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MEMBERSHIP.

Membership in the Society may be had only upon recommendation of the Executive Committee. There is no entrance fee. Life membership, free from all dues, is five hundred dollars; annual membership twenty-five dollars. These payments carry with them the right to hold office, to vote, and take part in the proceedings of the Society; to the use of the Library and Reading-room; to admission to all lectures and entertainments, and to a copy of the Society's current publications.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY, incorporated by the Legislature of the State of Illinois, February 7th, 1857, the sum of

Dollars.

Officers and Members of the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY 1913-1914

President CLARENCE A. BURLEY
Vice-Presidents CHARLES H. CONOVER OTTO L. SCHMIDT
Treasurer ORSON SMITH
Secretary SEYMOUR MORRIS
Librarian CAROLINE M. McILVAINE
Executive Committee CLARENCE A. BURLEY, Chairman CHARLES H. CONOVER OTTO L. SCHMIDT, ex officio

Term ending November, 1914
GEORGE MERRYWEATHER WILLIAM A. FULLER

Term ending November, 1915 CHARLES F. GUNTHER JOY MORTON

Term ending November, 1916 EDWARD L. RYERSON JOHN A. SPOOR

Term ending November, 1917 SEYMOUR MORRIS EDWARD F. SWIFT
TRUSTEES OF THE GILPIN FUND

EUGENE H. FISHBURN
CLARENCE A. BURLEY
WILLIAM O. GREEN

THE PRESIDENT and
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

ex officio

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

FRANK HAMLIN
JOHN W. LOWE
JOHN L. SHORTALL

SUB-COMMITTEES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

FINANCE

Mr. Ryerson
Mr. Fuller
Mr. Swift

HOUSE AND COLLECTIONS

Mr. Ryerson
Mr. Morris
Mr. Gunther

LIBRARIES

Mr. Merryweather
Mr. Morris
Dr. Schmidt

LECTURES AND ENTERTAINMENTS

Dr. Schmidt
Mr. Gunther
Mr. Morris

PUBLICATION

Dr. Schmidt
Mr. Merryweather
Mr. Conover

AUDITING

Mr. Fuller
Mr. Gunther
Mr. Morton

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS

AYER, EDWARD EVERETT
BARTLETT, ADOLPHUS CLAY
HARRIS, JOSEPH
HUTCHINSON, CHARLES LAWRENCE
MACCHESNEY, NATHAN WILLIAM
McCORMICK, CYRUS HALL
McCormick, Nettie Fowler
NICKERSON, SAMUEL MAYO
RYERSON, MARTIN ANTOINE
SCHMIDT, OTTO LEOPOLD
SKINNER, ELIZABETH
SKINNER, FREDERIKA
SMITH, BYRON LAFLIN

LIFE MEMBERS

BLATCHFORD, ELIPHALET WICKES
COBB, HENRY IVES
FARNAM, WILLIAM WHITMAN
GREENBAUM, HENRY
HILLEBRAND, GERHARD H.
Honoré, Henry H.
JEWETT, ELLEN ROUNTREE
LEUTER, JOSEPH
LOWDEN, FRANK OBREN
LYTTON, HENRY CHARLES
OGDEN, WILLIAM BUTLER
PAGE, BENJAMIN VAUGHAN
PALMER, Honoré
ROBERTS, JAMES HENRY
SEIPP, CATHARINA ORB
ANNUAL MEMBERS

ADAMS, Cyrus H.
ADAMS, George Everett
ADSIT, Charles Chapin
ALLEN, Benjamin
ARMOUR, John Ogden
ARNOLD, Bion Joseph
BAKER, Alfred Landon
BANNARD, Henry Clay
BARNARD, Frederick
*BARNHART, Kenneth
BARTHOLOMAY, Henry, Jr.
BARTON, Enos Melanchthon
BEALE, William Gerrish
BEATTY, W. T.
BRIDLER, Francis
BRIFELED, Joseph
BLAINE, ANITA McCORMICK
BLAIR, Edward Tyler
BLAIR, Sarah Seymour
BLATCHFORD, Paul
BLOUNT, Fred Meacham
BOISOT, EMILE K.
BOLDENWECK, William
BOWMAN, Ernest M.
BRYAN, Alfred C.
BRYAN, Frederick William
BRYAN, John Charles
BRYSON, William John
BUFFINGTON, Eugene Jackson
BUNN, John Whitfield
BURLEY, Clarence Augustus
BURTON, LeGRAND Sterling

*Deceased, Dec. 6, 1913.

BUSH, William H.
BUTLER, Edward Burgess
BUTZ, Otto Casper
BYLLESBY, H. M.
CALHOUN, William James
CARR, Clyde M.
CARRY, Edward Francis
CARTER, Helen Leslie
CARUTHERS, Kate Soaper
CHALMERS, William James
CHATFIELD-TAYLOR, Hobart Chatfield
CHENEY, Charles Edward
CONOVER, Charles Hopkins
CONOVER, Henry Boardman
COUCH, Ira J.
COX, Rensselaer W.
CRANE, Charles Richard
CRANE, R. T., Jr.
CURTIS, Charles Chauncey
DAVIS, Nathan Smith
Dawes, Charles G.
DEERING, Charles
*DEERING, William
DEKOVEN, Annie Larrabee
DELANO, Frederic Adrian
DICK, Albert Blake
DICKINSON, Albert
DICKINSON, William
DONNELLEY, Thomas Elliott
DUMMER, William Francis
ECKHART, Bernard A.
FARWELL, John Villars
FERGUS, Robert Collyer
FIELD, Stanley
FISHBURN, Eugene Heald

*Deceased, Dec. 9, 1913.
FISHER, Lucius George
FISHER, Walter Lowrie
Fleming, John C.
Folds, Charles Weston
Forgan, David Robertson
Forgan, James Berwick
Forsyth, Robert
Frankel, Julius
Freer, Archibald E.
Fuller, Oliver Franklin
Fuller, William Alden
Gardner, William Alexander
Gary, John W.
Glessner, John Jacob
Goddard, Leroy Albert
Goodman, William O.
Goodrich, Horace Atwater
Green, William Ogden
Greenlee, Ralph Stebbins
Gunther, Charles Frederick
Gurley, William W.
Hambleton, Chalkey Jay
Hamill, Ernest Alfred
Hamilton, David Gilbert
Hamilton, Henry Edward
Hamlin, Frank
Hardin, Martin D.
Harris, Albert W.
Harris, George Bacon
Harris, Norman Waite
Harrison, William Preston
Haskell, Frederick Tudor
Healy, Marquette A.
Hewitt, Charles Morgan

