

A brief history of Lake County and Deerfield.

[The following is quoted in part from a book titled "The History of Deerfield", by Marie Ward Reichelt, printed by the Glenview Press, August 1928.]

"Material used in this compilation has been from Notes on the History of Highland Park by Eva Egan Truax, a Brief History of Lake County for Pupils of Schools by T. Arthur Simpson, County Superintendent of Schools; E. M. Haines' Historical and Statistical Sketches of Lake County, published in 1852; Dr. John J. Halsey's History of Lake County, published in 1912; Portrait Biographical Album of Lake City Publishing Company in 1891, by a corps of writers who are individually given no credit for their flowery biographies; an Atlas of Lake County, Illinois, published by the Geo. A. Ogle and Company, Chicago, in 1907; reminiscences of old settlers, the most far reaching of which were those of George Rockenbach [III], Mrs. Henry Wessling, Samuel Ott, Mrs. Eliza Jane Shepard Wilson and Mrs. Redmond.

The French explorers, beginning with Joliet and Marquette in 1674, passed up and down the Lake [Michigan] Shore in canoes and while they must have spent, at different times, several nights here, yet they left so little and so indefinite a description of this locality, that not much about this country, at that time, is known.

Lake County was separated from McHenry County by an act of the General Assembly, approved March 1, 1819.

Pottawatomie and Illinois tribes of Indians held possession of the land in Lake County until 1836. Before that time no whites were permitted to settle without consent of the Indians. A Pottawatomie village was located on the Fred Clavey farm on the Clavey Road, and there were Indian settlements on both sides of the Skokie. Skokie is the Indian word for marsh. The extensive swamp lying two or three miles from the lake westward, and extending north and south from Highland to Chicago, is a source of the north branch of the Chicago River.

John K. Clark is reputed to be the first white trader and trapper to be identified with Deerfield township. He is known to have been in the locality in 1818 and 1820, but the record of his permanent settlement here is given as 1836, when he located on the farm that later became the property of Dr. Samuel Galloway and later of William Werhane.

The northern part of West Deerfield was settled by Irish who came to Chicago from the Eastern States to work on the drainage canal. Sweeney, Conley, McConnel, Mooney, Maloney, and Melody, are names of some of the early settlers who bought the cheap swamp land in Lake County near Deerfield, Highland Park and Lake Forest, according to Harry Beardsley's article in the Chicago Daily News on the suburban development.

Haines, in his history of Lake County, published in 1852, says, "Deerfield is a fractional township and lies in the south east corner of the county, and is bounded on the north by Shields, on the east by Lake Michigan, on the south by Cook County, and on the west by Vernon. This township is mostly timbered land, having no Prairies, except a skirt of the Grand Prairie, extending up a short distance into the south west portion of it." (This was where the Ott families settled.) "There are some two or three sluggish streams passing through this town, flowing southward, and ultimately forming the north branch of the Chicago River."

Land bordering on the lake and with the deep ravines was considered of no value, so the prairies were selected for farming purposes. Heavy groves, mostly of beautiful oak

trees, covered the land from the River Woods to Highland Park, and when the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway was built through here, in 1871, a dense forest had to be traversed, and all trees were hewn down, and stumps were all "grubbed" out by hand.

The written history of Lake County begins in 1673. The mound builder, the Indian, the Jesuit missionary, the fur trader, the explorer, and finally the early settlers made history, recorded and unrecorded.

The history of Lake County is similar to that of other localities where the western empire was developed.

Dr. Halsey says: "Chicago was as important a point to the Indian as it has since been to the white man, partly on account of the portage leading to the Des Plaines River, and as the lake was the great water highway, so also was its western shore an important highway for these Indian tribes when they traveled by foot." The ridge of land through Deerfield was the favorite Indian trail to Milwaukee.

"Vandalism, unpremeditated, destroyed the work of the mound builders, the true history of whom is shrouded in mystery, but they were an agricultural people. The most extensive mounds are near Pistakee Lake, one-half mile in length. The bodies show indication of wholesale slaughter and bloody massacre. Another at Indian Hill, and one southwest of the Ravinia station was partially excavated by Mrs. Kenneth R. Smoot of Highland Park, and found ashes which indicated a sepulchre where cremation was practiced. Another mound is in Highland Park on Laurel Avenue between Linden and Dale Avenues. It is about ten feet in diameter and circular in form.

The Indian arrows and spear heads found in this vicinity were made on the shore of lake Michigan where chipping stations were still revealed in 1909 by the 'rejects' and chippings found in the original quarries, and more perfect forms have been found farther from the lake, where they were used."

Indian villages stood on both sides of the Skokie. Trail trees are still in existence near Everett, and one is on the Huehl farm, and some are on the Parsons-Jordan farm.

The last Indian treaty was made in Chicago, September 26, 1833, when the Pottawatomies ceded to the United States their lands in Illinois, including all of Lake County. It was in this transaction that John K. Clark's Indian children received four hundred dollars from the Government according to Frank R. Grover, of the Evanston Historical Society.

"Father Marquette spent a night at Gross Point. There was a Miami Indian village where the north branch of the Chicago River joins the Skokie.

The Mission of the Guardian Angel in 1696 when St. Cosine visited it was either on Indian Hill or Glen View, as Miami villages were in both places. Preponderance of evidence gives credulity to the claims of the former place, because of the large number of arrow and spear heads, and stone hammers that were found there and are on exhibition in the Indian Hill Golf Club." From Early History of Skokie Valley and its Neighbors, by Harriet Joy Scheidenhelm.

That Deerfield was a hunting ground is evidenced by the fact that arrow heads in such abundance were in the fields that an occasional one is even now plowed out of the Gardens. Different types of flint and various forms of construction were used, indicating different tribes, locality of their manufacture, and animals for which they were utilized.

The first clergyman to locate in Lake County was Rev. Samuel Hurlbutt of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who came in 1837, and remained for a time north of

Libertyville, and taught school in Half Day, took a claim and built a home on Section 23 in Fremont.

The first physician was Dr. Jesse H. Poster, who came to Libertyville in 1837. He practiced medicine, kept a tavern, carried on a farm, and was an active and public spirited citizen.

