenth day of March A. D. 1877

Wilbur C. Hunt
Notary Public

No. 1016, Filed for record, this 16 day of March A. D. 1877 at 2 o'clock P. m.

C. P. Dutton Recorder.

25.

202
209

This Indenture made the Tenth day of July in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty Four Between Elizabeth Hurlburt widow and Benjamin Hurlburt and Othalia K Hurlburt his wife and Elizabeth Dunham and Brackley C. Dunham her husband heirs at law of Joseph Hurlburt deceased all of the town of Abington

Johnson Willard Hurlburt to Reform C Butler

This Indenture Witnesseth that the Grantors Johnson Willard and ___ his wife of ___ for the consideration of Four thousand and Five Hundred Dollars convy and Quit Claim to Reform C. Butler of ___ all interest in the following described Real Estate to wit: Block Nineteen (19) of the original Town of St Charles Kane County Illinois. Lots Three (3) Four (4) Five (5) and Six (6) in Block two (2) and Lots One (1) and Two (2) in Block Three (3) in Mullingtons Second (2d) addition to the said Town of St Charles according to the recorded Plat thereof together with One Thousand Square inches of Water to be measured at the gate where the Water is let on the Wheels from the race which passes over the above described premises on the West Side of Fox River. Also about Seven (7) acres in Section Thirty Four (34) Township Forty (40) North of Range Eight (8) East of the Third Principal Meridian being in said Kane County bounded as follows: On the North by the land owned by ___ Anderson and the East by Fox River. On the South by land owned by C. K. Parks and on the West by the Tenement and St Charles Road being the same land heretofore conveyed to O M Butler by deed from Thomas Beith and wife dated the 19th day of June A.D 1854 and recorded in Book 87 Page 230 in Kane County and from Thomas Metcalf by deed dated the 2d day of November A.D. 1854 and recorded in Book 87 Page 229 in the office of the Recorder of said Kane County. Also Lot Number Two (2) in Block Number Five (5) in the Village of St Charles County of Kane State of Illinois Also the following described lands viz. Commencing at the South West corner of Section No Fifteen (15) running thence East Ten chains. Thence North Twenty Two chains Eighty Eight links (22.80) Thence West ten (10) chains. Thence South Twenty Two Chains Eighty Eight (22.80) links to the place of beginning. Containing twenty two 55/100 acres to the same more or less. Situate in Town Ship Forty (40) Range Eight (8) East of the Third Principal Meridian in the County of Kane State of Illinois Also the following described Lot piece or Parcel of land to wit: Being a part of the Southeast quarter of Section No Twenty One (21) the Northeast quarter

1.00 1/2 7/17

52 516

DUPLICATE

26.

52516

D. to Deed
C. to Butler
To
D. to Butler

1887

This Indenture Witnesseth, that the Grantor Wm. H. Butler of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, for the consideration of four thousand and five hundred dollars Conveys and Quit Claims to Oliver W. Butler of the same place all interest in the following described real estate, to wit: Block nineteen (19) of the original town of St. Charles, Kane County, Illinois; Lots three (3) four (4) five (5) and six (6) in Block two (2) and Lots one (1) and two (2) Block three (3) in Hillington's Second Addition to the said Town of St. Charles according to the recorded plat thereof together with one thousand square inches of water to be measured at the gate where the water is let on to the wheels from the race which passes over said above described premises on the West side of Fox River, also, about seven acres in Section thirty four (34) Township forty (40) North of Range eight (8) East of the Third Principal Meridian lying in said Kane County bounded as follows: On the North by the lands owned by — Anderson; on the East by Fox River; on the South by lands owned by W. W. Porter and on the West by the General and St. Charles Road, being the same land heretofore conveyed to O. W. Butler by deed from Thomas Keith and wife dated the 19th. day of June, A. D. 1884 and recorded in Book 87. Page 230 in Kane County and from Thomas Hosteady by deed dated the 21st. day of November, A. D. 1884 and recorded in Book 87 page 229 in the office of the Recorder of said Kane County; also, Lot number two (2) in Block number ten (10) in the Village of St. Charles, County of Kane, and State of Illinois; also, the following described lands, viz: Commencing at the South West corner of Section No. thirteen (13) running thence East ten (10) chains, thence North seventy two (72) chains eighty-nine (89) links, thence West ten (10) chains, thence South seventy two (72) chains eighty eight (88) links to the place of beginning, containing seventy two 99/100 acres be the same more or less, situate in Township forty (40) North, Range eight (8) East of the third Principal Meridian in the County of Kane and State of Illinois; also, the following described lot, piece or parcel of land, to wit: Being a part of the south east quarter of Section No. twenty one (21) the south west quarter of Section No. twenty two (22) the North West quarter of Section No. twenty seven (27) and the North East quarter of Section No. twenty eight (28) in Township number forty (40) North, Range eight (8) East of the third Principal Meridian in the County of Kane and State of Illinois, and bounded as follows to wit: com-

Unofficial

271

This Indenture Witnesseth, That the Grantors Chester W. Butler and W. Eugenia Butler, his wife, of the City of Chicago County of Cook and State of Illinois now of the in the County of Pulaski and State of Arkansas for and in consideration of the sum of Two Thousand ($2000) DOLLARS, in hand paid, CONVEY and QUIT-CLAIM to Nellie B. Linn

of the City of Chicago County of Cook and State of Illinois all interest in the following described Real Estate, to-wit: The undivided one third (1/3) of block nineteen (19) in the Original Town of St. Charles

Unofficial

situated 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.

Dated this twenty-second day of January A. D. 1870

Chester W. Butler SEAL

W. Eugenia Butler SEAL

SEAL

SEAL

STATE OF ~~ILLINOIS~~ Arkansas, } ss.
~~County~~ COUNTY. of Pulaski

I, W. F. Cates a notary Public in and for the said County, in the State aforesaid, Do Hereby Certify, that Chester W. Butler and W. Eugenia Butler his wife subscribed to the foregoing Instrument, appeared before me this day in person, and acknowledged that ~~he~~ they 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 official seal, this Fifth day of June A. D. 1870

Notarial Seal

W. F. Cates
Notary Public

No. 30442 Filed for Record this 16 day of June A. D. 1871 at 10 55 o'clock, A.M.

Chas. A. Miller
Recorder.

28.

This Indenture, Witnesseth, That the Grantors Clare Ellsworth and Lincoln Ellsworth

of the City of New York in the County of New York and State of New York
for and in consideration of the sum of One Dollar and other good and valuable consideration DOLLARS
in hand paid, CONVEY and WARRANT to
Nellie B. Linn

of the City of Chicago County of Cook and State of Illinois
the following described Real Estate, to-wit:

The undivided one third (1/3) part of all of Block nineteen (19) in the Original Town of St. Charles, Sections twenty seven (27) and thirty four (34) in Township forty (40) North, Range eight (8) East of Third Principal Meridian

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.

Dated this 5th day of February A. D. 1903

~~Signed, Sealed and Delivered in the Presence of~~

Clare Ellsworth SEAL
Lincoln Ellsworth SEAL
SEAL
SEAL

STATE OF ~~ILLINOIS~~ New York, County of New York } ss

I, Charles Ormsbee French a Notary Public in and for said County, in the State aforesaid, DO HEREBY CERTIFY, that Clare Ellsworth and Lincoln Ellsworth personally known to me to be the same person s whose name s are subscribed to the foregoing instrument, appeared before me this day in person, and acknowledged that they 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 official seal, this fifth day of February A. D. 1903

C. O. French Notary Public #67 New York County

New York Seal

NOTARY PUBLIC

State of New York, County of New York } ss. I Thomas L. Hamilton, Clerk of the County of New York and also Clerk of the Supreme Court for the said County, the same being a Court of Record, do hereby certify that C. O. French whose name is subscribed to the certificate of the proof or acknowledgment of the annexed instrument, and thereon written, was at the time of taking such proof or acknowledgment, a Notary Public in and for the County of New York, dwelling in the said County, commissioned and sworn and duly authorized to take the same: And further that I am well acquainted with the handwriting of such Notary and verily believe that the signature to the said certificate of proof or acknowledgment is genuine. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court and County, the 6 day of Feb 1903.

Thos. L. Hamilton Clerk.

No. 642.54 Filed for Record this 17th day of February A. D. 1903, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Frank E. George Recorder

Unofficial

This Indenture Witnesseth, That the Grantors, Clare Ellsworth (spinster) and Lincoln Ellsworth (bachelor), only heirs at law of Eva Butler Ellsworth, deceased late of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, and James W.Ellsworth, formerly husband of said Eva Butler Ellsworth, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and State of NewiYork, for and in consideration of the sum of One Dollar and other good and valuable considerations, in hand paid, convey and warrant to Nellie B.Linn of the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois the following described Real Estate, to-wit: The Undivided one-third (1/3) part of all of Block nineteen (19) in the Original Town of St.Charles, in Township Forty (40) North, Range Eight (8) East of Third Principal Meridian 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.

This Warranty Deed is executed for the purpose of remedying defects in a certain deed to the Real Estate aforesaid, dated February 5th, A.D. 1903, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Kane County, Illinois, as Document No. 61254, in Book 427 on Page 449, which deed was intended as a conveyance of said premises.

Dated this 22nd day of December, A.D. 1908.

Clare Ellsworth (Seal)

Lincoln Ellsworth (Seal)

James W.Ellsworth (Seal)

State of New York,)
) ss.
County of New York.)