Heyworth, James O.
Hibbard, Frank
Hibbard, William Gold, Jr.
Hillis, David M.
Hines, Edward
Hitchcock, Annie McClure
Holabird, William
Holdom, Jesse
Hopkins, John Patrick
Hughitt, Marvin
Hulburt, Charles Henry
Hunt, Robert Woolston
Insull, Samuel
Isham, George Snow
Isham, Ralph
Jones, Arthur Blayney
Jones, David Bennett
Jones, Thomas Davis
Keep, Chauncey
Keep, Harriet S.
Kelley, William V.
Kerfoot, William Dale
Kimball, Eugene S.
King, Francis
Kirk, Walter Radcliffe
Kiser, John W.
Lathrop, Bryan
Lawson, Victor Fremont
Lay, Albert Tracy
Leicht, Edward Albert
Lincoln, Robert Todd
Logan, Frank G.
Lord, John Brockett
Lowe, John W.
McConnell, Charles Henry
McCormick, Harold Fowler
McCormick, Stanley
McCrea, Willey S.
McIlvaine, William Dickson
McKinlock, George Alexander
McMullin, Frank Roswell
Madelener, Albert F.
Manierre, George
Mark, Clayton
Mason, Julian Starkweather
Mayer, Levy
Merryweather, George
Miller, John Stocker
Mitchell, John James
Mohr, Louis
Morgan, Fred William
*Morris, Edward
Morris, Seymour
Morton, Joy
Morton, Mark
†Mulliken, Charles Henry
Monroe, Charles A.
Newman, Jacob
Nolan, John Henry
Noyes, Laverne W.
Oakley, Horace Sweeney
Otis, Charles Tillinghast
Otis, Lucius James
Palmer, Potter, Jr.
Patten, Henry J.
Payne, John Barton
Peabody, Francis Stuyvesant
Peck, Ferdinand Wythe
Peck, Kate Tyrrell

*Deceased, Nov. 3, 1912.
†Deceased, Dec. 24, 1913.

Peterson, Paul Christian
Pike, Eugene Samuel
Porter, George French
Porter, Henry H., Jr.
Quan, Henry W.
Rehm, William Henry
Reynolds, George M.
Ripley, Edward Payson
Rosenfeld, Maurice
Rosenwald, Julius
Rubens, Harry
Runnells, John Sumner
Russell, Edward Perry
Ryerson, Edward Larned
Salisbury, Warren Metcalf
Schaffner, Joseph
Schmidt, Fred M.
Schmidt, Richard Ernest
Schneider, Otto C.
Scott, Frank Hamline
Scott, Robert Lindsay
Seeberger, Louis Augustus
Seip, Philip Walter
Shaffer, John C.
Shortall, John Louis
Simpson, James
Smith, Anna Rice
Smith, Delavan
Smith, Frederick Augustus
Smith, Orson
Spoor, John Alden
Sprague, Albert Arnold
Sprague, Albert Arnold, 2nd
Stewart, Pritchard
Stone, James Samuel
Sunny, Bernard Edward
Swift, Edward F.
THORNE, CHARLES HALLETT
TUTTLE, FREDERICK BULKLEY
WACKER, CHARLES HENRY
WALKER, ELI MARSH
WALKER, HENRY H.
WALKER, JAMES RANSOM
WALKER, WILLIAM BENTLEY
WARNER, EZRA J.
WATKINS, ELIAS MARVIN
WEGG, DAVID SPENCER
WELLS, FREDERICK LATIMER
WEST, ANNA SHELDON OGDEN
WHITE, A. STAMFORD
WILLING, MARK SKINNER
WILMARTh, MARY JANE HAWES
WILSON, JOHN P.
WILSON, JOHN P., JR.
WINCHELL, B. L.
WOLF, HENRY MILTON
WOLFF, HAROLD WITTE

HONORARY MEMBERS

ADAMS, CHARLES FRANCIS
CULLOM, SHELBY MOORE
DENT, THOMAS
HEAD, FRANKLIN HARVEY
JAMES, EDMUND JAMES
JAMESON, JOHN FRANKLIN
ROOSEVELT, THEODORE
STEVENVSON, ADLAI EWING
WHITE, HORACE

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

ALVORD, CLARENCE WALWORTH
ANDERSON, HENRY C. L.
APPLETON, EDWARD DALE
ATKINSON, ELEANOR
BARTON, EDMUND MILLS
BASKIN, OLIVER LAWRENCE
BEAUBIEN, FRANK GORDON
BEER, WILLIAM
BEERS, JOHN HOBART
BLANCHARD, MRS. RUFUS
BOND, CHARLES FREDERICK
BOND, MARY ESTHER
BOND, SHADRACH CUTHBERT
BOND, THOMAS WILLIAM
BOURLAND, BENJAMIN LANGFORD TODD
BRENNAN, EDWARD PAUL
BRENNAN, GEORGE ALBERT
BROWN, EDWARD OSGOOD
BRUWAERT, EDMOND
BURKE, JOHN CRYSTOSTOM
BURNHAM, JOHN HOWARD
BURTON, CLARENCE MONROE
BUSSHILL, DAVID IVES
CAMPBELL, CHARLES BISHOP
CARR, CLARK EZRA
CHAPMAN, ARMS SFAFARD
CHAPMAN, CHARLES C.
CHAPMAN, FRANK M.
CHETTAIN, AUGUSTUS LOUIS
CLINTON, JOHN WATERBURY
COBERT, ELIAS
COLE, HARRY ELLSWORTH
LeBeau, Emily Beaubien
Leonard, Edward Franck
Lewis, Benjamin F.
Long, John Turner
McClurg, Gilbert
McClurg, Virginia Donaghe
McCord, David Ross
McGovern, James J.
Martin, Joseph Stanley
Meese, William Augustus
Menard, Peter Abijah
Mills, William C.
Mitchell, William Arthur Right
Oakleaf, Joseph B.
Onahan, William James
O'Shaughnessy, Thomas A.
Ottowy, Frances Heald
Page, Walter Hines
Paine, Clarence Sumner
Peet, Stephen Denison
Petitclere, Emma L.
Phillimore, William P. W.
Prentiss, Mildred Jenkins
Putnam, Elizabeth Duncan
Radbaugh, William
Redmond, Lily Meldrum
Reed, Charles Bert
Scharf, Albert Frederick
Schupp, Philip C.
Smith, Perry Hiram, Jr.
Smith, Valentine
Sparks, Edwin Erle
Stevens, Frank Everett
Steward, John Fletcher
Stewart, Judd
Swearingen, James Strode
Thacher, Edward Strode