The first school was taught in the fall of 1836, by Miss Laura B. Sprague in Half Day.

The first post office was established in Half Day, August 22, 1836. Seth Washburn was the first postmaster. The second post office was opened November 4, 1836, near the bank of the Des Plaines River, a few rods south of Saugatuck bridge. Samuel Brooks was the postmaster.

The first church organization in Lake County was formed in the log house of Alfred Payne in Fremont, February 20, 1838. Rev. John Blatchford came from Chicago to serve as moderator and assist in organizing.

The first school house built was in Independence Grove (Libertyville) in the autumn of 1836. "It was made of hewed logs and was mainly constructed through the voluntary efforts of the young bachelors of the neighborhood."

The first blacksmith was a Mr. Morse, who, after working a few months near Half Day, located in Libertyville in 1835. Mathias Mason was the second blacksmith.

The first murder occurred in the old Goodman tavern stand in September 1847. The victim was a peddler, Silas Marble. "The suspect, who was tried for the crime, was acquitted by jurors."

The first church building was a Catholic one of logs, near Highland Park, and known as St. Mary's according to Partridge, but Halsey states that the church in Meehan's settlement, north of Deerfield village, built in 1844, was first.

"The first legal proceeding held in Lake County arose over a dispute regarding the occupancy of a claim near Gurnee, in January 1836, Ezekial Boyland occupied the land, and a Mr. Blaisdell ineffectually sought to displace him in January 1836."

"The first entry on the docket of the Lake County Circuit Court is entitled Samuel Hurlbutt vs. William Easton. A school had been taught in Half Day by Rev. Samuel Hurlbutt, the teacher's compensation being provided for by circulating a subscription paper. The defendant had subscribed ten dollars which he neglected or refused to pay. The records show judgment for the Plaintiff."

The first telegraph line in Lake County was erected in January, 1858. The wires ran from Milwaukee to Chicago.

The first mail passed through the county on May 29, 1836, en route from Milwaukee to Chicago. Prior to that "runners" had made the trip on infrequent occasions, but this was the first regular service.

Half Day is the oldest village in the county.

Among the early births recorded in Lake County is that of Jane Delanty in 1836, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Delanty of Deerfield Township.

The first store was opened by Hiram Kennicott, near the old mill, a mile south of

Half Day, in 1835. This merchant was also a Justice of the Peace and the first contested law suit was tried before him.

The first couple married were William Whigham Sr., and Miss Caroline Wright, daughter of Daniel Wright, the first settler. Esquire Kennicott performed the ceremony in January 1836.

William Easton opened a store in Half Day in a log building in 1838, which was still standing in 1902.

The first election at which Lake County pioneers were allowed to vote was in October 1835. The polling place was six miles south of Wheeling and but thirty-two votes were cast. This was while Cook County was comprised of all of North Eastern Illinois, "but it was fully understood that one half of the voters of the precinct were from north of the present county line. The territory embraced all of Lake County and a considerable portion of Cook County and was called Lake precinct. Under the state constitution of 1818, a residence of only six months was required, and all who came prior to 1835 had the right to vote."

"The first water power saw mills in the county were started simultaneously in 1835, one by Jacob Miller, east of Milburn, the other by Hiram Kennicott, south of Half Day.

The first steam saw mill was that of Seth Paine started in 1843 at Lake Zurich."

The first land entries were made June 18, 1840 by Mark Bangs, Mark Bangs Jr., Daniel Hubbard and Elisha Hubbard and covered 50 acres in Section 21, and half of Section 26 in Township 44 North, Range 9 East, where the village of Wauconda is located. The first assessment of taxable property was made in June, 1838.

The first white settler in Lake County was Daniel Wright, who came from Rutland, Vermont, where he was born in 1778. He served in the War of 1812. He came to Chicago in 1833 and then went to the Indian village of Half Day.

Townships in Lake County were laid off by commissioners appointed for the task. Sometime between March 1849 and April 1850, a meeting was held at the home of Michael Meahan, in the northern part of the township to select the name. Philemon Cadwell and Michael Yore were judges and Edwin Cadwell the Clerk. "Deerfield" was proposed by John Millen, who was born in Deerfield, Connecticut, and he suggested this name because of the large number of deer in this vicinity. "Erin" was the name chosen by the early Irish immigrants in the township. Seventeen votes were cast for Deerfield and thirteen for Erin, so Deerfield was the name of the township.

Horace Lamb, and Jacob Cadwell and his sons, Madison, Philemon, Caleb, Hiram and Edwin, who emigrated from Norfolk, New York, in 1835, were the first settlers in the village of Deerfield. The Cadwell homestead, on an Indian trail which is now the Waukegan Road, is at present occupied by Miss Loretta Heman.

Jesse Wilmot, who Married Elizabeth Luther, came up the north branch of the Chicago River in 1834 and spent the winter alone where the village now is. In 1837, his brother, Lyman, came and in 1840 Lyman brought his wife, Clarissa Dwight, to the 240 acres of "wild land" in the vicinity of the Wilmot school.

Until 1843, Horace Lamb's land was to the south, and the Vedder farm, now George Truitt's home, and the Parsons' farms were Lamb's. Lewis Gastfield and James Hamilton held land to the east and it was sold to Lewis Gastfield. Cadwell's land extended west to Holcomb's (now Hood's) and east to Lewis Gastfield's, south to the Lamb farms.

The first meeting to suggest the incorporation of Deerfield as a village was held at the home of John C. Ender on Waukegan Road. Those who were called into the conference were: J. C. Ender, George Rockenbach, J. P. Schneider, Philip Rommel, J. Leonard Vetter, C. W. Pettis, E. H. Willman.

The village of Deerfield was incorporated at an election held in April, 1903, in the town hall. The first president was John C. Ender. The minutes of June 1, 1903, in the book which was donated to the village by R. B. Chase, the following list of trustees is recorded: P. L. Jorgenson, George Rockenbach, Philip Rommel, John P. Schneider, J. Leonard Vetter, and E. H. Willman. The clerk was Albert C. Antes.