I, Selah L.Bennett, a Notary Public, in and for said County, in the State aforesaid, do hereby certify that Clare Ellsworth, Lincoln Ellsworth, and James W.Ellsworth, personally known to me to be the same persons 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 Instrumentes 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 twenty-sixth day of December, A.D. 1908.

Selah L.Bennett, Notary Public

Westchester Co.,

Certificate filed in New York Co.,

Registers Office No. 842.

(Selah L.Bennett)
(Notary Public)
(Westchester County, N.Y.)

No. 99954.

Filed for record Dec. 29th, A.D. 1908, at 1 o'clock P.M.

Frank E.George, Recorder.

B&E

Unofficial

30.

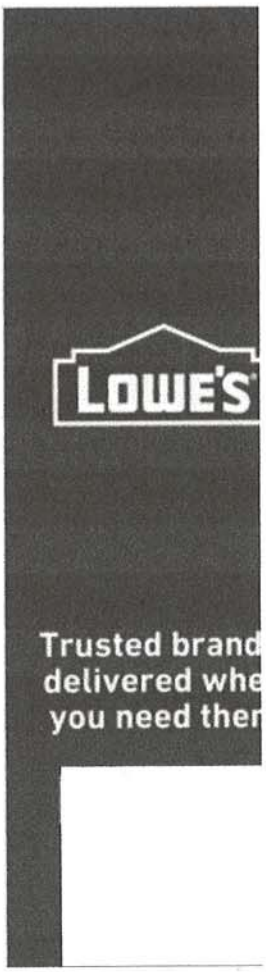
NELLIE BUTLER LINN, ILLINOIS>N.M., D. 1925

By **kay** May 26, 2009 at 10:05:11

St. Charles (Illinois) Chronicle, Dec. 12, 1935

Headline: This was News 10 Years Ago
Mrs. Wm. R. Linn, who was Miss Nellie Butler of St. Charles before her marriage to the Chicago financier, died suddenly Monday night in New Mexico, at their San Gabriel ranch. The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O.M. Butler, she was born in St. Charles 65 years ago. Mrs. Linn was an aunt of George Satterlee, his grandmother having been the sister of O.M. Butler. The Linn home on Sixth avenue has always been kept by the family. Mrs. Linn will be buried in Oakwood cemetery, Chicago, where the ashes of her son Dwight are interred. Mr. Linn and two daughters, Miss Mabel and Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, Jr., and a son, Howard, survive.

Posted as a courtesy. Not related to nor researching this family.



31.

RELEASE OF MORTGAGE
OR TRUST DEED
(ILLINOIS)

CAUTION: Consult a lawyer before using or acting under this form. Neither the publisher nor the seller of this form makes any warranty with respect thereto, including any warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose.

2003K144282

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KANE COUNTY, ILL.

2003 AUG 14 PM 3:00

Sandy Wagman
RECORDER

FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE OWNER, THIS RELEASE SHALL BE FILED WITH THE RECORDER OF DEEDS OR THE REGISTRAR OF TITLES IN WHOSE OFFICE THE MORTGAGE OR DEED OF TRUST WAS FILED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS,

THAT THE PRIVATEBANK AND TRUST COMPANY, of the County of COOK and State of ILLINOIS, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that a certain MORTGAGE AND ASSIGNMENT OF RENTS dated the 1ST day of DECEMBER, 2001 made to THE PRIVATEBANK AND TRUST COMPANY by ROBERT RASMUSSEN and recorded as document No. 2001K128970 2001K128971 in Book * at page _____ in the office of RECORDER of KANE County, in the State of ILLINOIS is, with the notes accompanying it, fully paid, satisfied, released and discharged.

Legal Description of premises:

LOT 1 TO 8 INCLUSIVE IN BLOCK 19 IN THE ORIGINAL TOWN OF ST. CHARLES ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE RIVER, IN THE CITY OF ST. CHARLES, KANE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

Permanent Real Estate Index Number(s): 09-34-204-003, 09-34-203-004, 09-34-203-005

Address(es) of premises: BLOCK 19, BETWEEN INDIANA AND ILLINOIS AND BETWEEN 5TH AVE AND 6TH AVENUE ST. CHARLES, ILLINOIS

is, with the note or notes accompanying it, full paid, satisfied, released and discharged.

Witness _____ hand _____ and seal _____ this 8TH day of JANUARY, 2003.

_____ (SEAL)
Amy P. Roxas, Loan Operations Officer/ Manager

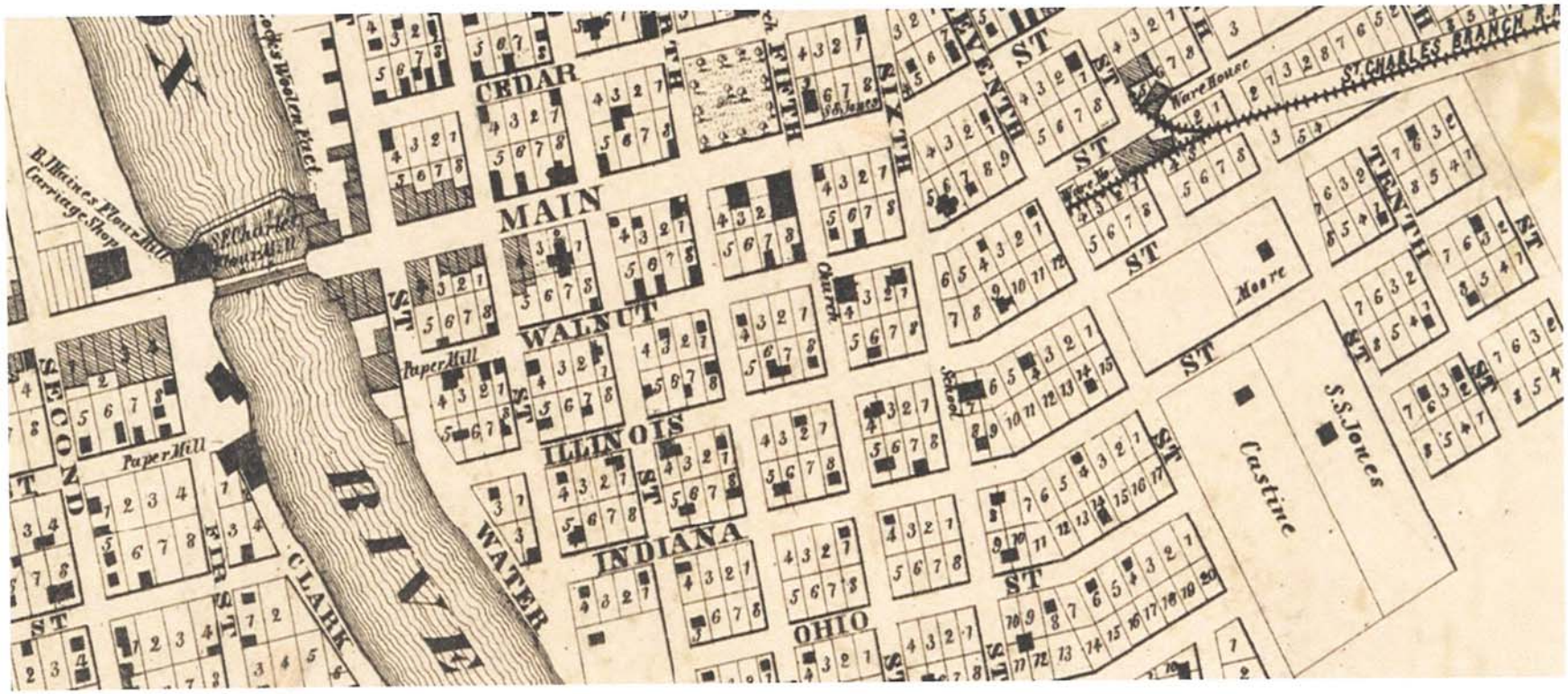
_____ (SEAL)
Richard S. Nied, Loan Operations Officer

MAIL TO:
THE PRIVATEBANK AND TRUST COMPANY
Ten North Dearborn Street
Chicago, IL 60602

2003K144282

Unofficial

1860 Library of Congress City of St. Charles, IL Map



Dr. George W. Richards

Dr. Richards came to St. Charles in the 1830's from New York establishing the Franklin Medical College in 1842. This is the first medical school in Illinois. In 1849 an incident known as "Richards' Riot" occurred resulting in the death of 1 individual and the wounding of Dr. Richards. Dr. Richards ultimately left St. Charles in 1851 dying in 1853 probably from his wounding during the riot. You can read more about the incident in the attachments provided. Interesting reading...

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St. Charles Historic Buildings

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- Local Buildings - Alphabetically
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Email or Call 630-584-0076 x1

Welcome > Local Buildings - Alphabetically >

Richards House

511 Illinois Avenue (View on map)

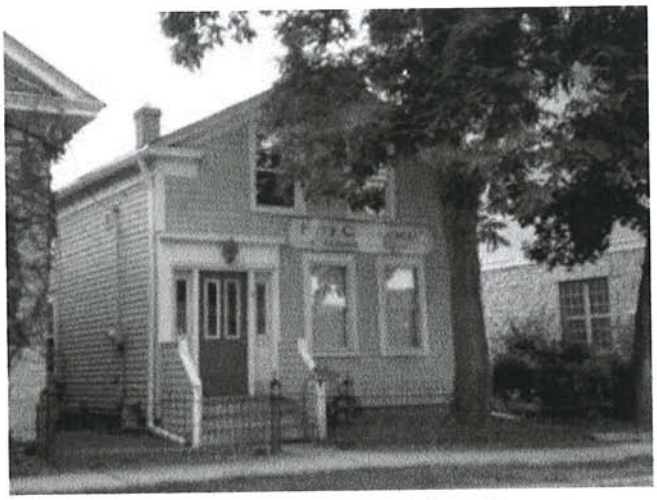

Image credit: St. Charles Public Library

Dr. George W. Richards, who came to St. Charles in the late 1830s from New York, built this Greek Revival home in 1840. Richards established the Franklin Medical College in 1842. It was the first medical school in the state of Illinois. His association with the medical college and the incident known as "Richards' Riot" has made Dr. Richards one of the more memorable of St. Charles historical residents.