Cook, Frederick Francis
Cook, Minnie Guthright
Cortell, Eva Spaulding
Cox, Isaac Joslin
Crane, Frank W.
Currey, Josiah Seymour
DeWolf, Edward P.
Doughty, Arthur G.
Douglas, Walter Bond
Dunn, Jacob Piatt
Dutton, Marshall Martin
Earle, Clarence Arthur
Eastman, Francis Ambrose
Fertig, James Walter
Franklin, Marian Scott
Gardiner, Asa Bird
Gordon, Eleanor Kinzie
Gosselin, Amédée E.
Greeley, Samuel Sewell
Green, Samuel Abbott
Green, Evarts Bouthill
Greenlaw, William P.
Grover, Frank Reed
Harden, William
Hart, William Octave
Hayes, Harriet Hayden
Higginbotham, Harlow Niles
Hubbard, Elijah Kent
Hull, Horace
James, James Alton
Johnson, Martha Heald
Jones, Arthur Edwards
Kelton, Dwight H.
Kerfoot, Alice G.
Kinney, Henry Clay
Koehne, William Louis
Kohlsaat, Herman Henry
CHARTER.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

WHEREAS, it is conducive to the public good of a State to encourage such institutions as have for their object to collect and preserve the memorials of its founders and benefactors, as well as the historical evidences of its progress in settlement and population, and in the arts, improvements, and institutions which distinguish a civilized community, and to transmit the same for the instruction and benefit of future generations:

SECTION I. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That William H. Brown, William B. Ogden, J. Young Scammon, Mason Brayman, Mark Skinner, Geo. Manierre, John H. Kinzie, J. V. Z. Blaney, E. I. Tinkham, J. D. Webster, W. A. Smallwood, V. H. Higgins, N. S. Davis, Charles H. Ray, S. D. Ward, M. D. Ogden, F. Scammon, E. B. McCagg, and William Barry, all of the City of Chicago, who have associated for the purpose aforesaid, be and are hereby formed into and constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of the "CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY," and that they and their successors, and such others as shall be legally elected by them as their associates, shall be and continue a body politic and corporate, by that name, forever.

SEC. 2. Said Society shall have power to elect a President, and all necessary officers, and shall have one common seal, and the same may break, change and renew at pleasure; and, as a body politic and corporate, by the name aforesaid, may sue and be sued, and prosecute and defend suits, both in law and equity, to final judgment and execution.

SEC. 3. The said Society shall have power to make all orders and by-laws for governing its members and property, not repugnant to the laws of this State; and may expel, disfranchise, or suspend any member, who, by his misconduct, shall be rendered unworthy, or who shall neglect or refuse to observe the rules and by-laws of this Society.

SEC. 4. The said Society may, from time to time, establish rules for electing officers and members, and also times and places for holding meetings; and is hereby
empowered to take and hold real or personal estate, by gift, grant, devise, or purchase, or otherwise, and the same, or any part thereof, to alien and convey.

SEC. 5. The said Society shall have power to elect corresponding and honorary members thereof, in the various parts of this State and of the several United States, and also in foreign countries, at their discretion: Provided, however, that the number of resident members of said Society shall never exceed sixty; and William H. Brown, or any other person named in this act, is hereby authorized and empowered to notify and call together the first meeting of said Society; and the same Society, when met, shall agree upon a method for calling further meetings, and may have power to adjourn from time to time, as may be found necessary.

SEC. 6. Members of the Legislature of this State, in either branch, and Judges of the Supreme Court, and officers of State, shall and may have free access to said Society’s library and cabinet.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, February 7, 1857.

AN ACT FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

WHEREAS, it is a duty to past and coming generations, for the honor of the State, and benefits of its citizens, to collect, preserve and diffuse the materials of its early history, the memorials of its founders and benefactors, and the evidences of its progress in industry, arts and all the elements of an enlightened civilization; and whereas the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY, acting under chartered powers from this State, has for several years past been actively and successfully engaged in prosecuting these laudable objects, and formed extensive collections of books, newspapers, pamphlets and manuscripts, relating to our State and National History, and now numbering over 30,000 volumes, besides establishing relations of exchange with the principal institutions of this and foreign countries—for the encouragement of the said Society,

SECTION I. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That the Secretary of State be authorized and is directed, upon the written order of the President or Secretary of the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY, under the legal seal thereof, to deliver to the said Society fifty copies of all and each of the public documents (bound or unbound) books, pamphlets, charts or other publications by the State, as the same shall be hereafter printed, from year to year, or from time to time, and also such numbers of copies of documents which are now or may have been printed, as may be contributed to said Society, without detriment to the public interests; Provided, that the documents herein granted shall be used by the said Society for the sole purpose of preservation in its library, or of exchange with other States and institutions, or with individuals for publications of importance and value to the people of this State; but in no case to be sold for money; Provided, that the said Society shall make affidavit, through its President or Secretary, to the Governor of the State, at or before each biennial session of the General Assembly, that a sum not less than five hundred dollars has been raised and expended in and for the business and management of said Society in and during the two years preceding; and, at the same time, submit therewith a report of the meetings and transactions of said Society for the same period for the information of the people of this State.

SEC. 2. This act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 22, 1861.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY, APPROVED FEBRUARY 7, 1857.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That section five (5) of the act, to which this is an amendment, be so amended that said Society shall have power to increase the number of its resident members, from time to time, to any number that shall by it be deemed expedient.
Sec. 2. The said Society shall have power to borrow money and mortgage its real estate to secure the same, to an amount not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, to be used in completing and paying for the buildings now in process of erection on the real estate of said Society. And the real estate and property of said Society shall be exempt from taxation.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, January 30, 1867.

CONSTITUTION.

Adopted, 1856.
Revised, November 20, 1860.
Amended, January 16, 1863.
Revised, November 21, 1893.
Amended, November 20, 1906.
Amended, November 21, 1911.

ARTICLE I.
NAME AND OBJECTS.

This Society shall be called the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Its object shall be to institute and encourage historical inquiry, to collect and preserve the materials of history, and to spread historical information, especially concerning the Northwestern States.

ARTICLE II.
MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. This Society shall be composed of Honorary Life, Life, Annual, Honorary, and Corresponding members, all of whom shall be elected by ballot of the Executive Committee, unless by unanimous consent they shall be elected by a viva-voce vote cast at a regular meeting by twelve legally qualified voters. Two adverse ballots of the Executive Committee shall reject a candidate.