To demonstrate how slowly improvements came in the period from 1903 to 1913, because of the extreme frugality of the village board, the following items have been taken from the minutes. When a couple of boards across a muddy crossing had to be voted upon in a village meeting, the comparison of that and the building of several miles of concrete road in the last few years shows a striking note of progress and larger population.

George Rockenbach and William Plagge gave a deed for a strip of land 60 feet wide for the extension of West Railroad Avenue from the present location south 256 feet, the same width as previous record for street purposes. This opened up a piece of property for a road known variously as Railroad Avenue and Grand Avenue to the south of the Osterman Avenue crossing.

In 1907 George A. Ogle & Company's atlas of Lake County gives the boundary lines of Deerfield as Greenwood Avenue on the north, on the east, the John C. Ender property, the Knickerbocker and Cost stock farm, the Tutz mill and the D. N. Lidgerwood farm. This brought the east town line west of the Deerfield school and placed the school outside the village limits. On the south were the F. Plagge, George Rockenbach, Julius Johnson and D. M. Erskine property facing on Hall Avenue. On the north was Potomac Avenue on which was the property of L. Dreher, who kept a greenhouse on Greenwood and Potomac, John Knecht, E. Osterman and F. Plagge.

For some reason the map is incomplete, for the J. Leonard Vetter, Lewis P. Todd, John Selig, Lydia Phelps Hoyt, Matthias Horenberger names are omitted, although their property boundary lines are indicated in the center of town.

The first trail was Green Bay Road. Green Bay was the oldest settlement in this territory. A French trading station and mission were established there about 1670, and one in Milwaukee in 1785. Chicago was the gateway to the Mississippi country. Green Bay Road was surveyed in 1833, and rough puncheon and log bridges were placed over the creeks and streams that could not be forded, and cutting out the trees to a width of two rods. No grading was done for years afterwards.

The other big road ran west through Deerfield corners, and was known as Milwaukee Plank Road. This went from Chicago through Half Day, Libertyville (then Independence Grove) to Milwaukee. In June, 1836, a stage route was established on this road which was a common lumber wagon which carried both passengers and mail. It was drawn by four horses and the driver was William Lovejoy.

The Corduroy or Telegraph Road, which ran through Deerfield, with corduroy bridges, was used before 1841. "Telegraph" or "Corduroy" Road was not named because the entire road was "corduroyed," but on account of the "short bridges, which were built corduroy fashion, that is two long logs for stringers, and short ones athwart, filled in with stones, or brush or earth, to make the bumps easier." A short stretch of such a road is still in existence on the old Duffy farm off of Wilmot road to the west, at the end of the lane that passes the Adolph Goelitz

lodge.

Plank road activities began in the late eighteen forties and early fifties. Lake County oak from Port Clinton was used on the old "Plank Road" running north from Clark Street and Worth Avenue in Chicago.

The Deerfield Road west from Wilmot Corners was not opened until 1850. People that came across the Wilmot farm (which was west and east of the road) opened gates to go where they wished.

Samuel and Eli Ott did the first grading on the west part of the road. Toll gates were near the Lauer place, at the Wheeling gate, at Niles, Jefferson and Irving Park, and two were on the Lowe road. The charges were forty-five cents at Wheeling, thirty-five cents at Niles, twenty-five cents at Jefferson, and ten or fifteen cents at the last two places.

"Mudsill" bridges were made by taking the heaviest logs that could be cut, boring holes in them and laying them in the mud. A frame would then be laid on these to bridge the rivers. There was a good bridge across the DesPlaines River at Wheeling, and on the east and west slough in Deerfield, which are the north branches of the Chicago River.

The first post office in Deerfield Township was in the Meehan settlement, under the name of Emmett, in 1846. The second was established on January 13, 1849, in St. Johns, which name was changed to Port Clinton on March 19, 1850. The first post office in Highland Park proper was established on December 14, 1861. St. Johns was situated on a bluff on both sides of the first ravine that is crossed on entering Port Sheridan reservation at the main south gate. It was named for John Peterman and John Hettinger, Germans, who laid out the town and incorporated it under their Christian names.

The first post office in Deerfield was located where Lidgerwoods formerly lived and Miss Heman now lives. It was established May 4, 1850, and the first postmaster appointed was Caleb Cadwell. He served until 1854, and was assisted by his daughter, Rosella. Cadwell owned houses on both sides of Waukegan Road.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway bought the right of way through Deerfield in 1870. The road was graded in 1871, and the tracks were laid in 1872. The first road foreman was James Ryan, who lives on Grand Avenue. The first station on the C. M. and St. P. was in a box car near Hall Avenue, and the station agent was George Pratt, whose wife was Lillian, a daughter of Simeon and Lydia Tupper, early settlers. The second station was built in 1872 at the corner of Hall Avenue, sometimes called Central Avenue, and is now a freight house. The third station was built in 1900 through the efforts of Mrs. J. P. Schneider, who circulated a petition to have a new station nearer the center of population, and this was erected near the Deerfield road crossing on land bought of Mrs. Philip Hole.

Many of the old German families, devout and thrifty, who helped to develop the farming community, and whose descendants are merchants in Deerfield or engaged in business in Chicago, are buried in the Northfield Cemetery. Until two years ago the cemetery was enclosed with a wooden fence, and turnstile steps were the foot entrance to it. Since so few cows are left in the vicinity and none are at large, the fence was taken down and a hedge planted. Neglected graves where tombstones were tottering were put in order, and a system of weekly care for the entire burial ground was established with a regular caretaker.

The Deerfield Cemetery, located at the corner of Waukegan road and Central Ave., is on land bought of Philemon Cadwell in April, 1858. The location on the map of the cemetery is described as the N. W. Quarter of the N. W. Quarter of Section 33, Township 43, Range

12.

A cemetery association was organized in 1858 and lots sold for \$5? with individual care, or neglect. In October, 1883, the price was raised to \$10. In 1909 one lot that was bought for \$5 was sold for \$50.

The oldest dates on a tombstone in the Deerfield Cemetery are 1848 and 1851; graves of an infant daughter unnamed, and Polly, another daughter of Isaac Galloway. These children were undoubtedly buried on the Galloway farm until the cemetery was established, and then the bodies were moved to a permanent resting place.

