



AGENDA ITEM EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Title:	Recommendation to approve historic landmark designation for Camp Kane and the Jones Law Office
Presenter:	Russell Colby

Please check appropriate box:

	Government Operations		Government Services
X	Planning & Development – (4/13/15)		City Council
	Public Hearing		

Estimated Cost:	N/A	Budgeted:	YES		NO	
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If NO, please explain how item will be funded:

Executive Summary:

On 11/17/14, the City Council voted to direct staff to file a historic landmark nomination for Camp Kane and the Jones Law Office. The property proposed for landmark designation is a portion of Langum Park, which is City owned and located at the northeast corner of IL Rt. 25/Riverside Ave. and Devereaux Way, adjacent to the City’s Public Works Facility.

The nomination would designate two landmarks:

- Camp Kane site, a Civil War training ground, covering a portion of Langum Park.
- The Stevens S. Jones Law Office building, which was relocated to the proposed Camp Kane site in 2014.

The proposed boundaries of the landmark designation area are shown on the attached aerial photo. The boundaries roughly include the southern half of the Riverside Ave. frontage of Langum Park, extending to the existing fence line west of the Public Works Facility.

Within the boundaries of a Historic District or Landmark site, a Historic Preservation Certificate of Appropriateness (COA) is required prior to the issuance of any building permit for exterior alterations to a building or site. Should the landmark nomination be approved, a COA will be required prior to any site improvements at the property or for any modifications to the Jones Law Office building.

In accordance with the Zoning Ordinance, the Historic Preservation Commission held a public hearing on the landmark nomination on 4/1/15. The Commission recommended approval of the landmark nomination in a 4-0 vote, with two members abstaining due to their affiliation with the Camp Kane Heritage Foundation.

When the nomination was discussed by the Committee in November 2014, there were comments that the Committee may wish to designate a smaller portion of the site than is currently proposed. At the Committee’s recommendation, staff can modify the legal description to reduce the area of the proposed landmark site.

Attachments: *(please list)*

Historic Commission recommendation, Landmark Nomination with map/aerial photo

Recommendation / Suggested Action *(briefly explain):*

Recommendation to approve historic landmark designation for Camp Kane and the Jones Law Office.

For office use only:

Agenda Item Number: 3e

City of St. Charles, Illinois

Historic Preservation Commission Resolution No. 3-2015

A Resolution Recommending Approval for Landmark Designation (Camp Kane & Stevens S. Jones Law Office – Northeast corner of Riverside Ave. & Devereaux Way)

WHEREAS, it is the responsibility of the St. Charles Historic Preservation Commission to review applications for Landmark Designation and to make recommendations to the City Council regarding them; and

WHEREAS, the Historic Preservation Commission has reviewed the application for designation of Camp Kane and the Stevens S. Jones Law Office (northeast corner of Riverside Ave. and Devereaux Way) as landmarks; and

WHEREAS, the Historic Preservation Commission has made the following findings of fact for Camp Kane:

- 1. That the property has character, interest or value which is part of the development, heritage or cultural character of the community, county or nation.**

After the start of the Civil War, Congressman John F. Farnsworth requested permission from President Lincoln to commission the 8th Illinois Cavalry and train them in St. Charles. President Lincoln approved the commission on August 11, 1861 and called the 8th Illinois Cavalry “Farnsworth’s Big Abolitionist Regiment”, reflecting area residents’ active participation in the abolitionist movement. Farnsworth used property he owned to develop Camp Kane as a Civil War training camp. Camp Kane became home to both the 8th Illinois and 17th Illinois Cavalries. The 8th Illinois Cavalry officially gathered in Camp Kane on September 18, 1861 with 1,164 men. Camp Kane remained active until 1864. Approximately one in six men from St. Charles served in the 8th and 17th Illinois Cavalries.

- 2. That the property is the site of a significant local, county, state or national event.**

Camp Kane was a Civil War training camp from 1861 to 1864. The 8th Illinois Cavalry which trained at Camp Kane saw action in many Civil War battles, including the Battles of Manassas, Williamsburg, Mechanicsville, Alexandria, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. Lt. Marcellus Jones of the 8th Illinois Cavalry is

credited with firing the first shot in the Battle of Gettysburg. In April 1865, the 8th Illinois Cavalry took part in the search for President Lincoln's assassin, John Wilkes Booth. The regiment also served as the Honor Guard for President Lincoln's funeral train.