Sec. 2. The dues for membership shall be as follows: For Life-Membership, five hundred dollars payable in money, or by services rendered or donations made, and publicly declared by resolution of the Executive Committee to exceed that amount in value to the Society; and for Annual Membership, twenty-five dollars per annum, the dues for the first fiscal year being payable within one month after election to membership and notice of such election; provided, that when such election shall occur after January first, the dues for the balance of said fiscal year shall be for the proportionate part of the twenty-five dollars, and payable within thirty days after such election and notice.

Annual members, when of the age of seventy years or upwards, completing or having completed the payment of not less than ten annual dues will be excused from further payment of annual dues.
Persons who have heretofore made, or shall hereafter make, voluntary contribution of one thousand dollars or more to the Society's funds, or donations publicly declared by resolution of the Executive Committee to be of that value to the Society’s collections, may be elected Honorary Life Members, upon recommendation of the Executive Committee.

The President and Secretary shall issue a Diploma, under seal of the Society, and certifying the class of membership, to each member elected, upon payment of the dues.

SEC. 3. The right to hold office and vote, and to take any part in the proceedings of the Society, shall be accorded to and may be exercised only by the members of the three classes first hereinbefore named.

SEC. 4. Before any person be elected a member by the Executive Committee such person shall be proposed by two members of the Society, and the name of such proposed member and the proposers shall have been posted for at least two weeks.

ARTICLE III.
OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, First and Second Vice-Presidents, and an Executive Committee of eight other members, all of which aforesaid shall be members of the Society, and also a Treasurer, Secretary, and Librarian. The President and Vice-President shall be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee.

SEC. 2. The President and Vice-Presidents shall be elected by ballot at the annual meetings for one year, and shall respectively remain in office until the election of their successors. They shall perform such duties as are common to such officers or as may be prescribed in the By-Laws. Vacancies occurring from any cause in any of these offices may be filled by ballot at any special meeting, notice of such election being given in the notice of such meeting.

SEC. 3. The Executive Committee shall be chosen by ballot at the annual meetings, two members of which shall, from the time of the first election hereunder, hold their office until the next annual election of officers; two of them until the second such election; two of them until the third such election; and two of them until the fourth such election. The terms for which the first members so chosen at the first election shall hold their office, shall be determined by lot immediately after such election.

SEC. 4. At each annual meeting thereafter there shall be elected by ballot two persons to fill the places vacant by the expiration of the term of those heretofore elected as members of the Executive Committee, and of those who shall hereafter be elected such members.

On the expiration of the term of any of the members of said committee, their successors shall be elected by ballot for the term of four years.

Vacancies in the Executive Committee during an unexpired term, caused by death, resignation, removal from office, or inability to act, may be filled by a majority of the remaining members of said committee, until the succeeding annual election, at which time such vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term in the same manner as members of said committee are elected for the full term of their office.

SEC. 5. The Executive Committee, constituted above, shall alone hold, manage, administer, and control all the money, property, effects, and affairs of the Society; and said committee may appoint a Treasurer, a Librarian, a Secretary, and such assistants and employees in the service of the Society as to said committee may seem fit; and may prescribe the duties and fix the compensation of such officers, assistants and employees; and said committee may make investments of the Society's funds, provided that no fund bequeathed to or held by the Society for a specific purpose shall be appropriated to or used for any other purpose, and provided further that said committee shall not incur any liability on the part of said Society in any one year which shall exceed its annual income; and it shall be the duty of said committee to make an annual report to the Society of all its acts and doings.

ARTICLE IV.
MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. The annual meeting for the election of officers and the transaction of other business relating to the affairs of the Society shall be held on the third Tuesday of November in each year, and the fiscal year of the
Society shall begin with the first day of November in each year and end with the thirty-first day of the following October.

Sec. 2. The regular meetings shall be held at such times and conducted in such manner as shall be prescribed in the By-Laws and directed by the Executive Committee, provided no such regular meeting shall occur at the same time with the annual meeting.

Sec. 3. At the annual meetings not less than twelve members having the right to vote, and at the special business meetings not less than seven such members shall constitute a quorum.

Sec. 4. Special meetings and special business meetings may be called by the President, or, in case of his absence, by one of the Vice-Presidents, of which due notice shall be given at least two days beforehand.

ARTICLE V.

AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution may be altered or amended by a two-thirds vote at any annual or special meeting; provided that a printed or written copy of the proposed alterations or amendments shall have accompanied the notice of the meeting at which they shall be acted upon; and provided further that not less than twelve members having the right to vote shall be present when such vote is taken.

BY-LAWS.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

Art. I. Section 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society and of the Executive Committee, and call such special meetings and special business meetings as he may deem necessary, or as he may, in writing, be requested to call by five members of the Society.

Sec. 2. The Vice-Presidents in the order of their seniority, shall perform the duties of the President in the case of the absence of the President from the meetings of the Society or from Chicago.

Sec. 3. The Executive Committee may adopt such rules for their own action not in conflict with the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society, as they may find most convenient and necessary.

MEETINGS.

Art. II. Section 1. The regular meetings of the Society shall be held on the third Tuesday of each of the following named months, to-wit: January, April and October.

Sec. 2. The annual meeting shall be held on the third Tuesday of November, the precise hour in the case of this and all other meetings of the Society being designated by the President and stated in the notice of the meeting.

Sec. 3. The exercises of the regular and special meetings of the Society shall be under the direction of the Executive Committee, and in general conformity with the objects of the Society.

Sec. 4. The order of business at the special business meetings of the Society shall be as follows:
1. Reading the minutes of the next preceding business meeting.
2. Reports of Officers.
3. Reports of Committees.
4. Election of new members.
5. Deferred business.

Sec. 5. The order of business at the annual meeting of the Society shall be as follows:
1. Reading the minutes of the next preceding meeting.
2. Reports of Officers.
3. Reports of Committees and Trustees.
4. Election of new members.
5. Election of Officers.

MEMBERSHIP.

Art. III. Section 1. The dues of the annual members of the Society shall be payable annually in advance on the third Tuesday of November in each year.

Sec. 2. Should the dues of any member remain unpaid for the space of one month, the Executive Committee shall notify him in writing, that unless his dues are paid within one month from the date of such notice his membership shall cease, and unless such dues are paid
pursuant to such notice, or such default is accounted for to the satisfaction of the Executive Committee, such person shall thereupon cease to be a member of the Society.