Two children of M. and M. Russell, an infant that died in 1859 and Albert, who passed away in 1861, are some of the next oldest graves that have tombstones. M, Russell was born in 1787, died in 1863, at 75 years.

There are many unmarked graves in the cemetery, and several whole lots with either one or no graves at all apparent, the owners of which have moved or passed away, and no burials made in them for over half a century. The whereabouts of many of the descendants are also unknown.

Church services were held in homes whenever any itinerant minister came, in the early days of Illinois, later the school house was used as a place of worship.

In Chicago the pioneer religious denomination was the Methodist, which came in 1831 Philo Carpenter started the first Sunday School in Chicago in 1831.

In Deerfield Sunday School services were held in both the Wilmot and the Cadwell one-room schools, in the eighteen fifties and sixties.

The Methodist Theological Seminary in Evanston sent students quite regularly in the eighteen sixties and seventies, consequently church services in Deerfield were held in the English language before the German families took possession of most of the land formerly owned by New England and English settlers.

The nearest organized church was a Calvinist or Reformed Lutheran one built in 1845 on Dundee road. The first minister who lived in Lake County was Rev. Hurlbutt, who went to Libertyville in 1837. The first church organization was in Fremont in 1838. None of the first American families have left any record of early services in English in this vicinity, but those in German were conducted by ministers from the O'Plain Church.

"The Presbyterian Church at Deerfield corners was organized May, 1876, by the Rev. E. S. Kurd, D. D. The first members were Lyman and Clarissa Wilmot, Lyman Wilmot, Jr., Philip and Adelia Hodgkins Gutzler, Louis and Caroline Galloway Todd, Mrs. Lizzie Hall, and Mrs. Mary S. Muhlke."

The oldest Protestant Church in this part of the state was the German Evangelical Calvfnist or Reformed United Lutheran Church, which was built on the south side of Dundee road in Northfield on land given by Lorenz Koeblin for both church and Cemetery in 1845. In the latter many of the ancestors of Deerfield families are buried.

Time and weather has effaced their record, for no stones or markers are over many of the graves. Lutheran Families in Deerfield who sent their children long distances to the parochial school connected with the church were the Horenbergers and Huehls. In Northfield seventy five years ago the children of Christian Ott, Christian Meier, John Iehl, Philip Railstob, Jacob Meintzer and Lorenz Koeblin, were taught by Rev, WhiteBrook, whose name was undoubtedly Weisbach in German. Appears to have flourished until 1875 or a little

later. About that time the church seems to have broken up as records do not show any activity, only necessary action to maintain property.

In 1863 the name of the congregation was changed to St. Peter's Evangelical Church, and the same year a new church was built south of Northfield. After that services were still held on Sunday afternoons for some of the Deerfield people in the little church, but many of the first congregation joined the Presbyterian Church in Wheeling.

Fifty-two years ago [1875] a church was built in Deerfield called the First United German Evangelical St. Paulus Society, which is now St. Paul's Evangelical Church. St. Paul's Evangelical Church was called into existence in 1875, when 23 families organized a church. The land was donated by one of the charter members, Mr. William Osterman, and the church was completed for dedication in November. The church with the parochial school house and the parsonage, that was built for the third minister, in 1893, are located at the corner of Waukegan Road and Osterman Avenue.

The first Evangelical Church in Illinois was organized in the Stanger Grove, the home of Martin Stanger, father of George Stanger of Deerfield. The other families who joined the Stangers were the Luther, Jacob Ott, Jacob J. Escher, and Countryman families. The first minister was Rev. Hoess, who came on horseback from Pennsylvania to preach. Three churches in succession were built near the Northfield Cemetery. The first church was a crude log one built in 1847 on a hill west of the cemetery on the land of Mike Schoelle. The second was on the Nicholas Miller farm, where the parsonage now stands, and was later sold to John Forke, who tore it down and moved it to his farm in Wheeling. Forty-five years ago [1882] the third one was built on the southwest corner of John Streicher's land given for the purpose.

The last Northfield Evangelical Association Church called the O'Plain Church, on the southwest corner of Dundee and Saunders Roads, was built in 1880. The United Evangelical Church across the road was built in 1890.

In October, 1861, the first meetings of the Deerfield Evangelical Association Church were held in the home of Frederick Muhlke on the Deerfield-Highland Park Road, east of the Deerfield corners. Rev. Isaac Hoeffert of the Northfield Church, conducted the services in addition to those in his own church. Those who pledged money on the subscription list were Victor Jonas, Jacob Jahn, J. Leonard Vetter, Peter Zahn, Henry Kock, Frederick and David Fritsch, George and Sarah Ott Rockenbaoh. Later the Deerfield school was their meeting place, then in 1868 they built a church that stood where Knaak's garage is now located, on Waukegan Road, on land given by Frederick Muhlke from his farm. The survey was made by Havelia Whitney, 1868.

The "Corduroy" Church - St. Patricks, Halsey's History of Lake County says, "The earliest place of worship for the Catholics in the southern part of Shields was the log church which was built on the land of Michael Yore on the west side of the Telegraph Road in the southeast quarter of Section 7 in Deerfield. This, St. Michael's Church, was built in 1844, by the neighbors, on land given by Yore. It was forty feet long and thirty wide. It was the common place of meeting for Deerfield and Shields until 1855, and the faithful frequently came in from the four adjacent townships. In the course of ten years the movement of population created a new central location and it was decided to move the congregation and the worship two miles northward into Shields. The log church was sold to Michael Vaughn, who removed it to his land, half a mile south on the same road, and made a dwelling of it for his family. It continued in this use until 1905 when it was taken down to make room for a more modern dwelling."

In 1840 the average days of schooling in the life of a child was 208 altogether. In 1870 he received an education of an average of 582 days in his life. In 1890, 770 days were the

number enjoyed by the majority of children, and in 1925, 1,200 days are the average length of five hour days spent in the pursuit of knowledge.