As the story goes, a Franklin Medical College student, John Rood, in his desire to finish his last year of study, chose to take matters into his own hands. After hearing of the untimely death of young Marilla Kenyon in April 1849, Rood decided to exhume the body for his own educational purposes. The grave robbing was soon discovered by the deceased woman's family and traced back to the Franklin Medical College. An angry mob of men decided to question Dr. Richards. Richards who, at this point in time, had no knowledge of the theft, denied any wrongdoing. Soon Richards was informed of the truth behind the grave robbing accusations. In hopes of resolving the situation in a peaceful manner, he requested that Mrs. Kenyon's body be hidden off the premises.

The matter would not be settled peacefully. While searching for the

35.

Image credit: Image credit: 1972 article in *The Northern Star*

remains of Mrs. Kenyon, the group of men found a male cadaver in Dr. Richards' barn; they again became enraged. In the following moments, gunshots killed Rood and wounded Dr. Richards. The bullet holes remained visible in the front door of the Richards House until the late 1980s, when the door was repaced. Mrs. Kenyon's body was recovered after the shooting and reburied in her Sycamore, Illinois grave.

Following the incident, Dr. Richards fled St. Charles, eventually moving to Dubuque, Iowa. He died there in 1853, due in part to the wounds that he received during the riot.

Franklin Medical College closed after Richard's Riot.

For additional photographs see:

Reflections of St. Charles p 24

See also:

Franklin Medical College

Sources

- **Architectural Survey, St. Charles central district, St. Charles**. St. Charles, Ill: St. Charles Historic Preservation Commission, 1995.
- Clauter, Hazel. **Our Community--St. Charles, IL: Units I-VI: Historical Information Compiled for Third Grade Teachers**. 1990.
- Nelson, Redner B. **Franklin Institute: Illinois' First Medical School**. Geneva, Ill: Grant House Press, 1991.
- Sloan, LeRoy H. "And the Valley Awakened."
- Zeuch M.D., Lucius H. **History of Medical Practice in Illinois, Vol. 1, Preceding 1850**. Chicago: The Book Press, 1927.

External Links:

St. Charles Heritage Museum: The Legend of the Franklin Medical School external link

36.

Search this site

St. Charles Public Library
One South Sixth Ave., St. Charles, IL 60174 ⁘ 630.584.0076

St. Charles Historic Buildings

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Franklin Medical College

102 E. Main Street (View on map)

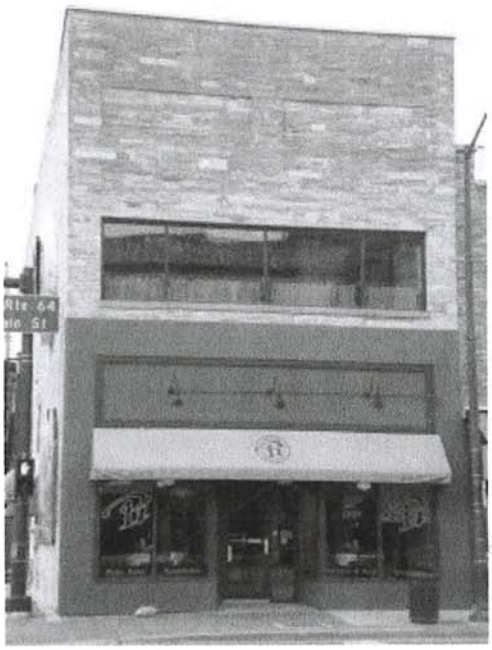


Image credit: St. Charles Public Library

This building, constructed in 1836 by Ira Minard, served as site of Minard's company store until the early 1840s when Franklin Medical College took over the building.

Franklin Medical College was the first medical school in Illinois. It existed for only a brief seven-year period. George W. Richards, an established doctor, founded the school in 1842. During its years in operation the school offered courses in anatomy, pharmacy, surgery, and obstetrics. Classes ranging in size from 15 to 20 students trained under well known doctors who were considered experts in their respective fields.

All seemed to be going well with the medical school until one student, John Rood of Maple Park, made the mistake of robbing the grave of a local young woman. Rood, a student who was attempting to complete his education in 1849, heard of the death of Mrs. George Kenyon. With the help of George Richards, the son of the school's founder, Rood took the young woman's remains from their resting place in Sycamore. Though they hid her body in the Richards' barn, the men had not gone unnoticed;

37.

people had seen and noted the wagon and the young men's strange actions.

After hearing of the mysterious activities of the medical students, the deceased woman's family discovered the body's absence. An angry group of citizens set out to question Dr. Richards. Dr. Richards denied all knowledge of the body's whereabouts. Once the citizens had left, Dr. Richards learned the truth and ordered that the body be taken from its hiding place. He hoped that by removing the body from his property, he would be able to settle the matter calmly.

The situation ended in a violent manner. The group of citizens, doubting the word of Dr. Richards, had decided to return to his home to secure Mrs. Kenyon's body. On searching the property, the group found a dissected male cadaver in the barn. This enraged them, and when they returned to confront Dr. Richards at his home, gunshots were fired through the Richards' door. John Rood was killed and Dr. Richards was wounded.

There are two different accounts of what happened next. One claims that following the gunfire, a mediator got the students to reveal the location of the body in exchange for immunity from punishment. The other, a decidedly more intriguing account, has local spiritualist Caroline Howard revealing the body's whereabouts. Either way, Mrs. Kenyon's body was recovered and returned to her Sycamore grave.

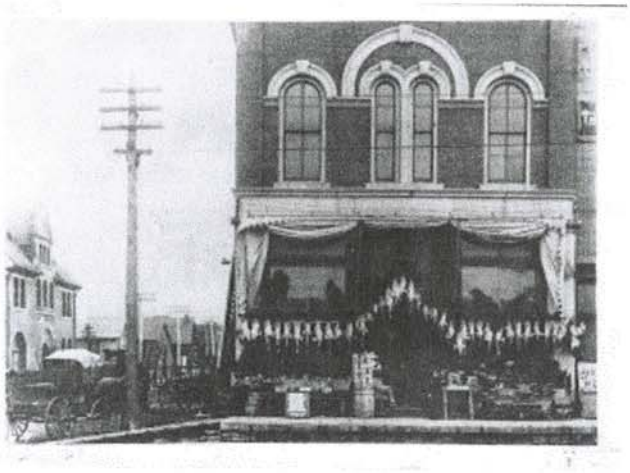


Image credit: St. Charles Heritage Center

The Franklin Medical College closed as a result of the Richard's Riot incident. Dr. Richards moved to Dubuque, Iowa, where he died of pneumonia in 1853.

Not all bad came of "Richards' Riot." Officials came to the realization that medical schools needed materials in order to train their students. So that grave robbing was not the sole option for medical students, a law was passed providing that all unclaimed corpses from charity hospitals be donated to medical schools.

Over the years, this building that once sat at the center of one of St. Charles's most colorful events has housed many businesses. Wilcox and Munn Dry Goods Store was located here near the end of the 19th century. From the early 1920s through the mid-1940s Elmer and Ina Marshall operated Marshall's Variety Store in this building. A.H. Borman & Co., later called Borman's Hardware, located their store here after the Marshalls closed their business in about 1945. It remained a hardware store until the law firm of Dowling, Safanda & Swanson took over the space and it became known as The Lawyer's Building. The building remained vacant after the

38

lawyers moved out in 1995 until Armand's Restaurant was established in 1999. Since then, several other restaurants have occupied the old Franklin Medical College building.

The building was originally constructed of stone and had arched windows. Today, its exterior has been altered in such a way that it barely resembles the original building.

For additional photographs see:

Celebrating History p 37

Franklin Medical College: Local History File (Vertical File) Find at Library View online (IDA)

See also:

Richards House

Howard House

Sources

- Architectural Survey, St. Charles Central District, St. Charles: St. Charles Historic Preservation Commission, 1995.
- Clauter, Hazel. Our Community--St. Charles, IL: Units I-VI: Historical Information Compiled for Third Grade Teachers. 1990.
- Edwards, Wynette A. St. Charles, Illinois. Charleston: Arcadia Publishing, 1999.
- Harris, Mary Claire. "Richard's Riot Marks St. Charles History." St. Charles Chronicle 4 March 1998.
- Jackson, Peg Tyndal. "St. Charles--Site of Illinois' 1st Medical School." Fox Tales. Aurora: Industrial Supply Company, May 1998.
- St. Charles Heritage Center. The Legend of the Franklin Medical School external link
- Zeuch M.D., Lucius H. History of Medical Practice in Illinois, Vol. 1, Preceding 1850. Chicago: The Book Press, 1927.