3. That the property is identified with a person who significantly contributed to the development of the community, county, or nation.

Prominent St. Charles citizen John F. Farnsworth established Camp Kane on property he owned along the banks of the Fox River in 1861. Farnsworth first moved to St. Charles to establish a law office in the 1840s. He served in the U.S. Congress from 1857-1860 and 1863-1872. An abolitionist and personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, Farnsworth nominated Lincoln for the presidency at the Republican Party Convention in 1860. At the start of the Civil War, Farnsworth was commissioned as the 8th Illinois Cavalry's first colonel, followed by Brigadier General in 1862.

4. That the property has a unique location or physical characteristics that makes it a familiar visual feature.

Camp Kane is located in Langum Park, a public park owned by the City of St. Charles. Langum Park/Camp Kane is highly visible to the community due to its location on Riverside Ave. (State Rt. 25) and proximity to the Fox River Trail.

5. That the property is suitable for preservation or restoration.

The City of St. Charles is committed to Langum Park's long-term use as public open space and the preservation and recognition of the park's history as the site of Camp Kane.

WHEREAS, the Historic Preservation Commission has made the following findings of fact for the Stevens S. Jones Law Office:

1. That the property has character, interest or value which is part of the development, heritage or cultural character of the community, county or nation.

The Law Office was constructed at the northeast corner of 5th Ave. and Main St. shortly after Stevens S. Jones purchased the property on April 8, 1843. The Law Office was used as a holding cell for war deserters during the Civil War.

2. That the property is identified with a person who significantly contributed to the development of the community, county, or nation.

Stevens S. Jones, born in Vermont, arrived in Charleston, Illinois in 1838 and was the first attorney in the Fox Valley. In 1839, Jones brought to the founder's attention that a

town called Charleston already existed in Illinois and suggested calling the settlement St. Charles.

3. That the property is suitable for preservation or restoration.

Efforts have been made since the 1980s to preserve the structure. In 1987 Jane Dunham had the building relocated to the Dunham Hunt Museum located at 304 Cedar Ave. On August 26, 2014 the City of St. Charles had the building relocated to the site of Camp Kane in Langum Park. Local preservation groups and the City of St. Charles have worked to restore and maintain the property.

WHEREAS, the Historic Preservation Commission finds approval of said Landmark Designation application to be in the best interest of the City of St. Charles based on the historical and architectural significance as described in these findings;

NOW THEREFORE, be it resolved by the St. Charles Historic Preservation Commission to recommend to the City Council that the properties located at the northeast corner of Riverside Ave. and Devereaux Way, as legally described in the application, be designated as Landmarks, and that they be referred to as "Camp Kane" and the "Stevens S. Jones Law Office".

Roll Call Vote:

Ayes: Gibson, Pretz, Smunt, Withey

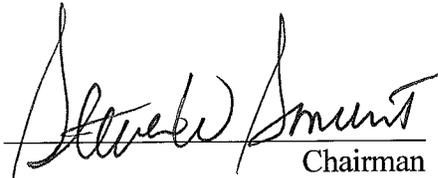
Nays: None

Absent: Norris

Abstain: Bobowiec, Malay

Motion Carried.

PASSED, this 1st day of April, 2015.


Chairman



City of St. Charles, Illinois

Two East Main Street St. Charles, IL 60174-1984
Phone: 630-377-4400 Fax: 630-377-4440 - www.stcharlesil.gov

Landmark Site

RAYMOND ROGINA Mayor

MARK KOENEN City Administrator



Data Source:
City of St. Charles, Illinois
Kane County, Illinois
DuPage County, Illinois
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Coordinate System: Illinois State Plane East
North American Datum 1983
Printed on: March 4, 2015 03:44 PM



0 115 230 Feet

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St. Charles Zoning Ordinance – Criteria for Landmark Designation