Before 1840 there were no real public schools in the United States and none in Illinois until 1856. The ones started in and around Deerfield in the eighteen forties were not in the same sense public as they are today for they were supported by those who had children in them, not by public or general taxation. Those who had no children paid no school taxes.

The first schools were conducted in the log homes by the parents who desired education for their children. Young men, sometimes ministers and elders, and young women, who were deemed capable, were the teachers. The books used were those brought from the eastern homes of the settlers, beginning with The New England Primer.

The first school in the village of Deerfield, called the Cadwell school, which was made of logs, was located on section thirty-three, near the county line on the Cadwell farm, afterwards Alfred Parsons' and then C. B. Easton's, and the first teacher was Rosilla Cadwell, who taught in 1848. As it was the only one in the township, pupils came to it from Highland Park as well as from Deerfield, but on account of the impassable roads in the spring, and the work necessary to be done on the farms in three seasons, pupils attended it only in the winter. How long this school was used no one living can tell, but a later Cadwell school was built on the southwest corner of Cadwell's Corners, and as late as 1868 was referred to as the Cadwell school in the Cemetery Association records. It is known that Hall and Parsons children attended it. Halsey's history records the erection of the 1848 one.

The Wilmot School, the first township school, was built at the corner of Wilmot Road and Deerfield Road, on property donated by Lyman Wilmot, for whom the school was named in 1847. It was called District Three.

In this school, as in others, the patrons built the school, by combining their labor or money. The teacher was paid by those who had children in the school. Those who had none paid nothing, and if the teacher's home was not near, she "boarded around" in the homes of her pupils. In one room cabins, this housing of a teacher, in families of from eight to ten, must have been something of a problem.

Early schools were all log huts. The logs were hewn and notched, because there were no nails to use in the construction of them. The roofs were made of slabs. The buildings were neither rain nor snow proof, and the children were often wet and cold in these crude halls of learning. The floors were of dirt and the snakes and lizards and mice crawled around on them. The benches of slabs were arranged around the sides of the building in the form of a quadrangle, with a square, wood burning stove in the center. The rod and the dunce cap played a prominent part in the punishment of unruly pupils, especially when the teachers were men.

Rough board shools superseded the log ones, and were surely less artistic in construction.

As late as forty years ago [1887], one form of punishment was to compel a child to stand on empty chalk boxes and keep his balance. A long heavy black walnut ruler was used to chastise the pupils.

The third school was a wooden one, built 69 years ago, in 1858, and it faced south. It was burned before it was occupied - supposedly by a tramp who sought shelter. The next one was built on the same foundation and also faced south. During its construction, pupils attended the school in Deerfield at the corner where the bank is now. The fourth Wilmot school was moved east of its original site in 1907, and is part of the Trute house. The fifth was built in 1906 - a one room school, recognized as a Standard School, with its metal sign over the door. George Gutzler and Orman I. Rockenbach were on the board, and Oscar Miller of

Northbrook was the contractor. This was improved from time to time for eighteen years, until it no longer met the requirements of the district.

A few of the many early teachers at the Wilmot school were: Clare Whitney, who married Joseph Catlow; Mary Whitney, who married Orman I. Rockenbach; Alice Ott; Josephine Catlow (Loomis) taught one year; Ruth Catlow (Whitcomb) taught two years; Almira Rockenbach (Heybeck) taught three years.

A few of the directors of the Wilmot school before 1913 were: Henry Plagge; George Rockenbach; Samuel Ott; John Ott. Orman I. Rockenbach was elected in the years 1916, 1919, and 1922.

There are no soldiers of the Revolutionary War buried in the Deerfield Cemetery, but there are two in a cemetery in Lake County near Milburn, the graves of which the DAR intend to mark with the regulation markers.

Those who remain in Deerfield who were living at the time of the Civil War refer to it as "The War of the Rebellion." Many of the men from Deerfield enlisted at Camp Fry, with Chicago men.

Dr. Halsey states that on April 29, 1861, ninety volunteers arrived in Waukegan from Libertyville, Vernon, Fremont, Wauconda and Deerfield. Joseph J. Jones was captain, George C. Rogers, first lieutenant, J. S. Pratt, second lieutenant, and J. Norton, brevet second lieutenant.

The Gazette of April 20, 1861, announced that Captain McCauls Shields' Guards would join an Irish regiment in Chicago.

May 4 the Gazette announced that the Union Rifle Guards had eleven from Libertyville, eleven from Wauconda, fifteen from Fremont, fourteen from Vernon, five from Warren, five from Waukegan, one each from Shields, Newport, Avon, McHenry and fourteen from Wheeling (in Cook County).

At a meeting of supervisors, June 6, 1861, the board appropriated five thousand dollars for bounties to encourage enlistments for the war, and laid a tax of two and a half mills on the dollar for the purpose.

Two more companies were organized during the summer in Lake County with Eugene B. Payne and Erwin B. Messer as captains. These companies reported at Camp Fry in August, and were assigned to Companies C and F of the Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry.

Recruiting began in 1862 after the harvest, for many men were still needed on the farms. In June the supervisors appropriated two thousand dollars to take care of the families of the men at the front, and in July they appropriated an additional ten thousand dollars for bounties and aid to families.

In December, 1863, the Board of Supervisors voted a bounty of two hundred dollars to every actual resident of the county who had enlisted, or would enlist, under the May call of the government for 300,000 additional men.

In September, 1864 the Supervisors offered an additional bounty of two hundred dollars to each man who aided in filling the quota of Lake County, now under the exactions of the draft, which began September 29, 1864.

Fifty-eight men were taken from Deerfield in this forced enlistment, the largest number

from any township in the county.

The reason for paying bounties to men to enlist in the Civil War is explained by a survivor of that period, who says that many men refused to risk their lives to "save a nigger." Sixteen hundred dollars apiece was paid the last four men who were substitutes for Deerfield men needed on farms. Mr. Partridge, in his History of Lake County, said: "As a rule the drafted men from Lake County accepted the situation gracefully and made excellent soldiers."

From April, 1861, to April, 1865, Lake County furnished two thousand men for the various branches of service, sixteen hundred of whom were volunteers. Many enlisted in Chicago and were credited to Cook County, where large bounties were offered. The aggregate loss of life was three hundred.