See also

A Hundred Years and More: A Historical Play of St. Charles - Episode IV, Scene 2 - Richards' Riot (IDA)
Nelson, Rodney B. **The Franklin Institute: Illinois' First Medical School: Being Also a History of Resurrection and a Primer on the Art of Grave Robbing** (REF 610.9773 NEL)
"Richard's Riot" on Rootsweb

Comments

39.

REFLECTIONS OF ST. CHARLES

AN ABRIDGED HISTORY

RUTH SEEN PEARSON

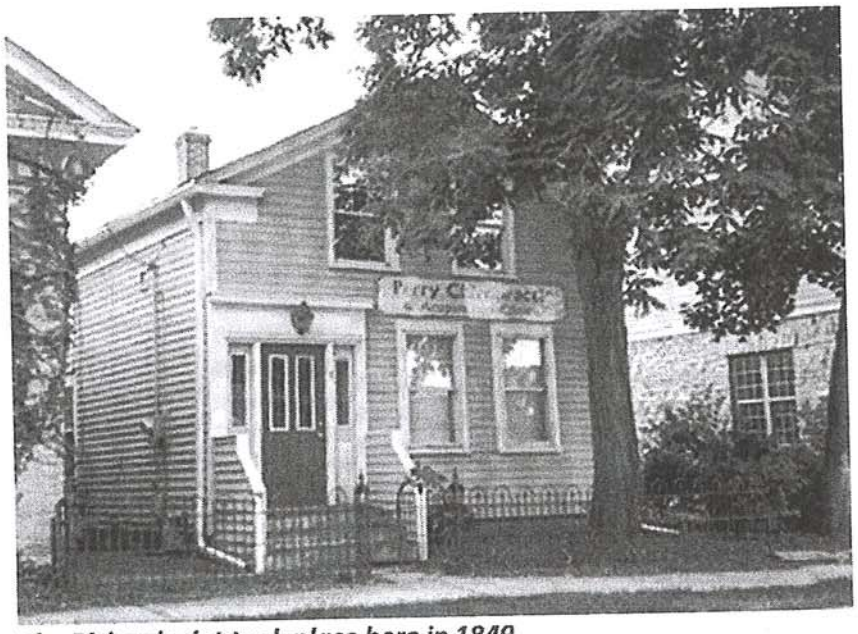
EDITED AND UPDATED BY STEPHEN GIBSON

St. CHARLES HISTORY MUSEUM

40.

county, when two poor but enterprising medical students obtained a subject for their autopsy course by robbing a Sycamore grave. The body taken was that of a 17-year-old bride, Mrs. George Kenyon.

Her family and neighbors were so incensed when they found the grave empty that they formed an angry mob. Armed with pitchforks and guns, they marched from Sycamore to the Fox, crossing a bridge that had been erected after the first bridge was swept away.



The Richards riot took place here in 1849

They were in search of the director of the school, Dr Richards, whom they held responsible for the heinous deed. When they found no one at the school they proceeded to the Richards home, now at 511 Illinois Avenue, and demanded the return of the body. It is said that . Richards was a fine physician and basically a good man, but he angered the group by responding in a defiant manner and denying any part in the crime.

A volley of gunfire followed. The doctor, severely wounded, died a few years later as a result of damage done to his lungs. A medical student, John Rood, standing near him at the door was killed. Rood had been one of the overzealous students involved in robbing the grave.

The Sycamore mob dispersed. Later, with the help of Mrs. Leonard Howard, a local psychic, they found Mrs. Kenyon's body hidden in a shallow grave near the river south of town.[4] The school was closed, and Dr. Richards spent his remaining days in Iowa.

Bullet holes still may be seen in the doorway of the old house on Illinois.[5]

A happier ending befell another famous doctor of St, Charles, Dr. Henry M. Crawford, who settled in town the year before the riot. He maintained a large practice for fifty-two years and was credited with saving many lives during a cholera outbreak in 1852.

Dr. Crawford's home at Fifth Avenue and Cedar

3/26/2020 https://stcharles.advantage-preservation.com/viewer/?k=dr george richards&i=f&d=01011842-12311993&m=between&ord=k1&fn=st_charles_chronicle_usa_illinois_st_charles_19081113_e...

The St. Charles Chronicle.

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

VOLUME XXVIII. NO. 20 ST. CHARLES, KANE COUNTY, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1908. TERMS, PER YEAR $1.50

List of Books And Good Advice.

Following is a new list of books at St. Charles Public library:

Class—	
Warblers of North America	Chapman 598-C36
House of Rimmon	Van Dyke 812-V28
Dickens' Letters	826-D51
Marius the Epicurean	Pater 828 P27
Joy of Living	Sudermann 832 Su2
Magda	Sudermann 832-Su2m
Cyrano de Bergerac	Rostand 842-R71
Life and Letters of George Bancroft, (2	
Other Days	Winter 921-W73
Fiction—	
Cotilde	Bouvet
Sunny Side of the Hill	Carey
Trail of the Lonesome Pine	Fox
Country House	Galsworthy
Wind in the Willows	Grahame
Lewis Rand	Johnston
Man from Brodney's	McCutcheon
Last Voyage of the Donna Isabel	Parrish
Flower of the Dusk	Reed
Peter	Smith

Some good book counsel from Dr. Henry Van Dyke follows:

"Read the preface first. The author wanted to say something particular to you before you entered the book. Go in through the front door.

"Read plenty of books about people and things, but not too many books about books. Literature is not to be taken in emulsion. The only way to know a great author is to read his works for yourself. That will give you knowledge at first hand.

"Read one book at a time, but never one book alone. Well-born books always have relatives. Follow them up. Learn something about the family if you want to understand the individual. If you have been reading 'the Idylls of the King,' go back to 'Sir Thomas Mal

FRED WARD RESIGNS

As Assistant Superintendent at St. Charles School for Boys.

POLICY IS FOUND

Which Aids District — Pastor Gets Surprise Purse—M. E. Ladies' [illegible]

[illegible] has resigned his position at the St. Charles School for Boys and will sever his connections with that institution at once.

Mr. Ward has been with the school during its entire existence, being in charge six months before a boy entered. Mr. Ward has modern ideas concerning the handling of boys which he hopes to be able to put into execution. He believes the institutional part should be eliminated and the management of the boys should be worked out on modern public school lines without the delinquent or the reformative idea in the foreground.

He suggests the university extension idea in order to get the boys in touch with university instructors whose broad education would be influential for great and lasting influence in moulding their lives in conformation to usefulness.

It is a matter of regret that Mr. Ward is leaving. He may take a school in Minneapolis, where he will be able to use his ideas in his chosen work.

Insured.

The No. 8 Union school east of St. Charles burned down a few nights ago and things looked pretty blue for this district until an insurance policy for $600 bobbed up unexpectedly. Several years

St. Charles Pioneers Recall Early Days.

John Trumbull and John Long were caught in a reminiscent mood Sunday evening when a Chronicle reporter heard them recall enough early St. Charles history to fill a volume John Trumbull, by the way, has attained to the dignity of being the oldest living resident of St. Charles, having come here in 1840. John Long was a close second, arriving here in 1841.

They both recall the Richards riot, and remember the excitement and incidents [illegible] last year. John Trumbull was about 16 [illegible] other boys, he was [illegible] in the Richards barn, which is now a part of the Lynn property, where the ghostly sight of nine bodies hang by the neck to a rafter in the barn their faces uncovered, met their gaze.

Nelson Barum, who was in the crowd, was paralyzed to see the face of his brother, Norman, among the ghastly group. Norman had been buried a few days before, and the family in consequence were furious over the desecration of the grave. There was great indignation over the discovery, but the riot was caused by the disinterring of the body of Mrs. Churchill buried in the Sycamore cemetery. The friends found the grave had been disturbed and knowing that Richards' medical college at St. Charles had made a practice of getting bodies of people who had died suddenly, suspicion at once pointed to them as the body snatchers.

It was ascertained also, that Richards' son and John Rood, medical students, had put up at the Garfield tavern on the road to Sycamore, the night before and a hostler had spied picks and spades in the wagon.

So Sycamore armed a company, and 150 men came across to St. Charles, ate dinner at the Howard tavern, now the Atwood Inn, and started for the Richards house prepared for business.

St. Charles. This faith entirely absorbed the Universalist denomination and the church was closed for want of members. The edifice stood north of the East side park and was finally bought by the Crawford family. It has since been torn down.

Dr. Torrey, an associate of Dr. Richards, lived in the house which is now occupied by the Devlins, and the next family to move in found a barrel of human remains in the cellar.

Counterfeit money and bogus coin were one of the early manufacturing interests of St. Charles and there was a band of horse thieves that infested the country. After this was broken up an [illegible] stopped [illegible] to obtain a big stock of saddlery and harness which they had hid.

Before and during war times there was an underground railway with an "air line" through St. Charles and so careful were the operators that no one ever found out what men befriended the slaves who risked their lives to reach freedom.

John Trumbull was coming to town one day when he heard a rustling in the corn, thinking to set himself in favor with the owner by driving out stock, he ran into a pack of colored people who were spending the day hoeing corn to earn their meals, in the day time, as they traveled entirely by night.

(To be continued.)

Former Resident Dies in Chicago.

Daniel E. Ryan, brother of T. E. Ryan, died at his home in Chicago, Tuesday evening, after an illness of four months.

He was born in Ireland 69 years ago and came to America, with his parents, Honora and Terrence, 69 years ago.

He was at one time a resident of St. Charles but has lived many years in Chicago, where he has held the position of State Grain Inspector for 27 years.