17.32.060.C

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

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

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



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT/PLANNING DIVISION

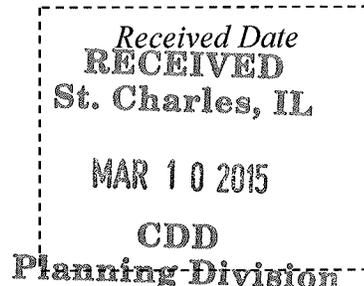
PHONE: (630) 377-4443 FAX: (630) 377-4062

HISTORIC LANDMARK NOMINATION

Instructions:

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

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



1. Property Information:	Parcel Number(s): 09-34-426-001	
	Property Name (Historic or common name of the property): Camp Kane and Stevens S. Jones Law Office, Langum Park, NE corner of Riverside Ave. & Devereaux Way	
2. Applicant:	Name City Of St. Charles	Phone 630-377-4443
	Address 2 E. Main St. St. Charles IL 60174	Fax
		Email
3. Record Owner:	Name City of St. Charles	Phone 630-377-4443
	Address 2 E. Main St. St. Charles IL 60174	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).		
That part of the Southeast Quarter of Section 34, Township 40 North, Range 8 East of the Third Principal Meridian Lying Northeasterly of the Southwesterly Line of Riverside Avenue and North of the North Line of the Tract of Land Conveyed to Moses T. Bliss by Deed Dated May 31, 1843 and Recorded July 1, 1843 In Book 3, Page 412, In the City of St. Charles, Kane County, Illinois, and excluding the easterly 225 ft. thereof.		

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

- a) Ownership:
 private
 public-local
 public-state
- b) Category:
 building
 district
 site
- c) Integrity:
 original site Camp Kane
 moved: date Law Office: Aug. 26, 2014
 unaltered

d) Function or Use:

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <u>Historic/Current</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> / <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> / <input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> / <input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government
<input type="checkbox"/> / <input type="checkbox"/> entertainment | <u>Historic/Current</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> / <input type="checkbox"/> industrial
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> / <input type="checkbox"/> military
<input type="checkbox"/> / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> / <input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park | <u>Historic/Current</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> / <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> / <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
<input type="checkbox"/> / <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> / <input type="checkbox"/> other(specify
Law Office
Artifact |
|---|---|--|

e) Architecture:

Early Republic

- Federal
 Early Classical
Revival

Mid-19th Century

- Greek Revival
 Gothic Revival
 Italian Villa
 National

Late 19th/20th Century Revivals

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

Regional Origin

- Vernacular (describe)

 Other (describe)

Late Victorian

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

Late 19th and Early 20th Century
(American Movements)

- Princess Ann
 Homestead

(Amer. Arts & Crafts Movement)
 Craftsman
 Bungalow
 Foursquare
 Prairie School

Modern Movement

- Modern
 Art Deco
 International Style
 Ranch

II. Building Materials:

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

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

III. Significance of Property:

Please indicate source of documentation, if available.

- a) Original Owner: Law Office - Stevens S. Jones
- b) Architect/ Builder: Unknown
- c) Significant Person(s): Law Office-Stevens S. Jones, Camp Kane- Gen John F. Farnsworth
- d) Significant Dates (i.e., construction dates): Camp Kane - Sept 18, 1861

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

Property has character, interest, or value which is part of the development, heritage, or cultural character of the community, county, or nation.

Property is the site of a significant local, county, state, or national event.

Property is identified with a person who significantly contributed to the development of the community, county, state, or nation.

Structure embodies distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, type, method of construction, or use of indigenous materials.

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.

Property is suitable for preservation or restoration.

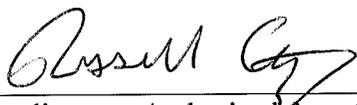
Property is included on the ___ Illinois and/or ___ National Register of Historic Places.

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.
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.
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.

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
	3/10/15
Applicant or Authorized Agent	Date

Descriptive Statement for Camp Kane

In the mid 1800's Illinois was an active part of the Abolitionist movement, St. Charles was a very active part of that movement. Congressman John F. Farnsworth, St. Charles resident was a well-known abolitionist, was a personal friend to Abraham Lincoln, an advisor to Lincoln during the Lincoln Douglas debates and was the person who nominated Lincoln for President in 1860.