Other young men who went from this vicinity in the Civil War were Ed Ott, son of Philip Ott, and Dan Ott, a son of Jacob Ott.

Eight-five men from West Deerfield Twp., during WW1, two were: Auston and Harold Plagge.

In 1860 in Chicago, The Chicago Daily Times, a democratic paper with John W. Sheahan as editor-in-chief and Col. F. A. Eastman as first assistant, circulated here. This was first published July 19, 1847, with James J. Kelly, John E. Wheeler and J. C. K. Forest as sponsors.

The Press and Tribune had the largest circulation. It was Republican and Joseph Medill was one of the six editors. The Daily Democrat was owned by John Wentworth. The Chicago Daily Evening Journal, the only afternoon paper, had Charles L. Wilson as editor and owner. It was first published April 9, 1839, by William Stewart.

The Chicago Daily Herald was the organ of the administration. Messrs. L. S. Everett and Field were the editors. The Staats Zeitung was the German paper of the Republicans, with Hoffmann and Schneider proprietors. The Democratic German paper was The National Demokrat. Frederick Becker was proprietor.

The Chicago Times was established in 1854 by Senator Stephen A. Douglas and in 1861 became the property of Wilbur F. Storey. The Chicago Inter-Ocean was issued first March 25, 1872, by J. Young Scamman. It was later merged with the Record-Herald.

The Little Fort Porcupine was the first newspaper published in Lake County. It made its appearance in 1845 in Waukegan. The Lake County Herald came next in Oct. 9, 1845, and ceased publication one year later.

April 20, 1847, The Lake County Visitor came out and lived until May 1867. The Chicago Express, a Whig journal, was published in the eighteen forties. The Waukegan Gazette began its existence in 1850 and has continued 77 years. Since Oct. 13, 1916, it has been known as the Lake County Register.

When Deerfield Township was one township, until 1889, the supervisors were chosen from what is now West Deerfield from 1850 to 1876, when men from Highland Park began to be elected. George Rockenbach served as supervisor of West Deerfield from 1913 to 1917.

The first physicians in this vicinity, whose practice extended from Arlington Heights, Barrington, Wheeling, and Deerfield, and as far as Highland Park, were Dr. John Kennicott, Dr. Poorman, and Mr. Mergeler of the Wheeling locality, Dr. Rice, Dr. Burritt, and Dr. Moffett of Half Day, and Dr. Knodnadel of W. Northfield. Mrs. Leonard and Mrs. Meyers, who were sisters, received their training in mid-wifery in Germany, also followed a general practice in Highland Park and Deerfield. Dr. Burritt's family came from Harpersfield, Delaware County, New York. Dr. Jahn and Dr. Best of Arlington Heights came frequently.

Dr. Peter Mowers of Highland Park was an herb doctor and carried his remedies in a paper bag. To tell the nature of the contents he always smelt the packages before delivering them to his patients, whose families were expected to brew the healing "teas" from the herbs.

Dr. John Kennioott, sometimes called "Kenniger" by the German families, was a familiar figure as he went about on horseback with his saddle bags containing his medicine and instruments. His brother, Dr. William, was a dentist in Chicago, and Dr. Philip Kennicott, a grandson of Dr. John, practiced in Deerfield in the eighteen seventies to nineties.

Herman Stuechel, who lived at the corner of Osterman Avenue and Railroad Avenue, pulled teeth and gave massage treatments, reciting an incantation over the patients attempting to banish pain, in the eighteen seventies.

Dr. Bond of Libertyville was a surgeon who practiced here forty-six years ago [1881]. Once when he was lying in his home with a broken leg, patients went from here to consult him.

Dr. Benz of Wheeling had a practice here in 1872, and Dr. Weston of Highland Park was called frequently. Dr. Milton Baker, who came from Roxana, Eaton County, Michigan, and settled in Highland Park in 1868, had a large practice in Deerfield. His daughters, Bertha and Della, taught in the Wilmot and Deerfield schools. In 1900 a Dr. Brown who lived near Barrington, and a Dr. Boess, earlier than these, are remembered.

Dr. Lloyd M. Bergen, was born in Birmingham, Van Buren County, Iowa, in 1865, and after spending a short time in practice at Lake Forest, he located in Highland Park. He pursued his profession in this vicinity until his death a few years ago.

In 1909 one of the resident physicians in Deerfield was Dr. T. L. Knaak, who was born June 4, 1843, in Corline, Prussia, Germany. He came to Illinois in 1862, and in 1863 enlisted in the Civil War. He moved to Deerfield in 1882, and in 1883 started in the drug business, in which business he was until a year before his death.

Mrs. Lymon Wilmot, the elder, was a practical nurse and her ministrations were also those of a country physician. All who remember her recall her "water cure" treatments in the years from 1840 to 1880. She always wore a black lace cap, and used a large doctor's book for diagnosis. Her tall, slender figure appearing at a home meant comfort to the stricken, and ease of mind to worried parent. Mrs. Lange, and Mrs. Lewis Todd, and Mrs. Wilmot were the women who assisted at the arrival of infants, when physicians, graduate nurses, and anaesthetics were not considered necessities.

In the Illinois Centennial Year 1917-1918, a list of names was prepared of people who had resided in Illinois for over 50 years. A few of the names that appeared on the list were: Mrs. Henry Plagge, Mr. and Mrs. Will Plagge, George Rockenbaoh, Philip Rockenbach, John Ott, and William Plagge among others.

Miss Irene Rockenbach served as Corresponding Secretary for the Presbyterian Church in Deerfield in 1903.

The Amity Club was organized in 1900 by Misses Jennie Karch, Jennie Vetter and Irene Rockenbach on their trips back and forth to the city where they were employed. Expressing a desire for more cultural social life among the young women of the village, they decided to organize a literary club. The first meeting was held at the home of Miss Mayme Vetter. The first officers were: President, Irene Rockenbach; Secretary, Una Plagge; Librarians, Mollie Carolan and Hazel Vant.