He married the sister of Joe Bidwell, a

CHANGES IN BUSINESS

Drug Store Sold — Mrs. Conklin Closes Out Millinery Stock.

FIRE WHISTLE BLOWS

Little Damage Done to Burning Plant —Menu of Church Supper.

L. W. Benton has given possession of [illegible] to the new proprietor, Ralph Helmar, who came here from Paxton, this state. Mr. Helmar is a graduate of the Michigan School of Pharmacy and lacks but one year of finishing a course at Rush Medical college.

His parents will reside here and he will be assisted in the store by his father who has been a prominent figure in affairs in his own county, and is a practical druggist.

Mr. Benton has built up a fine drug business in St. Charles, and the leaving of the family is a matter of regret to all. Mr. Benton has no specified plans for the immediate future, but it is certain they will move to the southwest, probably to Venita, Indian territory. He will possibly travel for a drug firm until a suitable location is found when he will again go into business.

Closing Out.

Mrs. M A. Conklin, for many years one of the leading milliners in St. Charles, is closing out and will retire from the millinery business.

The many friends of Mrs. Conklin will regret to see her take this course, but hope to see her remain in St. Charles, which has been her home the most of her life.

For several years she conducted a successful millinery business in San Fran-

Elburn Roadway Is Highly Approved

John Stewart, at the head of the bank of that name in St. Charles, has constructed a macadam experimental road at Elburn on somewhat unique lines, as the entire cost of the work was borne by Mr. Stewart, to whom the community is indebted for this practical gift.

It commences at the village limits and extends north two miles, on what is known as the Lily Lake road. The soil is varied, the first and last quarter miles are prairie loam, and the remainder clay. The entire distance had been improved [illegible] largely lost by neglect and wear. Some places had been repaired by hauling in large boulders which made a rough surface. The country is rolling prairie and the old gravel surface was largely disregarded, as the grades were reduced by increasing cuts and fills. In places the cuts are ten feet while the maximum fill is about five feet. The stone was shipped from the penitentiary at Joliet.

The work is commended by the Illinois highway commission in its annual report.

Papers and Discussions At Club Meeting

Mrs. C. M. Blanchard and Mrs. Lambert read papers at the meeting of the Tuesday club, Tuesday, when the dramatic works of Herman Sudermann were made the subject of papers and discussion. Mrs. H. G. Hempstead very entertainingly discussed the popular play, "Magda" which has been produced by some of the most famous talent in the world.

It was arranged to replenish the treasury with Christmas cards which will be printed and sold by the club, and in February the club will give an amateur theatrical entertainment.

Children's Day

https://stcharles.advantage-preservation.com/viewer/?k=dr george richards&i=f&d=01011842-12311993&m=between&ord=k1&fn=st_charles_chronicle_usa_illinois_st_charles_19081113_english_1&df=... 1/1

ST. CHARLES CHRONICLE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1927

PIONEER NOTES OF ST CHARLES BY S. W DURANT

Published in Chronicle In the Year of 1885-6

(Continuation of St. Charles' early history, as written by the late S. W. Durant).

CHAPTER XXX

THE RICHARDS RIOT

The most exciting episode in the history of St. Charles was the well remembered mobbing of Dr. G. W. Richards by a crowd of DeKalb county people on the 19th of April 1849. No two people ever understood the affair alike, and it would be impossible to give an account that would satisfy everybody; but I have taken considerable pains to gather informa- [illegible] account as is possible after the lapse [illegible]

Dr. G. W. Richards came to Illinois from Manlius, Onondago county, N. Y., and settled in St. Charles about 1842. He was a man of fine physique well educated and possessed of undoubted ability, but perhaps inclined to be a little too independent and haughty toward people generally. He had a large practice and was the most prominent physician in this region. In 1846 he had the names of three-fourths of the people in St. Charles on his books, treating them for chills and fever. In February, 1843, he was the leader in the organization of medical school in St. Charles, which was regularly chartered under the name of Franklin Medical College. The trustees for St. Charles were Horace Bancroft, William Rounsville, Lucius Foote, J. S. Christian, Alexander H. Baird, Leonard Howard and Stevens S. Jones. According to Dr. O. Everts' recollection the chairs of the various professionships were filled by Dr. G. W. Richards, Dr. Nicholas Hard, Dr. John Thomas and Dr. Edward Meade. This faculty gave a single course of lectures to a class of fifteen or twenty students in 1843-4.

Among the students were Orpheus Everts, who married a daughter of Dr. Richards; Addision Danford, brother of Eben Danford of Geneva; R. I. Thomas, another son-in-law of Dr. Richards; Jerome F. Weeks, now practicing in Chicago; Dr. Bunker, who married a daughter of James Evans and died in Oregon, Ill., a few years since; Torrey, King, Harvey, two Hopkins brothers, who settled at DeKalb and Oswego, Ill., and John

and the alarm reached Sycamore soon after the body was taken. It is said that the body was hidden for a day or two in a stram stack near the residence of Timothy P. Garfield in Campton, but was taken to St. Charles ni a short time and placed in Dr. Richard's stone barn. It is supposed that Rood's relative joined him near Sycamore and was present at the time the remains were obtained; possibly it was he and not young Richards who accompanied him to the cemetery; and perhaps all three were present.

That there was intense excitement around Sycamore when the robbery became known can be easily imagined. Of course the people turned their thoughts toward the medical school in St. Charles, and at once suspected who were the guilty parties. According to my best recollection a committee was immediately selected to wait on Dr. Richard's and his students had find out whether they had the body. Mr. Todd of Geneva, was with this committee. Dr. Everts says Dr. Richards had no knowledge of the facts at the time. He knew that the students were dissecting; but as he was giving his whole attention to lectures on the theory and practice of [illegible] instruction in anatomy were in charge of another teacher. Dr. Richards was [illegible] though he did not see the body.

In the mean time Rood was notified by his friends in DeKalb county of the discovery of the robbery, and of the probability that a crowd of men from Sycamore would soon be looking for the remains. The committee which waited on D.r Richards got no satisfaction and returned to Sycamore. The friends of Churchill and Kenyon at once determined to proceed to St. Charles in force and secure the remains at all hazards if they could be found.

Dr. Richards, apprehending serious results if the Sycamore people should find the body on his premises, advised its removal to some safe retreat until such time as the matter could be settled in an amicable manner, or until the excitement should die out, and Rood, assisted by a German in the employ of the doctor, took the body to a secluded place in the timber between St. Charles and Geneva where it was buried. There are so many conflicting accounts regarding the location, that it is quite probable it was at first buried between St. Charles and the Otho Perkins farm, and afterwards taken further south and interred a second time.

When it became assured that a strong body of determined men were on their way from DeKalb county, Dr. Richards decided to deny all knowledge of the matter. He also possibly made some preparations for defending his premises in case of attack.

In the forenoon of April 19, 1849, a large body of men, variously estimated at from 50 to 200 among the

among the people of St. Charles against Dr. Richards, and it is probable that three-fourths of them were in sympathy with the Sycamore people and rejoiced to see them here. The doctor had a few staunch friends, but they very prudently remained quiet, while closely observing all that was transpiring.

It is my impression that the crowd took dinner at the Howard House before proceeding to the residence of Dr. Richards, who lived in the frame dwelling belonging to O. M. Butler, S. E. corner of Illinois and 5th treets in the east division. It is probable that a committee went over from the Howard House in advance of the main body to make one more attempt at negotiation.

The bridge over Fox river had been carried away in March. A foot bridge was completed on the day the Sycamore people arrived, and they were the first to make use of it. When they crossed over they left a guard at either end and kept possession of the bridge during their stay in the town. There was a great crowd of people, and I recollect well of seeing John Rood standing in the street near the M. E. church, surrounded by a group of men among whom was [illegible] rifle, from which it is at least probable the fatal shot was fired a few [illegible] young Rood to his grave.

At length, when all attempts at arranging the matter peacably had failed, the Sycamore men collected in a body in front of the stone dwelling now occupied by R. H. Leake, where U. B. Prescott, a son of Reuben Prescott of St. Charles adressed them stating that the committee could get nothing but the taunts and insulting treatment from Dr. Richards, and inquired what had best be done. He urged moderation and told them to do nothing rashly, but their blood was up and they at once resolved to force an entrance into the house of the doctor and make a thorough search of the entire premises.

My recollection is that David Churchill and his son-in-law, Kenyon, placed themselves at the head of the columns of 50 or more men formed in double file and advanced toward the house. Kenyon carrying a rifle, and Churchill, according to some, armed only with a hickory cane The stillness of death hung over the crowd of people who were looking on, scarce ly realizing that a bloody tragedy was impending. As they stepped forward Dr. Richards was standing in the front door with his hand thrust into the opening of his coat, and with a look of defiance on his face which seemed to say "I defy you to do your worst"! Not until the head of the column was within twenty feet of h m did he haughtily step inside and close the door in their faces. Churchill advanced up the steps and putting his shoulder against the door tried to force it open. Some say he rapped on the door with his cane; at all

was exploded,, but without discharging the weapon. Other testimony is to the effect that the gun was fired, the charge striking the ground near the gate. However this may be, as the gun appeared Kenyon turned away from the door and running a few rods north came back and placing his rifle against or near the door about three feet from the bottom, fired into the house Rapid firing from others among the crowd followed until eight or ten shots in all had been fired, only one of which came from the house. The door was opened in some manner and one of the shots struck Dr. Richards "passing through the right shoulder joint below the collar bone, wounding the apex of the right lung, and so injuring the nerves that supplied the right arm as to produce immediate and permanent paralysis of that arm. He received also a blow from a stone on the left side of his face which knocked him down"*

Rood was shot while standing with his back against the door which he was holding shut. A rifle ball penetrated his right side, wounding the liver, from the effects of which he died a few weeks later. A student [illegible] also wounded by a charge from a shot gun. There were in the house when the firing began, the doctor's family and a number of students. The family fled across the garden to the south climbing a fence on the way, and it is said that shots were fired at them, though no one was injured. One man stood in the street near the barn and fired at the back windows of the house, and I am sorry to say, several young men, residents of St. Charles, threw stones at the windows.