After the start of the Civil War, John F. Farnsworth requested permission from President Lincoln to commission the 8th Illinois Cavalry and train them in St. Charles. President Lincoln approved that commission on August 11, 1861 and called the 8th Illinois Cavalry "Farnsworth's Big Abolitionist Regiment" while making John F. Farnsworth a Colonel and later in 1862 a Brigadier General.

By August 20, 1861 the first company was formed. Many members of this unit were employees of the Chicago Tribune including the company's captain William Medill, brother of Joseph Medill, Chicago Tribune editor and owner. Joseph Medill and Farnsworth were strong political allies and Medill supported Farnsworth's efforts. Many articles were published in the Chicago Tribune on the formation of the 8th Illinois Cavalry which helped fill the ranks of the regiment with members from all around Illinois and surrounding states

As stated in the book "History of the Eighth Cavalry Regiment" written by Dr. Abner Hard, surgeon for the 8th Illinois Cavalry, Colonel Farnsworth used the property that he owned that is now commonly known as Langum Park to develop Camp Kane, the Civil War Training Camp that would become the home of the 8th Illinois and 17th Illinois Cavalries. This was the only Civil War training camp in Kane County. The 8th Illinois Cavalry officially mustered in at Camp Kane with 1,164 men on September 18, 1861 and Camp Kane remained active until early 1864.

The 8th Illinois Cavalry's honors include battles such as Mechanicsville, Antietam, Fredericksburg and most notably Gettysburg, where it was the 8th Illinois Cavalry's Lt. Marcellus Jones who fired the first shot of that famous battle. Confederate Colonel John S. Mosby "The Grey Ghost" called the 8th Illinois "The best cavalry regiment in the Army of the Potomac". The 8th Illinois Cavalry also had tragic honors of participating in the hunt for President Lincoln's assassin and serving as the Honor Guard for President Lincoln's Funeral Train.



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

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[Langum Park, South 7th Avenue](#) ([View on map](#))

The current location of Langum Park once served as a training ground for soldiers of the 8th and 17th Illinois Cavalry regiments during the Civil War.



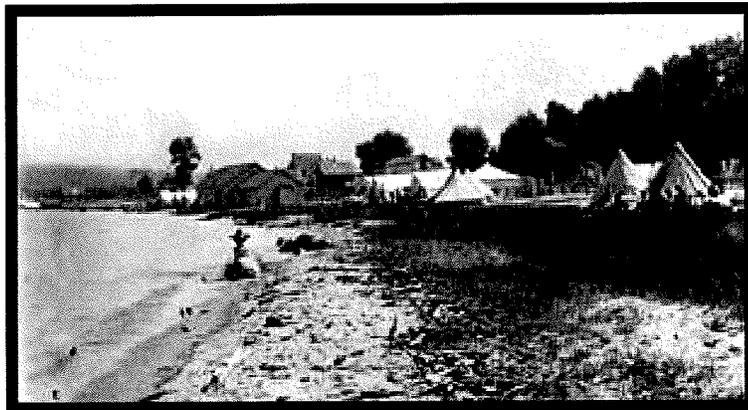
Image Credit: St. Charles Public Library

John Franklin Farnsworth established Camp Kane in 1861 on property he owned that extended from the Fox River to 7th Avenue.

Born in Canada, Farnsworth was a surveyor and studied law in Michigan before moving to St. Charles to establish a law office in the 1840s. He served in the United States Congress from 1857-1860, and from 1863-1872. Farnsworth was an abolitionist and a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, and nominated Lincoln for the office of U.S. President at the Republican Party Convention in 1860.

John Farnsworth played a particularly significant role in the establishment and training of both the 8th and the 17th Illinois Cavalry regiments during the Civil War. He gained authorization from President Lincoln to form a volunteer cavalry regiment soon after the Civil War began in 1861, and successfully fulfilled the 1,200 man quota. Approximately one in six men from St. Charles served in the regiments. Recruits also came from as far as Indiana, Iowa, and Michigan.