A picnic was given to raise money to buy books, and a library was started in the dressmaking

shop of the Carolan girls on Waukegan Road, a little building that belonged to C. W. Pettis, that is now part of the Peter Juhrend house. Afterwards the bookcase was moved to James Fritsch's home and his daughter, Edna, served as librarian for the village.

This was the first circulating library. The club existed for four years, then disbanded. The book case was sold, and the books distributed among the thirty-one members, among whom were, Viola and Irene Rockenbach.

An auxiliary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized in the early days of Deerfield, but it disbanded after some years of good work. Mrs. L. C. Hole is the only member of this auxiliary now living in Deerfield [1927]. Miss Viola Rockenbach served as Treasurer in 1922, and as Vice President in 1925.

On July 15, 1920, a petition asking for permission to organize a bank in Deerfield was sent to Honorable Andrew Russell, Auditor of Public Accounts, Springfield, Ill. This petition was signed by Peter J. Duffy, George Rockenbach and James E. O'Connor of Deerfield and Harry Paul of Highland Park.

In response to the application to organize, the Auditor of Public Accounts under date of August 19, 1920, issued to the petitioners a permit to organize a bank to be known as "Deerfield State Bank" with a capital stock of \$25,000. The entire capital stock was sold by August 30, 1920, to eighty-five subscribers. The first stockholders meeting was held September 2, 1920, at which meeting the following seven men were elected as directors: William Bubert, Theo J. Knaak, L. D. Kellogg, James E. O'Connor, Rudolph Lauer, Harry Paul and George Rockenbach. The bank opened for business in the Stryker Building on December 4, 1920. The directors for 1927 are: George Rockenbach, James E. O'Connor, Arthur Ender, and Albert Easton.

Miss Irene Rockenbach donated her books to Deerfield's first Public Library, which open on January 1, 1927, in a new east wing in the Deerfield School, which was completed just in time for the opening. Mrs. Sam Rockenbach also chaperoned at the library.

Underground Railroad activities. The first real information of Andrew Jackson, the runaway slave, Samuel Ott imparts to this generation. In the winter of 1858 a mulatto, about 28 years of age, came to the home of Lyman Wilmot, the Abolitionist, at night via the Underground Railway, from Mississippi. The lake was frozen, so the blackman could not be sent across to Canada, therefore he had been taken to Deerfield. Mr. Wilmot brought the slave to the Lorenz Ott home [later the Orman Rockenbach home] to do the chores so that the children could go to school.

Keeping a runaway slave was against the law, but the Abolitionists felt that they were in the right by disobeying an unjust law. Andrew Jackson's father was a white man, and he worked on his father's plantation where he saw his white sisters. The plantation owner was more lenient to his son than to his other slaves, and Andrew learned more than his companions, therefore the desire to be free so overcame the lad that it led him to attempt to escape, but bloodhounds tracked him, and he was brought back. In his second attempt at freedom he was successful, and he crossed the Ohio River, where he was sent on his journey north.

The man was a good worker, kept the horses clean (he had been a yardman on the plantation) and "made a nice gate of stout wood" which he said would last till the slaves were freed. When that occurred he requested Mr. Ott to destroy the gate which sentimental request was not heeded by the thrifty farmer. When spring came, and the roads were muddy, Andrew Jackson prepared to leave. Lorenz Ott made him a new suit, and gave him money for boat fare, and Lyman Wilmot took him to Chicago, where he escaped to Canada. After reaching the slaves' haven, Andrew wrote to his benefactors who had taught him to read and write, of his safe arrival, and that was the last that they ever heard of him. Samuel Ott was fourteen years of age at the time, and he recalls much that the negro did while here.

From another source it is learned that the slave, Andrew Jackson's escape was planned because he had been sold. "My kind master found it necessary to sell me. None of the slaves were given any education as our masters thought that we would rebel or outwit them. But a friend told me that the sun rises in the east and sets in the west and that as one goes further south it gets warmer, and going north it gets colder. With this information only, I decided to run away. I was soon captured for my master had discovered my absence soon after I left, and had sent bloodhounds after me. When taking me back to the plantation my captor tied my arms with a rope, which was fastened to the horse, and made me walk in front of him, while he rode. I loosened the rope and walked along as if I were not trying to escape. Soon I noticed that my master was sleeping, so I dropped the rope, and jumped into the woods. Most of the time I hid during the day, and often my pursuers were so close to my hiding place that I could hear my master giving directions to them.

Several times I was without food for a number of days. Many times I ate raw corn taken from a field when I passed through it. One time I fell in a barrel when I was looking for food, and even though I hurt my hip severely, I managed to limp back into the woods. One day I came to a hut and asked a girl, who was alone, for some bread, which I could see was freshly baked. The child refused to give it to me so I grabbed a few loaves and ran, and when safely hidden, ate them. These are but a few of my hardships, but I am glad to be with friends now".

A group of Abolitionists lived in Highland Park, and would often come to Deerfield if they knew that the farmers were bringing their crops to town. Often many hot debates took place on what is now known as Antes' Corner.

A great many negroes passed through Deerfield, but nobody remembers a direct route which they used when they traveled through this part of the country, according to the little history of Deerfield prepared by the pupils in the grammar school in 1918, under the direction of Clifford Huffmaster, the World War invalid principal.

Of the pioneer mother little is known except tradition, but that she bore and reared children under incredible conditions and hardships, that she was a homemaker and housekeeper with no labor saving devices, and few conveniences, and that every step in garment making and food production was her job, is well known. Large families were common before the days of Margaret Sanger's doctrine, and the ingenuity of the mother kept them clothed and fed in spite of drouth, flood, army worm, and hail that destroyed their crops. Cornmeal mush was the daily diet. Milk was used for making cottage cheese, but the cream was reserved for butter making, and this product so rich in vitamins, (not known before this generation) was sold to buy sugar.

One neighbor was selected to go to Chicago to make purchases for the entire community. Ox teams were used sometimes, and at others the packsaddle of a horse was utilized. It is told that the first James Duffy walked to Chicago to buy a bag of flour and carried it home on his back. Buckwheat cakes with sorghum were a luxury, and quail, prairie chickens, and partridges were had so often that they were not the luxury that they are to this generation.