Suspension and Amendments.

Art. IV. The By-Laws in whole or in part may be suspended during any special business or annual meeting, by vote of a majority of the members present at any such meeting. The By-Laws may be amended on the same conditions prescribed for amending the Constitution.

REPORT OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

November 18, 1913

The fifty-seventh annual meeting of the Chicago Historical Society was held at the building of the Society, 632 N. Dearborn Street, Tuesday evening, November 18, 1913.

The Society's work has been continued as in past years and, in fact, in some departments enlarged according to the means at disposal. While attention is invited to the Reports of Officers and while financial statements are of prime interest to friends of a society, nevertheless the report on the actual service it is rendering to the community is the best indication of its value, and of the fitness of the institution for existence. Hence the perusal of the Librarian's Report is earnestly requested.

There are set forth the work of the Library, which holds its position as one of the most complete in Old Northwest Territory material; the ever-increasing popularity of the Museum with its special exhibits; the schedule of lectures, list of donations, and so forth. On the subject of lectures, those instituted by the teaching of Illinois and Chicago history to the children have attracted the attention of educators and persons interested in cultivating loyalty and patriotism among the citizens of to-morrow.

These lectures, illustrated by lantern-slides, and given every Saturday afternoon except during the summer, are regularly attended by two or three hundred children. It is inspiring to witness how, through word and picture, the youthful enthusiasm for national and local history is aroused. Then in the museum, after the lecture, the child is led to examine the historical pictures and actual objects once in the hands of our great pioneers and leaders, and thereby the newly acquired thoughts are indelibly fixed in his memory.

This Society is the first to have instituted regular weekly lectures for children, and our method is already being copied by a number of societies. While this has become a valuable function for the Society, in that it means a direct contribution to a great purpose in our educational system, namely, to patriotism, it may be of interest to know that the expense of maintaining this course is paid by one member.

The presence of the throngs of children in the Building on these lecture days demonstrates the cramped condition
of the Museum, yet the Society possesses sufficient valuable material for at least five times the museum space now in use.

The Library suffers in a like degree for want of space. The remedy for this must soon be considered if our Society is to hold the rank in the future that it has in the past. The present building was satisfactory when planned twenty years ago, since which time not only has the city grown, but more progressive ideas of public service on the part of such institutions as ours, have obtained. In view of this it is well to halt, take stock of our doings, and we shall see that already necessitous circumstances require increased income to meet the newer demands. In order to keep pace with the advance there is now on foot a plan to arrange a regular course in Civics, of an elementary and popular character, such as will tend to remedy the ignorance on this subject that recent investigations, conducted by universities, have shown to be prevalent even in the educated classes.

The Society has always found generous friends during its upbuilding and it feels confident that old and new supporters will liberally aid in its future course. A study of the financial report will show that the Society owns its property and is wholly unencumbered by debt, and that its means are sufficient to keep its doors open, but that further financial aid must be secured to carry on the larger requirements of the present times. The kindly interest and support of all our friends is solicited.

The meeting was called to order by the First Vice President, Mr. Conover.


It was moved by Mr. Ryerson to dispense with the reading of the minutes of the last meeting as they were published in the Year Book. The motion was seconded and carried.

The Secretary then presented the Executive Committee's Report as follows:

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1913

To the Members of the Chicago Historical Society:

GENTLEMEN—The Executive Committee, in conformity with the Society's Constitution, has the honor to submit its Annual Report as follows:

FUNDS

The Chicago Historical Society's Funds consist of the General Fund, representing the membership dues, gifts of friends and some small sums obtained by the sale of its publications, and the Special Funds, thirteen in number, of which eleven were created through bequests by generous testators who valued the future and the mission of the Society.

The General Fund is used for the maintenance of the Society's Building, the care of its collections, the management of its ordinary business, lectures, exhibitions and so forth.

The Special Funds are used according to the specifications of gift, mainly for the purchase of books, bookbinding, and the printing of the Society's publications. Although the income from these various sources is managed with scrupulous economy, only the necessary business can be done at times in order that the savings of one period may allow a greater undertaking at another time.

The Henry D. Gilpin Fund ($69,566.91—see Report of Henry D. Gilpin Trustees) is under the exclusive care and management of trustees appointed under the will of Henry D. Gilpin. The income from this fund, as paid to the Society by said trustees, is applied entirely to the maintenance of the Gilpin Library. The present trustees are Eugene H. Fishburn, Clarence A. Burley and William O. Green, and the President and First Vice President of
Funds—(Continued)

the Society, ex officio. A full statement of the fund is given in the report of these trustees, presented herewith on pages 70-71.

The Jonathan Burr Fund consists of a legacy of $2,000 from the late Jonathan Burr, the income to be used in payment of printing the Society's publications. It is invested in a cottage and twenty-one lots in the Town of Calumet, acquired in settlement of a note secured by trust deed on said lots. The account stands as follows:

Available balance on hand, Oct. 31, 1912... $ 14.84
Received rent on Trowbridge cottage...... 115.00
Paid into General Fund on account of taxes
and printing .......................... $129.84

$139.84 $129.84

The Philo Carpenter Fund consists of a legacy of $1,000 from the late Philo Carpenter, the income to be devoted to binding books and periodicals. It is invested in a $1,000 five per cent bond of the Commonwealth Electric Company. The account stands as follows:

Available balance on hand, Oct. 31, 1912... $ 50.00
Received interest on bonds............... 50.00
Available balance on hand, Oct. 31, 1913... $100.00

$100.00 $100.00

The Marshall Field Fund consists of $10,000, being the proceeds of the sale to the United States Government for the Library of Congress, of the eleven volumes of papers of President James Madison, which were purchased by Mr. Edward G. Mason in 1893 for the Society, with funds donated for that purpose by Mr. Marshall Field. By resolution of the Executive Committee it was voted that this fund should remain intact and the income therefrom be used toward defraying the expenses of editing, printing and distributing the Society's publications. The Fund is now invested in:

Five $1,000 four per cent Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company's bonds.
Five $1,000 four per cent Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company's bonds.