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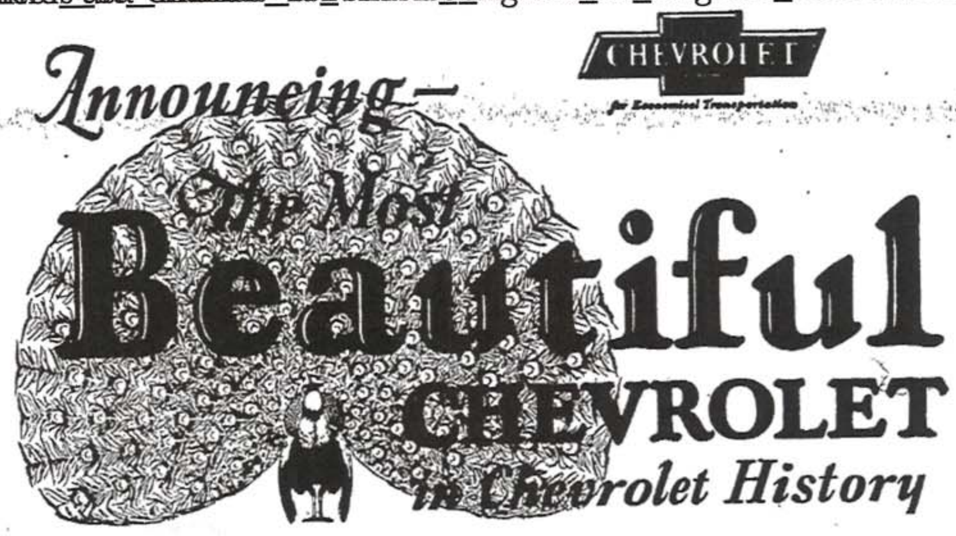

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THE FORUM

"The Tragedy of Drug Addiction"

Dr. Irving S. Cutter, in his article in the Chicago Tribune, Nov. 8, 1937, writes sad truth on the above subject. All should read it and ponder well. On Jan. 23, 1931 I wrote for publication an article, entitled: "A New Light on the Cause and Cure of Narcotic Craving." It fits in with Dr. Cutter's warning. I repeat it.

Professor Wilder Dwight Bancroft, specialist in coloid chemistry, and Dr. G. Holmes Richter, both of Cornell university, in using an untra-microscope in observing the effects on living nerve cells of anesthetics, found that the normal water-cells, become first, cloudy and then coagulate like the white of boiled egg. As the anesthetic wears away, the cells clear up to the normal water-clear state.

They further found that alcohol and other benumbing narcotics had a similar effect on living nerve cells. But, when if repeated for some time, the cells lose their recuperative powers, leaving permanent coagulations which cause the discomfort felt by [illegible] low, and which is renewed by new [illegible] This explains [illegible] ing felt when deprived of his drug. He feels that he must have his narcotic or go crazy.

These explorers into the unknown are in search of some chemical or other remedy that will dissolve by poptonization or some other way by removing the cause without injury to the surrounding parts."

This is illuminating and proves what Tolstoi says in his essay on "Why Do Men Stultify Themselves?" (See Little Blue Book No. 61). He is a competent witness for he was an addict of alcohol and nicotin narcotics. He snapped out of both when he came to realize the trap he was in. He used his wonderful willpower as a cure. We of weaker willpower need scientific help to escape from the trap. Better informed ones never get caught in the narcotic trap.

For more than fifty years I have done my best to help my unfortunate brothers out of narcotic bondage, and that "without money and without price." About one out of a hundred stays cured. That makes the effort well worth while.

These nice verses dedicated to Karl Asplund on his 75th birthday were handed in too late for last week, both are just as welcome this week. The writer scratched them off on her program at the anniversary dinner and slipped them into Karl's pocket.

A young Boy Scout—
A Boy Scout young
In body, mind and soul,
Who loves the youth.

he was elected to Congress as a Republican and served until 1861 when he declined to seek renomination and entered the Union Army. He was commissioned colonel and later brigadier general. In 1863 he resigned his commission to again take up his duties as congressman to which he had been re-elected. He served in congress until 1873 when he resumed the practice of law in Chicago. In 1880 he moved to Washington, D. C. where he continued the practice of his profession until his death in 1897. He is buried in North Cemetery, St. Charles, Ill.

Congressman Isaac N. Arnold

Isaac N. Arnold was born in Hartwick, Otsego county, New York, November 30, 1815. He received his common school and academic education in the district and select schools and Hartwick Seminary. He later taught school in Otsego county at the same time studying law. After his admission to the bar in 1835 he commenced practice in Cooperstown, later moving to Chicago. After one year's residence in Chicago, he was elected city clerk but served only a short time when he resigned to attend to his law practice. As a Democrat he was elected and served one [illegible] sentatives in 1842. [illegible] years later he was chosen [illegible] a presidential elec[illegible] candidate for President. His opposition to slavery caused him in 1848 to affiliate with the Free Soil party and he was delegate to their national convention in Buffalo that year. In 1855 he was again a member of the legislature and was an unsuccessful candidate for speaker. Failing in an attempt to be elected to congress in 1858, he tried again two years later and, as a Republican, was elected to the Thirty-seventh congress and re-elected to the Thirty-eighth. His service in congress was during the years, 1861 to 1865 and covered most of the period of the Civil War. During that conflict he acted as aide to Colonel Hunter at the Battle of Bull Run. At the end of his two terms in congress, he declined to be a candidate for renomination and accepted an appointment as auditor of the United States Treasury. After serving in that capacity for about one and one-half years, he resigned and returned to Chicago where he again engaged in the practice of law and literary pursuits. He died April 24, 1884.

The Richards Riot, An Early St. C. Tragedy of First Med. College

The following story is one of the most tragic events of early St. Charles, and is written from historical documents and prepared by a student at the high school, seeking her scout badge for journalism.

It is a good omen when the younger generation seeks to perpetuate pioneer history.

This is written by Priscilla Bergsten.

Dr. George W. Richards from Manlius, Onondago County, New York, settled in St. Charles around 1842. He was a well-educated man, and immediately entered into an extensive practice. He was a very independent man, thus making himself [illegible] the public in particular.

[illegible] prominent medical gentlemen, he organized the Franklin Medical college, in St. Charles. The trustees of this school were Horace Bancroft, William Rounseville, Lucius Foote, John S. Christian, Alexander H. Baird, Leonard Howard, and Stevens S. Jones. The various chairs were filled by Dr. George W. Richards, Dr. Nicholas Hard, Dr. John Thomas and Dr. Edward Meade. It is probable that Dr. D. D. Waite was connected with the school in some way.

Among students were these men: Dr. Orpheus Everts, who married a daughter of Dr. Richards, and was later head of a very successful insane asylum at Cincinnati, Ohio. Dr. R. I. Thomas was another son-in-law of Dr. Richards. Dr. Bunker married a daughter of James Evans. He practiced for years in Oregon, Ill.

The immediate cause of the outbreak was the exhumation and carrying away of the remains of Mrs. George M. Kenyon, a daughter of David Churchill of Sycamore. Mrs. Kenyon had been married only a short time.

A student, John Rood, was studying medicine with Dr. A. B. De. Wolf at the time. He was poor and ambitious. So being unable to pay for material necessary in the prosecution of his studies, he resolved to procure it himself.

A friend or relative of Mr. Rood living in DeKalb county, furnished him information regarding the death and burial of Mrs. Kenyon; whereupon Rood accompanied, as is supposed, by George W. Richards, a son of the doctor, proceeded to Sycamore in a one-horse wagon, carrying the necessary excavating tools. The body was taken up (most of the work done by young Rood) and conveyed several miles toward St. Charles. It was hidden in a hay stack near the residence of T. P. [illegible] Later it was [illegible] where it was placed in Dr. Richards' barn.

[illegible] at Sycamore, and [illegible] from the friends of the deceased woman, Rood took the body and concealed it in the woods between St. Charles and Geneva, on the east side of the river. It remained there until after the mobbing at Dr. Richards' dwelling.

A delegation from Sycamore waited on Dr. Richards and demanded the body, but he denied all knowledge of it. The delegation then returned to Sycamore. A few days later, on the 19th of April, 1849, a party of men estimated to be from forty to two hundred, many of them armed with rifles, shot guns, pistols and so forth, drove to St. Charles early in the morning. They put up their teams at the Howard House now known as Zimmerman's apartments. They proceeded on foot to the reseidence of Dr. Richards, crossing the river by a new foot bridge just completed.

Renewed attempts were made by the leaders of the Sycamore party. Messrs. John Waterman, U. B. Prescott, David Churchill, Fleming Holcolm, Phineas Joslyn, Sylvanus Holcomb, James Lovell, Alvin Dayton, and George M. Kenyon. The crowd then assembled in the east part of the lot, then owned and occupied by R. H. Leake. The Sycamore men had decided to storm the doctor's residence and search it from top to bottom.