A cheese similar to Limburger was made by the Germans by forming cottage cheese into little balls, placing them in a crock and allowing them to ripen. The fluid that formed around the balls was poured off frequently and the cheese washed with fresh milk. Fish, principally suckers 1 ½ feet long were in all of the streams. Water for household purposes was dipped out of the ponds on the land with buckets. Flies and mosquitoes tormented the people and spread disease, malaria, ague, and typhoid. Screens or netting on windows were unknown. Wells dug were six feet deep.

Candles made by the women from mutton tallow and cotton wicking dipped, and also made in molds, were the lights used. Later a two wick lamp, without a chimney, in which raccoon

and lard, or camphene oil was burned made a two candle power light. These lamps were on metal standards with glass bowls. The third era was the kerosene lamp of tin, painted green, with a polished tin movable reflector, which hung on the door frames. Glass hanging lamps with glass prisms or gaily painted decorations were later parlor luxuries. "Student lamps" of metal with a tall slender chimney on each side, with two bowls of oil and circular wicks were a great improvement for the sight. A Chicago directory of 1860 advertises lard oil, lunar oil, kerosene binnacle oil, Mayville coal oil, alcohol, camphene, and burning fluid.

Clothes were made for the men by the women of the family after they had been cut by the tailor, Lawrence Ott. In this vicinity the cloth was not woven for the men's suits but was bought in Chicago, and sewed by hand with a very heavy black thread. The women did the sewing after the children were in bed. The spinning wheels which the German and Alsatian settlers brought from Germany and Alsace were used to make the yarn for stockings, mittens, and large scarfs which took the place of overcoats. Mr. George Rockenbach has one that his mother knitted.

After the log house era frame houses were erected. These were very simple structures, built on the ground without cellars under them, but with board instead of dirt floors. A few had vegetable cellars. The first frame house at the west end of the township that was at all pretentious was the one built by Christian Sohwingel, now owned by Mr. Kellogg, of the Kellogg Switchboard Company, known as the Grove Farm, and occupied by E. L. Vinyard. It had a pantry, a cistern, and a pump on the porch, which was the height of luxury. Good houses began to be built in 1850, and many are still in use.

Courtship in the early days of our township was conducted under difficulties. In a one room log cabin that contained the beds of the parents and seven or more children, the stove and other household furniture, there was little privacy, so courting days were short. The young people usually took walks in the woods. The amusements were few. Sliding on the ice in winter, attending spelling, writing and singing schools, and among the young men engaging in feats to show strength such as lifting barrels of flour, and wrestling were among their pastimes. Fist fights sometimes decorated their drab, dull lives, as when the boys of the east and of the west prairies met in swimming in the DesPlaines River seventy years ago [1857], and forty years ago [1887] when the Everett gang met the Deerfield one.

One pioneer said, "When I was young we folk held our dancing parties in any house that had three rooms, and if there was but one room we moved the stove and bed out of doors, brought our fiddler and had our dance. When it was over we moved the stove and bed back in place and returned home in one sleigh loaded with plenty of straw."

A spectacular figure in pioneer days was "Indian Clark" or John K. Clark. His life experiences rival those of the heroes of the novels of James Fennimore Cooper. In a terrible Shawnee Indian massacre in Virginia at the close of the eighteenth century, a whole family, with the exception of two sisters and their father, was killed by the tomahawks of the Indians. These sisters, six and eight years of age, were carried away to an Indian village in Fort Wayne, Indiana. One of these sisters, Elizabeth, became the wife of an English officer, John Clark, and their son was John Kinzie Clark, who was born in 1784 in an Indian wigwam at Fort Wayne. Elizabeth had three children, and with two of them returned to Virginia on horseback. Her husband and her oldest child, William, remained with the Indians. Afterwards she married Jonas Clybourn, a Chicago pioneer. Her sister, who was also released by the Indians, became the first wife of John Kinzie, another noted pioneer of Chicago.

John K. Clark went first to Fort Dearborn, in 1818, and soon returned to Chicago in 1824, where he was employed as an expressman between Fort Dearborn and Fort Wayne, and Chicago and Milwaukee, by saddle conveyance, bringing flour and sugar to the settlers in exchange for produce. He was a noted hunter and trapper, and was so strong that he could carry a deer on his back, and carried a heavy stick with him to sling it comfortably. Sometimes he left

a deer at the home of a settler until he would call for it, and often shared part of it with his accommodating friends.

His first wife was an Indian squaw, whom he deserted in Wisconsin. His Indian children received \$400 in 1833, when Lake County was ceded to the United States by the Indians. He was Chicago coroner in 1831-33.

His first white wife was Parmelia Scott, of De Kalb County, who is buried beside him in the Deerfield cemetery. Two of their daughters married Deerfield men, Walter H. Millen and Hobart J. Millen, both of whom were Deerfield postmasters, the latter from 1859 to 1861, and the former from 1886 to 1889. Hobart married Elizabeth Clark and Walter married Hadassoh.

John K. Clark had a farm near Northfield, which was later the Dr. Samuel Galloway farm, but he was not a successful farmer, for he preferred to hunt and live as the Indians did. The Indians named Clark Nannimoo, or Prairie Wolf, and they spent weeks camping on his land with him. In 1864, he moved to the village, where the Peter Duffy home is now located. After his death in September, 1865, at the age of 81 years, this property became the home of his daughter, Mrs. Hobart Millen.

John K. Clark served in the Civil War. A newspaper article from July, 1927, "In the Wake of the News": " 'Indian' Clark (John K. Clark) came to Deerfield in 1837. His mother, a sister, and brother were stolen and raised by the Indians, and because he lived among them and preferred their ways to the customs of the white men he gained that nickname. Clark conducted a pony express from Fort Dearborn (Chicago) to Milwaukee, traveling an old Indian trail now known as Waukegan road, and bringing flour and sugar in exchange for garden produce. Clark did not make his trips very often and sometimes our early settlers walked to Chicago, a distance of twenty-four miles, and carried the flour home on their backs. 'Indian' Clark is buried in the Deerfield Cemetery."