The 8th Illinois Cavalry was mustered into service on September 18, 1861, with Col. Farnsworth in command. The 8th Illinois Cavalry trained at Camp Kane until October 14, 1861, when the regiment marched from Camp Kane to Geneva and boarded a train to Washington D.C. to join forces with the Army of the Potomac. President Lincoln called the 8th Illinois Cavalry "Farnsworth's Big Abolition Regiment."



Located on the eastern banks of the Fox River, Camp Kane was the training ground for the 8th Illinois Cavalry.

Image Credit: [St. Charles Heritage Center](#)

The 8th Illinois Cavalry Regiment saw action in many Civil War battles, most notably the Battles of Manassas, Williamsburg, Mechanicsville, Alexandria, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. Lieutenant Marcellus Jones of the 8th Illinois Cavalry is credited with firing the first shot in the Battle of Gettysburg on July 1, 1863. John Farnsworth's nephew, Elon Farnsworth, was killed in action in Gettysburg on July 3, 1863 while in command of Company L, 1st Vermont Battalion during a battle at Big Round Top.

In April 1865, the 8th Illinois Cavalry took part in the search for Abraham Lincoln's assassin, John Wilkes Booth. The regiment also guarded the President's body as it lay in state in Springfield, Illinois.

While the 8th Illinois Cavalry was serving its second year in the Union Army, John Farnsworth organized the new 17th Illinois Cavalry Regiment on September 11, 1863. Farnsworth was promoted to Brigadier General on December 5, 1862, but he resigned his commission in early 1863 to take his seat in the U.S. Congress representing the 2nd Illinois District. The 17th Illinois Cavalry trained at Camp Kane under the command of Col. John Beveridge from November 1863 until May of 1864 when they were ordered to move the regiment to Missouri. Major John Lourie Beveridge, a native of Evanston who later became a Governor of Illinois, was a member of the 8th Illinois Cavalry from 1861-1863. He was named Colonel of the 17th Illinois Cavalry on January 28, 1864. The 17th Illinois Cavalry fought many skirmishes in Missouri and helped defend Jefferson City from attack by Major General Sterling Price's Confederate forces in October of 1864. The 17th Illinois Cavalry was mustered out of service in November and December of 1865 in Leavenworth, Kansas.

John Farnsworth



Image Credit: Library of Congress

Nearly five hundred St. Charles men joined various military regiments during the Civil War. The 127th Illinois Infantry Company E was recruited in St. Charles, but did not train at Camp Kane. Frederick Dyer reported in his book, **A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion** (Part 3, pp. 1026-7) that the Illinois 8th Cavalry lost a total of 250 men during the Civil War; 7 officers and 68 enlisted men in battle, one officer and 174 enlisted men to disease.

Today, a plaque, erected in Langum Park on June 13, 1982, commemorates the significance of Camp Kane in both local and national history.

For additional photographs see:

St. Charles Illinois, p. 60, 61, 62, 63

St. Charles on Parade, p. 46, 47

See also:

St. Charles Heritage Center - **Camp Kane and the Civil War**□

Illinois Digital Archives - **Civil War Documents**

Sources:

- **Battle of Gettysburg in Detail: July 1, 1863--the Battle Begins.**□
- Bochar, Jack. **St. Charles in the Civil War.** St. Charles, IL: St. Charles Historical Society, 1992.
- "Civil War Memories—8th Illinois Rode With Pride." *Kane County Chronicle* 17 October 1990.
- Davis, Alice. **The Settlement and Growth of St. Charles.** 1940. p. 33.
- "Farnsworth's Charge"
<http://www.nps.gov/archive/gett/getttour/sidebar/farns>
- "8thIllinois 'Stood Hell Fire,' Rode on to Glory." *Kane County Chronicle* 28 March 1992.
- Hard, Abner. **History of the Eighth Cavalry Regiment, Illinois Volunteers.** Dayton, Ohio: Press of Morningside Bookshop, 1984.
- Illinois Adjutant General's Report. Regimental and Unit Histories Containing Reports for the Years 1861-1866. (See: **The Illinois Civil War Muster and Descriptive Rolls database**)
- **Roster of the Eighth Illinois Veteran Cavalry.** Geneva, Illinois, Kane County Genealogical Society, 1982?.
- **St. Charles on Parade: 150 Years, 1834-1984.** St. Charles: Sesquicentennial Commission, 1994. p. 46-48

Descriptive Statement for Stevens S. Jones Law Office

In Mid 1838 Stevens S. Jones arrived in Charleston IL. He was the first attorney in the Fox Valley. In 1839, Jones brought to the founders' attention that there already was a town called Charleston in southern Illinois. He made the suggestion to call the settlement St. Charles.