The Sycamore party then formed in two ranks, led by Messrs. Churchill and Kenyon, approached the house. The house is still standing on the Lynn property at East Illinois and Fifth avenue. As they approached the door, Dr. Richards, who was standing in the doorway, with one hand in his vest, stepped back and shut the door in their faces. An attempt was made to push it open, but the barrel of a gun pushed the attacking force back. Young Kenyon then placed his gun against the closed door and fired, wounding John Rood who died several weeks later. Following [illegible] which hit Dr. Richards in the right shoulder. The bullet hole may still be seen in the door. At the end of the shooting the women of the family fled across the garden to the house of a neighbor.

When the doctor was hit by the bullet, he walked through the dining room to a bedroom, where he took off his coat and vest. He then returned to the front door where he showed himself to the mob.

The mob did not feel sorry for him in the least. In fact they shot and threw more stones at him.

At this stage several of the citizens among whom were Luther Dearborn, N. H. Dearborn, Henry Stevens, Aaron Blanchard, and A. R. Wheeler, believing the doctor was killed, stepped between the mob and the ruined building, and called a halt. They informed the Sycamore men that Dr. Richards was probably killed.

The crowd withdrew and the matter was afterward settled by the return of the body. It is more probable that if the students had stood by the doctor, more lives would have been lost.

Dr. Richards was taken to the home of O. M. Butler, where he remained for a few days. The premises were patrolled every night by citizens, among whom were Aaron Blanchard, Hiram Bowers, George N. Sill, William Buck, Robert Rogers, and Washington Hammon.

The doctor was then taken to Chicago in a spring wagon when able to travel. He was then removed to Dubuque, Iowa, where he died April 22, 1853.

The affair caused intense excitement in this region. Some attempt was made to prosecute the rioters but the matter was finally dropped.

Evening Schools in France

Evening schools were introduced into France from England in 1820.

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'Richard's riot' marks St. Charles history

By Mary Claire Harris

In the early 1840s, St. Charles was picked as "the city most likely to succeed." It was to become the metropolis of the Midwest. But an incident on April 19, 1849 changed the entire course of events.

In 1842, a college named Franklin Medical School opened its doors in the small town of St Charles, nestled on the banks of the Fox River Its founder was Dr George W Richards He came to St Charles, (population approximately 1,800) in [illegible] Ind It is said that he [illegible] had been killed upon the canal in Lockport After his arrival he sent out invitations to all local doctors and students to visit him They would come from miles to watch his dissections and hear his lectures He probably was the earliest and most popular teacher of anatomy in this area For years he was the leading physician in and about St Charles A bold and overconfident man, some found him to be annoying while others appreciated his brilliance in his field

There was a prominent list of trustees and an even more impressive list of faculty members at Franklin College All established in their special fields of medicine Richards was a professor of anatomy and physiology, Dr Nicholas Hard a professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children He was one of the first doctors ever to perform a tracheotomy and through that tracheotomy he contributed to the teachings and progress in performing tracheotomies in the future Dr John Thomas a professor of chemistry and pharmacy, Dr Edward Mead, professor of materia medica, [illegible] thology, were at the [illegible] opened the first private hospital for the insane west of Ohio and a state hospital in Jacksonville, Ill It is said that he was the most versatile medical teacher in America Dr John Delameter, professor of surgery and Dr Samuel Denton professor of theory and practice of medicine also were at the college

The classes at Franklin College were held on the second floor of a two-story white-brick building located at Main Street and First Avenue (Now occupied by Safanda and Brannen Law Firm) It is said that the facilities for dissection were at this building

Richards was not a common man and he was interested in the quality and improvement of scientific skills and knowledge. Therefore, although it was a forbidden act to dissect a human body, Richards always seized the opportunity, and on rare occasion, would come up with an unknown human corpse Otherwise they were forced to use animals for dissection

Franklin students included John Rood, a financially-troubled young man from Maple Park and Richards' son [illegible] heard the news that a [illegible] died in Sycamore Her widower was George Kenyon and her father was David Churchill a prominent Sycamore man Rood convinced Richards' son George Jr to accompany him to Sycamore to steal the body Once there they opened the grave, loaded the body into their wagon and rode off into the night Quickly they returned to St Charles and hid the body in Richards barn Rood and George Richards made one mistake On their way to the Sycamore cemetary they stopped at a tavern While in the tavern one of the patrons spotted the wagon with the shovels and canvas in it The wagon was eventually traced to Richards in St Charles.

Meanwhile in Sycamore the empty grave was discovered and furor over the stolen body rose Her widowed husband and her father were outraged A selected committee was formed and went to St Charles, to the home of Richards, to demand that the body be returned During this first encounter Richards denied having any knowledge of the incident It is believed [illegible] did not know of the [illegible] time The committee returned to Sycamore After the crowd left, Richards learned of the body and that it was hidden on his property He advised Rood to hide the body elsewhere until emotions calmed down Rood and an employee of Richards hid it under a ledge of limestone known as Cedar Bluff, on the east road between St Charles and Geneva

The committee, along with Kenyon and Churchill began doubting Richard's story On April 19, 1849 a posse of between 100 to 200 or more people was formed They armed themselves and made their way to St Charles When they reached town they stopped at the Howard House then located at Third Street and Illinois There they had refreshments, regrouped and proceeded across the river to Richards' place

Being forewarned, Richards prepared himself and boldly addressed the crowd when they reached his house This house still stands as the smaller dwelling in the walled property of "The Linn House" on Illinois Avenue Richards tried to dissuade the crowd A few enraged men went and searched Richards' barn They reported finding an unrecognizable cadaver of a male This only stirred the mob's emotions more Richards retreated back inside the house "The stillness of death" said an eyewitness seemed to hover about

Rood braced himself [illegible] other man found the remains, cleaned and clothed it and returned it to R E Prescott from Sycamore who took the body home

The other account was told by Alice Davis in "St Charles Pioneer" A spiritual medium of that day Mrs Leonard Howard resided at the Howard House She was consulted and through her powers told the crowd of the exact location of the body "Mrs Howard was known as a fortuneteller, witch psychiatrist or what- [illegible] Charles Many fine doctors studied and prospered under his teachings One of his eulogies stated "he was a man of highest honor and of the best ideals for his profession In a group of men who taught medicine in the district west of Chicago, he was the lead in character

Franklin College never opened its doors again The only positive thing to arise out of the unfortunate incident was that it heightened the public's awareness that well trained doc-

Dr George W Richards lived in this house on Illinois Avenue from 1841 to 1849 An angry posse fired bullets through the door, wounding Richards and fatally wounding John Rood, a student of Richards' from Maple Park (Chronicle photo by Jim Stocker)

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Richard's Riot

Brought Back from the Dead

Dr. GEORGE W. RICHARDS, the former President of the LaPorte (Indiana) Medical School established the Medical Institution of St. Charles which operated a summer school for doctors in St.Charles. The students were poor and needed to work to pay their way. In those days folks didn't donate their bodies to science, but students still needed bodies to dissect for their studies. Some students resorted to robbing graves of their bodies and selling them to the school; they were called Resurrections. It is reported that graves of several noted citizens were reopened and found to be absent.

Three men were having supper about four miles east of Sycamore, at the Lovell tavern in the spring of 1849, when the landlords daughter overheard a suspicious conversation. She alerted her father who checked the 2 horses and spring wagon the men had driven to the tavern. There he found, hidden away, digging tools.

The young and popular, **Mrs. GEORGE M. KENYON** and a lone, friendless, German man had recently been buried. The landlord concluded the men planned to resurrect the single German mans remains. His suspicions were relayed to **HARRY JOSLYN, LORENZO WHITEMOOR, KIMBALL DOW** and a few others, who

secreted themselves near the south burial ground at Sycamore, to watch for grave robbers. It was shortly after dark when the three men arrived with their wagon and digging tools, armed with weapons. Just has they were unloading the shovels and such one of the local men in hiding, began a bout of coughing. The coughing alerted the grave robbers who immediately took leave. The locals followed them and caused their arrest. One of those arrested was the son of **Dr. RICHARDS**, President of the Medical Institute in St. Charles. Another was **JOHN RUDE**, but the name of the third man is unknown. The trio was frightened during their arrest, when Mr. WATERMAN promised to shoot them in the morning. Apparently the locals believed this would scare the robbers into a quick return to St.Charles.

The three grave robbers headed east toward St.Charles but apparently reconsidered their destination and altered their course, going to the Ohio Grove cemetery were seventeen year old, **Mrs. GEORGE M. KENYON** was buried.

The community, her husband, Mr. KENYON, and family were grief stricken with her early passing. Having heard grave robbers were in the area, her family and friends posted a vigil at the cemetery. Soon they laid a rope over the grave and covered it with dirt so they could tell if someone had tampered with the grave in their absence. All appeared in tact when they returned to examin the site, yet something was suspicious. The party checking the site more carefully, found Mrs. KENYON's comb just 12 inches below the grave surface. Digging further their horrors were realized when they found the lid of the coffin broken and only the burial clothes remaining.

DAVID CHURCHILL, Mrs. KENYON'S father, was a well respected citizen and news of this atrocity spread rapidly throughout the community. A party of men decided it best they go to Dr. RICHARDS Medical School in St.Charles and demand the return of Mrs. KENYON's remains. A search warrant was obtained. Arriving at the school, the group found a well lathered horse belonging to a Sycamore doctor. It was obvious he had ridden fast ahead to alert Dr. RICHARDS.