Funds—(Continued)

The account of this fund stands as follows:

Available balance on hand Oct. 31, 1912.$ 723.86
Received interest on bonds............. 400.00
To printing Annual Report, 1912...... $453.25
To editing "Lincoln Sketches"........... 60.00
Available balance on hand Oct. 31, 1913. 610.61

$1,123.86 $1,123.86

The T. Mauro Garrett Fund consists of $1,000 bequeathed to the Society by the late T. Mauro Garrett, and is invested in a $1,000 five per cent bond of the Commonwealth Electric Company. The account stands as follows:

Received interest on bonds............. $50.00
Paid into General Fund............... $50.00

The Huntington Wolcott Jackson Fund is a bequest of $1,000 from the late Huntington W. Jackson, the income to be used in the purchase of books. It is invested in a $1,000 five per cent bond of the Commonwealth Electric Company. The following statement shows the condition of the fund:

Cash on hand Oct. 31, 1912................ $124.64
Merchants' Loan and Trust Company certificate of deposit........... 131.50
Received interest on bonds............. 50.00
Received interest on certificate of deposit.... 2.04
Paid for books and manuscripts........ $140.00
Merchants' Loan and Trust Company certificate of deposit........... 131.50
Cash on hand Oct. 31, 1913............... 36.68

$308.18 $308.18

The Polk Diary Fund of $3,500 was created out of the proceeds of the sale to the United States Government for the Library of Congress, of the twenty-four volumes of the diary, and the letters and papers of President James K. Polk purchased by the Society in 1901 with funds collected for that purpose. By order of the Executive Committee it has
Funds—(Continued)

been set aside, the income to be used for defraying the expenses of editing, publishing and distributing the Society's publications, provided that such money as shall be necessary may be advanced towards the expenses of the publication of the *Polk Diary*, such advances to be repaid into the fund as promptly as possible out of the proceeds and profits of sales of said Diary. This Fund will increase in proportion to the sale of the James K. Polk Diary, published by the Society. A standard publication of this character is assured of a constant although slow demand and will in the course of a few years replenish the Fund. It is in a matter of satisfaction that the Fund enabled the Society to give to the public this remarkable Diary in printed form, the four volumes of which were sent to every regular member of the Society in 1910.

The fund now consists of a Merchants' Loan and Trust Company certificate of deposit, plus the sums accruing from the sales of the book, and interest during the past year, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Merchants' Loan and Trust Company’s certificate of deposit on Oct. 31, 1913</td>
<td>$468.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received for sale of <em>Polk Diary</em></td>
<td>$229.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received interest on certificate of deposit</td>
<td>$7.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To advertising <em>Polk Diary</em></td>
<td>$15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merchants' Loan and Trust Company’s certificate of deposit</td>
<td>$548.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash on hand Oct. 31, 1913</td>
<td>$133.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** $896.60

**The Lucretia Pond Fund**, being the proceeds of a bequest of real estate to the Society by Lucretia Pond, consists of a principal of $13,500, the income to be used in the purchase of books, pamphlets and documents or pictures and paintings of historical interest. The fund is now invested in:

- Four $1,000 four and one-half per cent South Side Elevated Railway Company's bonds.
- Eight $1,000 five per cent People’s Gas Light and Coke Company’s Refunding bonds.
- One $500 four per cent Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company’s bond.
- One $1,000 four per cent first mortgage Metropolitan Elevated West Side Railway Company’s bond.

Funds—(Continued)

The account of this fund stands as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash on hand Oct. 31, 1912</td>
<td>$614.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merchants’ Loan and Trust Company’s certificate of deposit</td>
<td>$1,100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received interest on bonds</td>
<td>$640.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received interest on certificate of deposit</td>
<td>$17.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid for three roller-shelf book cases</td>
<td>$612.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid for books, manuscripts and periodicals</td>
<td>$578.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merchants’ Loan &amp; Trust Company’s certificate of deposit</td>
<td>$1,100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash on hand Oct. 31, 1913</td>
<td>$80.84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** $2,371.72

**The William C. Seipp Fund** consists of a legacy of $5,000.00 bequeathed to the Society by the late William C. Seipp. As no special disposition for this bequest had been made by the donor, the Executive Committee according to its established rule created a permanent fund to be known as *The William C. Seipp Fund*, proceeds of which are to be applied to the general expenses of the Society. Unassigned bequests are much appreciated, for the general operative expenses, including those of the care and the improvement of the Building, as well as frequent special undertakings of the Society, not provided for in the Endowment Funds for books, printing, etc., are paid from the General Expense Fund. The Fund is now invested in:

- Five $1,000 five per cent Commonwealth Edison Company’s First Mortgage bonds.

The account of this fund stands as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Received interest on bonds</td>
<td>$250.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid into General Fund</td>
<td>$250.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The Elizabeth Hammond Stickney Fund** consists of $6,650.00. Of this sum five thousand dollars was bequeathed to the Society by the late Mrs. Elizabeth Hammond Stickney, as a Memorial to her husband, Mr. Edward Swan Stickney, the income to be used in maintaining the Stickney Library and making additions thereto. The nucleus of this Library was the private library of Mr. Stickney, also bequeathed to the Society by Mrs. Stickney. On account of the larger number of these books being on art, travel, philosophy and other subjects not allied to the work
Funds—(Continued)

of the Society, Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick generously arranged, with all legal formality, a purchase of these books, with the express purpose of thereby increasing the principal of the Fund and thus adding to its usefulness to the Society.

The fund is now invested in:
Five $1,000 four per cent Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company's bonds.
One $1,000 four per cent City of Chicago's bond.
One $500 four per cent City of Chicago's bond.

The account of this fund stands as follows:
Cash on hand Oct. 31, 1912.................. $ 216.41
Merchants' Loan & Trust Company's certificate of deposit.................. 1,100.00
Received interest on certificate of deposit.................. 28.68
Received interest on bonds.................. 260.00
Paid out for books and manuscripts.................. $ 350.00
Merchants' Loan & Trust Company's certificate of deposit.................. 1,100.00
Cash on hand Oct. 31, 1913.................. 154.09

$1,604.09

THE LUCRETIA J. TILTON FUND consists of $3,000, bequeathed to the Society by the late Lucretia Jane Tilton, as a memorial to her husband, Lucian J. Tilton. It is invested in three $1,000, five per cent bonds of the Chicago and North Western Railway Company. The account stands as follows:
Received interest on bonds.................. $150.00
Paid into General Fund.................. $150.00

THE ELIAS T. WATKINS FUND consists of $5,000, bequeathed to the Society by the late Elias T. Watkins. The full amount is invested in five $1,000, five per cent bonds of the Commonwealth Electric Company. The account stands as follows:
Received interest on bonds.................. $250.00
Paid into General Fund.................. $250.00

THE HENRY J. WILLING FUND consists of $2,500, bequeathed to the Society by the late Henry Jenkins Willing. The full amount is invested in two $1,000 City of Mobile, Alabama, four and one-half per cent bonds, and one $500 four per cent bond of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé

Funds—(Continued)

Railroad Company. The following account shows the condition of this fund:
Received interest on bonds.................. $110.00
Paid into General Fund.................. $110.00

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1913

RECEIPTS
Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1913.................. $ 2,377.59
Dues from Annual Members.................. $ 5,885.00
Donations.................. 50.00
Interest and other sources.................. 106.99
Jonathan Burr Fund.................. 115.00
Philo Carpenter Fund.................. 50.00
Marshall Field Fund.................. 400.00
T. Mauro Garrett Fund.................. 50.00
Henry D. Gilpin Fund.................. 2,142.26
Huntington W. Jackson Fund.................. 52.04
Polk Diary Fund.................. 228.10
Lucretia Pond Fund.................. 657.14
William C. Seipp Fund.................. 250.00
Elizabeth H. Stickney Fund.................. 288.68
Lucretia J. Tilton Fund.................. 150.00
Elias T. Watkins Fund.................. 250.00
Henry J. Willing Fund.................. 110.00

$10,785.91

DISBURSEMENTS
Salaries.................. $ 4,492.69
Books, manuscripts and periodicals.................. 1,068.88
Three roller-shelf book cases.................. 612.00
Editing "Lincoln Sketches".................. 60.00
Postage.................. 323.44
Printing.................. 415.03
Printing Annual Report, 1912.................. 453.25
Lectures and entertainments.................. 323.44
Heating and lighting.................. 845.31
Repairs and betterments.................. 281.13
Secretary's petty cash expenses.................. 359.04
General expenses.................. 901.72
Certificate of deposit.................. 80.00 $10,315.93
Cash on hand October 31, 1913.................. 2,847.57

$13,163.50
Funds—(Continued)

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT OCTOBER 31, 1913

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSETS</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>$ 2,847.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificates of Deposit</td>
<td>2,880.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bills Receivable</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonds</td>
<td>48,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trustees Henry D. Gilpin Fund</td>
<td>69,566.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real Estate</td>
<td>227,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Assets</td>
<td>$351,794.48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LIABILITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Made up as follows:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonathan Burr Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philo Carpenter Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marshall Field Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>T. Mauro Garrett Fund</td>
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<td>Henry D. Gilpin Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>William C. Seipp Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elizabeth H. Stickney Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lucretia J. Tilton Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elias T. Watkins Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henry J. Willing Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Liabilities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DIGEST OF BALANCE SHEET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FUND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philo Carpenter Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshall Field Fund</td>
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<td>T. Mauro Garrett Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lucretia J. Tilton Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elias T. Watkins Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry J. Willing Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Funds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Society's Building and Land $225,000.00, Burr Fund Lots 2,000.00

Funds—(Continued)

The Treasurer's Report appears on pages 72 to 73.

We hereby certify that we have examined the accounts of the Chicago Historical Society and of Orson Smith, its Treasurer, for the year ending October 31, 1913, the vouchers for every disbursement, and the securities in the custody of the Treasurer, and that we find the same correct and as reported.

WILLIAM A. FULLER,
C. F. GUNThER,
JOY MORTON,
Auditing Committee.

DONATIONS

The constant additions to the Society's collections indicate that the work the Society is doing is being increasingly appreciated by its members and by friends both in and outside of Chicago. In the Librarian's Report will be found a classified list of gifts to the Society's Library and Museum, and a tabulated List of Donors appears at the end of this volume.

From The Misses Elizabeth and Frederika Skinner have been received donations of twenty-five dollars each. Accompanying these gifts were cordial notes expressing warm interest in the Society's welfare.

The salary of the Lecturer for children ($600.00) and the cost of several hundred lantern slides has been borne by Dr. O. L. Schmidt.

MEMBERSHIP

While the Executive Committee feel keenly the need of a larger membership they acknowledge with gratitude the fidelity and interest of the present members who are carrying on its affairs, and whose efforts have made possible its present attainments. The thanks of the Society and of the Executive Committee are especially due to the Membership Committee, MESSRS. MORRIS, ADSIT, CONOVER, LOGAN and SWIFT, who have been untiring in their labors to secure new members.
Membership—(Continued)

During the fiscal year there have been added to the Society's roll twenty-two Annual, one Honorary and five Corresponding Members, as follow:

ANNUAL MEMBERS
Cyrus H. Adams
Bion Joseph Arnold
Kenneth Barnhart
W. T. Beatty
Francis Beidler
Emile R. Boisot
William J. Bryson
John C. Fleming
Charles W. Folds
William O. Goodman
Frank Hamlin
Albert W. Harris
Jesse Holdom
Arthur B. Jones
William V. Kelly
John W. Lowe
John J. Mitchell
Louis Mohr
John H. Nolan
Louis A. Sieberger
J. C. Shaiffer
A. Stamford White

HONORARY MEMBER
Horace White

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS
Annie E. H. Blanchard
Edward P. Brennan
Alice C. Kerfoot
William Louis Koehne
Horatio Loomis Wait

Resignations of six Annual Members have been accepted and two have been dropped for non-payment of dues during the year. Four Annual, one Honorary and ten Corresponding Members have died, and two Annual Members have been transferred to Honorary Membership, leaving the summary of the present membership as follows:

Honorary Life Members.......................... 13
Life Members..................................... 15
Annual Members ................................ 231
Honorary Members............................... 9

NECROLOGY

The ever lengthening roll of those who have passed from us has been increased during the year by the thirteen following names, and two deaths had previously occurred, advice of which did not reach the Society until recently.

Daniel Bonbright
Samuel Lockwood Brown
George Benjamin Carpenter
Andrew Sloan Draper
Reuben Thomas Durrett
Adolphus Skinner Hubbard
Katherine Snow Isham
Thiers Jacob Lefrens
Harrey Lincoln Sayler
Paul Selby
Helen E. Snow
Reuben Gold Thwaites
Samuel Willard

PREVIOUSLY DECEASED
George Hall Baker
W. J. McGee

As name after name has to be withdrawn from the rolls as members pass away, each leaves a gap even though the numerical strength of the Society be kept up. When there are sons or grandsons, the old names need not disappear and therefore members will do well to interest the younger generation in the work of the Society as opportunity offers. Only in this way can the traditions of the Society be assured of being perpetuated.
Membership—(Continued)

George Hall Baker, a corresponding member since 1887, died on March 27, 1911, at his home, 294 Manhattan Avenue, New York City. At the time of his death Mr. Baker was Librarian Emeritus of Columbia University. He was born in Ashfield, Mass., in 1850 and was graduated from Amherst College in 1874. He obtained the degree of Master of Arts at the University of Berlin. Returning to this country he assisted with the compilation of The Century Dictionary. In 1889 he became Librarian of Columbia. Under his administration the library made it greatest progress and acquired some of its most valuable collections. He also instituted a new and very complete cataloguing system by means of which these treasures became thoroughly available to scholars. Retiring in 1899 he devoted himself to historical and literary work. Mr. Baker married Miss Ellen Adkins of West Brattleboro, who survives him together with an unmarried daughter and three sons—George F., Charles Adkins, and Raymond H. Baker, all of New York.