Jones purchased the property on the Northeast corner of 5th Ave and Main St. on April 8, 1843. A small 14X18 structure was added shortly after. That structure was Jone's law office. It is believed the porch was added in 1860. During the Civil War the Law Office served as a holding cell for war deserters.

Some think that the 14X18 structure could actually be the original Kane County Court House that was abandoned in 1843 after the new court house was constructed. No one seems to know what happened to that structure and the descriptions of both those buildings are very similar but there is no proof that this is the case.

In 1987 Jane Dunham had the building relocated to the Dunham Hunt Museum at 304 Cedar Ave. It remained there until August 26, 2014 when the City of St. Charles had the building relocated to Camp Kane.

Notes on **Stevens S. JONES (St. Charles)** by **Adam D. Gibbons [2015]**

Stevens S. JONES bought land in St. Charles from Ira MINARD for \$100 on 13 May 1842 [KCDB 11: 13] and for \$1000 (this land in Block 8, Lots 3-6) on 8 April 1843 [KCDB 11: 19]. This land consisted of the west half of the block and was directly east of the Public Square. Because of this price, there must have been a structure on the lots at the time (the only pre-1860 structure was at the south end of the lots).

From Joslyn: Judge Richard N. BOTSFORD (881) was born in CT in 1830. Came to St. Charles in 1851; taught, then practiced law after 1856 with D. L. EASTMAN. After DLE's death, BOTSFORD became a partner w/ S. S. JONES, who was later the editor of the Religio-Philosophical Journal of Chicago.

John STEWART arrived in Illinois in 1848, and "secured employment with a lawyer, S. S. JONES" (27) at St. Charles, and was paid \$10/month.

From P&P: S. S. JONES was a practicing attorney in the days of Robert MOODY, who was elected in 1840 (250). JONES almost always opposed B. F. FRIDLEY.

S. S. JONES came from Vermont (226).

From the "Albany Law Journal" from 1877: "Stevens S. JONES, the editor of the Chicago spiritualist newspaper, The Religio-Philosophical Journal, who was recently killed in that city, was formerly a lawyer of considerable promise. He was admitted to the bar in Vermont, and subsequently removed to Illinois, where he established a successful practice. He was twice Judge of the Kane County Court."

From "The Golden Rule" from 7 November 1846: Stevens S. JONES was a Mason, "of No. 14, G. M."

From Andreas' History of Chicago, 1871-1885: Stevens S. JONES was born in Barrie, VT on 22 July 1813; his father was a farmer and "liberal-minded man." He was admitted to the bar at age 19, and moved to St. Charles in the spring of 1838. He was interested in the railroads in the early days. He was a Universalist when younger, and presided at various Universalist State Conventions. In May 1865 he established the Religio-Philosophical Journal. His office was entirely destroyed in 1871 (in the fire) but he purchased new equipment in NYC and was soon back in business. He was successful, until on 15 March 1877, "he was foully murdered in his office at No. 394 Dearborn Street." He was married in Hyde Park, VT to Lavinia M. CAMP, daughter of Philo, on 1 May 1838. They had two children – Mary E. JONES, w/o John C. BUNDY; and Clara M. JONES, w/o Robert B. FARSON of Chicago (882).

John C. BUNDY, son-in-law of SSSJ, was born in St. Charles on 16 February 1841, s/o Ashael & Betsy (MINARD) BUNDY. He was a clerk in MINARD & OSGOOD's store in 1860, but when the war broke out he recruited men for service. He was elected 2nd Lieutenant of a Cavalry company (under C. B. DODSON). He marched thru Arkansas, and was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel. He became ill, and returned home to recover. He retired from the army in 1863 b/c of health. In 1866 he became the business manager of the Religio-Philosophical Journal, and became editor and manager upon the death

of SSJ. On 19 August 1862 he married Mary E. JONES, and they had a daughter, Gertrude M. BUNDY. Her brother George M. BUNDY "was killed by a base ball on October 22, 1870, while watching other children playing in the street."