The dissecting rooms were searched, remains of other bodies found, but Mrs. KENYON's remains were not. However, as her husband was about to leave the building he spotted a lock of hair the color of hers and immediately recognized it. Hardly enough evidence to convince a jury, but he was convinced it was hers. Grief stricken, he went to Dr. RICHARDS and begged for the return of her body. **Dr. RICHARDS said, "I have no subjects now, but if you will come again in a few days I will have a lot of them, and from your way, too."** This stunned the Sycamore party. They returned to Sycamore and the community became outraged. The younger men were ready of trouble but the old residents suggested a more conservative approach. Fire was brewing in the hearts of Mrs. Kenyon's Sycamore friends.

A group was selected to return to St.Charles, **ESQUIRE CURRIER, JOHN C. WATERMAN, WILLIAM FORDHAM, LORENZO WHITTEMORE and KIMBALL DOW**. Unfortunately, Dr. RICHARDS' attitude hadn't changed and now they were armed and ready for a violent encounter!

Folks witness to the events then and still living in the early 1900s recalled how routinely RICHARDS and his students carelessly threw the remains of dissected bodies into the Fox River.

Seeing **JUDE** the grave robber with Dr. RICHARDS, **Mr. KENYON threatened to shoot him - then and there! The crowd grew to around 300 men**, in front of Dr. Richard's' home, those men inside could see no escape. One of Richard's students offered he had seen a corpse matching the description of Mrs. KENYON. With that the DAVID CHURCHILL and Mr. KENYON rushed toward the house, pushing open the front door partially. From inside the home a gun barrel was thrust out but Mr. Churchill was able to point it downward so no one was injured as it was fired. **Mr. KENYON, armed with a rifle, fired a round through the door.** That shot struck RUDE, the Resurrectionist, in the hips, mortally wounding him.

The band of Sycamore men broke out all the windows, several students were injured. Dr. RICHARDS was shot twice. As he stood in the door to surrender a rock struck his temple knocking him senseless.

Fearing a second attack, the RICHARDS students enlisted A. BARRY, an attorney, who assured Mr. PRESCOTT, a relative of Mrs. KENYON, that the body would be returned the next morning. He sent them two miles south of St. Charles, to a farm, once owned by **Mrs. HARVEY JONES** of Sycamore to wait.

Attorney BARRY, Mr. BANNISTER and Mr. PRESCOTT along with a student named **HARVEY** located the buried remains of Mrs. KENYON, wrapped in a blanket, under about two foot of dirt, on the banks of the Fox River in a grove. Dirt was washed from her remains in the river, she was wrapped in clothing, placed in a coffin and returned to Sycamore.

Family and friends gathered for a second funeral at the Methodist Church of Sycamore.

Some feel Dr. RICHARDS was a evil criminal while others disagree. Mrs. HARVEY A. JONES, was ten or twelve years old when she witnessed the riot and attack. RICHARDS had been her family physician for many years at the time. She described the RICHARDS family as refined, well educated and well traveled.

Chicago doctors sought his advise as he was well respected in the medical community.

JUDE died the day after the riot.

RICHARDS left the area and later died as a result of his wounds.

The students recovered.

Readers may want to check DeKalb county history for other accounts.

Source: History of Kane County by Joslyn & Joslyn 1908

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Neighbor News (Https://Patch.Com/Illinois/Stcharles-Il/Posts)

Grave Robbing, Riots, and Murder: The story of a St. Charles "First"

"As I tell school groups visiting the museum, the story of the first medical school in St. Charles does not have a very happy ending."

By Natalie Gacek, Neighbor (https://patch.com/users/natalie-gacek)
May 15, 2011 1:31 am CT | Updated May 16, 2011 2:41 pm CT

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Firsts are a big deal, especially for those of us working in the history field. We like to know when was the first this, where was the first that, who was the first person to ...

I recently took nineteen members of the St. Charles Junior Historical Society and some of their parents to The Field Museum in Chicago. The Field is the first museum I remember visiting as a kid and today it is one of my favorite places. I enjoy taking friends and family there and showing off all of the things I love about The Field. Therefore I was really excited to discover that for some of the kids today was their first time visiting The Field.

I was thrilled to be able to show them all of the incredible treasures on display and of course I could not help but point out some of my personal favorites along the way. Anyone who has ever visited The Field with me knows I love the shoe exhibit, but my favorite exhibit is Ancient Egypt and the mummies! As my small group made our way through the maze in the pyramid I began pointing out some of the more interesting items including one of the mummies that was one of the first items brought to The Field by their first President in the late 1800's.

As I thought about some of The Field's firsts, I couldn't help but think about some of the firsts for St. Charles.

Last week, I wrote about the first settlers to St. Charles and the first name of the town. So I thought this week I would write about another first—the first medical school. Oh, yes, at one time St. Charles was home to a medical school, and not just any medical school but the first medical school in the state of Illinois.

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In 1842 Dr. George W. Richards, along with other medical professionals from the area, was instrumental in organizing and incorporating the Franklin Medical College in St. Charles. The Franklin Medical College was the first Medical School in the state. It was located on the second floor of the building on the northeast corner of Main Street and 1st Avenue (currently home to the Pi Pizza Perfection restaurant).

The Franklin Medical College was open for only 7 years; it was forced to close as a result of the events that took place on April 19, 1849. Richard's Riot, as it would later be known, occurred because of the exhumation and carrying away of the remains of Mrs. George M. Kenyon of Sycamore, by a student of the school. John Rood was studying with Dr. A. B. De Wolf of St. Charles and according to classmate Dr. O. Everts, was "poor and ambitious, and being unable to pay for material necessary in the prosecution of his studies, he resolved to procure it himself."

According to Dr. Everts, a friend or relative of Rood, living in DeKalb County, furnished him information regarding the death and burial of Mrs. Kenyon. Rood then, accompanied by another student, proceeded to Sycamore in a one-horse wagon, with the intent of digging up the grave and removing the body. Rood and the other student brought the body of Mrs. Kenyon back to St. Charles where it was hidden until they had time to practice performing an autopsy.

It was not long before word of the exhumation spread amongst the family and friends of the deceased young woman and soon a delegation from Sycamore traveled to St. Charles to confront Dr. Richards and demanded the return of the body. Unfortunately Dr. Richards denied all knowledge of the exhumation and location of the body, and the group returned to Sycamore. A few day's later, on the 19th of April, 1849, a larger group of men, estimated at anywhere from 40 to 200, many armed with rifles, shot guns, pistols, etc., drove from Sycamore to St. Charles. Again they went to Dr. Richards' house and tried to obtain the body and satisfaction from Dr. Richards and his students, but were unsuccessful. A number of the men decided to storm the Doctor's premises and search it from bottom to top despite the fact that several of his students were in the house with the Doctor as well as his family.

As the Sycamore men approached the house, Dr. Richards, who was standing in the door with one hand in the opening of his vest, stepped back and closed it in their faces. An attempt was made to push it open, and partially succeeded, when the barrel of a gun appeared through the opening before being shut out again. It was then that Mr. Kenyon put his rifle against the closed door fired through the panel, the shot, it is believed, is the one that injured John Rood and caused his death within a few weeks. Some accounts claim that the first shot came from within the door, but it has never been definitely proved who fired first. Following the first shot a

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half dozen or more were fired into the house, one of which "passed through the right shoulder joint of Dr. Richards, below the collar bone, wounding the apex of the right lung, and so injuring the nerves that supplied the right arm as to produce immediate and permanent paralysis of that arm. He also received a blow from a stone on the left side of his face which knocked him down."

According to witnesses, when the Doctor was struck he walked back through the hall and dining-room to a bedroom on the right, where he took off his coat and vest and then returned to the front door, where he showed himself to the mob covered with blood. The sight did not appease their vengeance for they fired and threw missiles at him, one, as stated, knocking him down.

At this stage, several of the citizens, believing the Doctor was killed, stepped between the mob and the building and called a halt to the fighting. They informed the Sycamore men that Dr. Richards was probably killed and a student had been mortally wounded, and requested them to desist. The crowd withdrew and the matter was afterward settled by the return of the body of Mrs. Kenyon, which had not been mutilated, to the friends of the deceased. One account of the story is that Mrs. Caroline Howard, a noted psychic and spiritualist in town, helped the family locate the body, others say they were eventually told where it had been hidden.

Dr. Richards was taken to the house of O. M. Butler, where he remained for a few days, before being taken to Chicago in a spring wagon, where he was cared for until able to travel. He then removed his family to Dubuque, Iowa, where he died April 22, 1853, almost exactly four years from the date of receiving his wound. In speaking of his death, Dr. Everts says: " It is probable that the injury sustained at the time of the riot in St. Charles predisposed him to the disease (inflammation of the lungs) of which he died, but was not the cause of his death."

After the initial excitement had settled down, the Franklin Medical School was forced to close so as to prevent another similar event occurring in St. Charles. Most of this account was taken from a letter written by Dr. Everts (April 22,1886) to S. W. Durant for inclusion in Durant's narrative on the history of St. Charles.

An interesting note is that until sometime in the 1980's bullet holes were still visible in the door on the home that was Dr. Richards' residence. The door has since been removed and its location is unknown.

As I tell school groups visiting the museum, the story of the first medical school in St. Charles does not have a very happy ending. At least lessons were learned and a few years later St. Charles had the opportunity to open another first school in the state, but that is a story for another day.

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