Biographical sketch appears in 19th Century Miracles by Britten from 1884: Stevens S. JONES died on 15 March 1877, at his publishing house building, 127 Fourth Avenue, Chicago, by two pistol wounds, one to the head and one through the right shoulder. He was shot by William C. PIKE – it was malicious, and was found to be First Degree Murder. His wife Genevieve was an accessory to the murder, and was to be held without bail. JONES' friends asked for a strong sentence, but one "short of the death penalty." Mrs. Cora RICHMOND presided at SSJ's funeral, and gave an eloquent address (448). SSJ was shot from behind without warning; his murderer turned himself in at the Harrison Street Police Station.

From The World's Sages by D. R. M. BENNETT: SSJ was the only son of his parents, and also wrote "The Little Bouquet" a monthly magazine for children. Stevens' health was very delicate in childhood. Nine days after his wedding, he departed VT for IL. He was converted to spiritualism by Andrew Jackson Davis of Poughkeepsie, a clairvoyant who used magnetic healing. His murderer was William C. PIKE, a lecturer on phrenology. He shot SSJ at the base of the brain, and was later found not guilty by reason of insanity (902). Another source says he was found guilty, and was sent to an Insane Asylum.

1877 newspapers claim that jealousy was the cause of the murder, but none except the husband and wife thought this was possible. SSJ had supposedly seduced PIKE's wife. In reality the wife was a medium and she and her husband owed JONES many months' rent.

From Samuel W. Durant, 1881: Stevens S. JONES was from Washington County, VT, and arrived in St. Charles on 7 June 1838. He "has been credited with suggesting the name 'St. Charles' when it was found necessary to change the first one adopted." He was a Democrat in politics, then a Free Soiler, and later (1854+) a Republican. He was elected probate justice in 1843 and for several years owned and managed the Kane County Democrat (1850-60). He was instrumental in securing the village charter in 1849. Mrs. JONES resided "in the old homestead in St. Charles during the summer, and with her daughter in Chicago during the winter." (71)

From Pliny A. DURANT, 1903: Stevens S. JONES' parents removed from NH to VT "at an early period." His home "was on the east side, on Main street opposite the park, and his law office stood just north of his home." He was a good citizen, and after he was shot by a cowardly assassin, that man "was at length confined in the asylum for the insane at Elgin." His son-in-law, Col. John C. BUNDY, died "a few years ago." A daughter, Mrs. R. B. FARSON, "has long been prominent in women's club work. During her younger years she was a prime favorite in St. Charles society, and has never lost the prestige." (173)

From the IL Deaths & Stillbirths Index: Mary (JONES) BUNDY died on 22 September 1933 in Evanston. She was born in St. Charles on 11 November 1839, and was a housewife. Her father was born in VT, and her mother's name was Lavina CAMPBELL.

Buried in the North Cemetery, St. Charles: George H. BUNDY, 8 September 1863 – 22 October 1870. His parents are buried there as well.

1857 St. Charles Directory – “JONES, S. S. president of Iowa central air line railroad, Main cor 5th.” (184)
1860 shows S. S. JONES at NE corner, park on block to west.

From Pearson’s Reflections of St. Charles: Steven [sic] S. Jones of Vermont “opened a law office in 1839 in a small frame building which remains on 5th Avenue today, just north of Main Street. The office was originally attached to the large home on the corner, which JONES erected in 1839. This house was occupied later by his daughter, Mrs. R. B. FARSON, a prominent clubwoman, and today is a commercial establishment” (22).

From the Chicago Tribune (24 September 1933) – Mary E. BUNDY’s funeral was held in St. Charles “in the same home in which she was born.” Member of Chicago Woman’s Club for 51 years.



Stevens S. JONES of Chicago in 1875

Photo showing Jones Law Office building at original location-
NE corner of E. Main St. & N. 5th Ave.