On the twenty-seventh day of November, 1919, there passed from his unique place in the faculty circle of Northwestern University, Daniel Bonbright, who entered upon his duties as Professor of the Latin Language and Literature there in the autumn of 1858. He had been a Corresponding Member of the Historical Society since 1881. He was a native of Pennsylvania, born at Youngstown, March 10, 1831, studied at Dickinson College, and was graduated from Yale in 1850 under the presidency of Dr. Woolsey. The first year after graduation, that is, during the year 1850-1851, he was engaged in teaching in Georgia, and the following two years, 1851-1853, in Davenport, Pa. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Yale in 1853, and for two years he served as tutor at Yale (1854-55 in mathematics; 1855-56, in Latin), and spent two years thereafter at the Universities of Berlin, Bonn and Göttingen. He was appointed to Northwestern in 1856.

To the struggling little western college to which he was called he brought gifts and training which would have fitted him to adorn the most stately historic schools of learning, and it is certain that he gave to the new institution as true and loyal a devotion as could have been offered in any position, however conspicuous or remunerative.

His finished scholarship impressed every student with new ideals of culture; as a teacher he was authoritative and punctilious; his executive ability was unusual, as shown in his worthy bearing of responsibilities as Dean of the College of Liberal Arts and as Acting President of the University. In 1870, while in Berlin, he secured the purchase of the important classical and philosophical library of Johann Schulze, member of the Prussian ministry of Public Instruction. He was a loyal member of his chosen church and was often called upon to bear responsible duties in its conduct.

On August 28, 1890, Dr. Bonbright married Miss Alice Cummings, daughter of the late President of Northwestern University.

Mrs. Mary E. Bond (née Jones), a Corresponding Member, died in Seattle, Washington, January 24, 1913. Born in Bowling Green, Kentucky, in 1848, she was six years old when her parents moved to Randolph County, Illinois, and she was afterwards regarded as one of the pioneers of Southern Illinois. At eighteen she married Dr. Benjamin N. Bond, also of Randolph County. As stated in the obituary notice of Dr. Bond (C. H. S. Annual Report, 1911, pp. 406-7), he was a son of Shadrach Bond, first Governor of the state. Their home was, her son writes, “the usual stopping-place for all prominent persons who were passing that way.”

Dr. Bond joined the Union Army during the Civil War and Mrs. Bond removed from Evansville to Chester, where, as a leading member of the Ladies’ Sanitary Commission, she was of inestimable service to the soldiers. In 1866 they moved to Whatcom, Washington, where they became equally well-known. It is gratifying to learn that the church of which they were members in Bellingham, Washington, has built into their new edifice a large memorial window in memory of Dr. and Mrs. Benjamin N. Bond.

Three sons and one daughter, twenty-one grandchildren and four great-grandchildren remain to perpetuate their memory. Upon the presentation to the Chicago Historical Society of the portraits of Shadrach, Achsah and Benjamin Bond, in 1905, life membership was conferred upon Dr. Bond and corresponding membership upon Mrs. Bond, her sons and daughter.
service in the Quartermaster's Office. A letter dated Quartermaster General's Office, Philadelphia, March 20, 1867, reads:

"Gen. S. L. Brown, Colonel in the Quartermaster's Department, had charge of the forage division of this office during the latter years of the War. It was his duty to provide forage for the armies of the United States, and to give a special personal attention to the supply of these articles to the armies in the Atlantic states. This duty, involving extensive purchases and the expenditure of many millions of dollars, was performed with great skill, success and fidelity. His merits have been duly acknowledged in the official annual reports of this office, and also by brevet promotion in the army. (Signed) M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A."

The Annual Report of the Quartermaster-General for 1865 shows that over $31,000,000 was expended and the produce transported under the direction of this faithful steward.

Mr. Brown is survived by his widow, Helen Brodie Brown, and by a sister, Mrs. Mary B. Tyler.

GEORGE BENJAMIN CARPENTER, an Annual Member since 1897, died at his residence in Park Ridge, Ill., December 11, 1912. He was born in Conneaut, Ohio, March 13, 1834. His father and mother, Benjamin and Abigail Carpenter, came to Chicago in 1850. Benjamin Carpenter engaged in the packing business with Sylvester Marsh, the firm being Marsh & Carpenter. Benjamin Carpenter became one of Chicago's leading citizens, and was elected President of the Board of Public Works, when it was established in 1861. George B. Carpenter, at the age of eighteen, entered the employ of his father's firm. In 1877 he purchased one-third interest in the house of Gilbert Hubbard & Co., ship-chandlers, a pioneer house established in 1840. In 1871 Mr. Carpenter, on the death of Mr. Hubbard, assumed full control, changing the name to George B. Carpenter & Co. Every Chicagoan knows the house, which for forty years after the great fire, stood at the corner of South Water Street and Fifth Avenue. Perhaps all may not realize, however, how essential to Chicago through the panic of 1857, the war of 1861, the fire of 1871, and the
subsequent fluctuations of values, has been this stable company of ship-chandlers, supplying to our merchant marine and to our railroads their necessities literally "through thick and thin." The Cordage Trade Journal of December 19, 1912, comments as follows: "Mr. Carpenter was one of the type of honorable merchants who were thoroughly independent and who so materially advanced the commercial interests of the country by their ability and enterprise, as well as by their willingness to share honorable risks and to assume responsibilities in the marketing of goods. He is reported to have said to a young man whom he aided financially, 'Young man, I attribute the success of our house very largely to our old-fashioned method of doing business on the square, insisting that agreements must be kept and bargains lived up to, no matter what the cost.'"

In 1909 the present corporation of George B. Carpenter & Company was formed, with George B. Carpenter as President, and his sons Benjamin, John A., and Hubbard Carpenter as executive officers. Perhaps no better testimony to the character of Mr. Carpenter as a man and a gentleman could be given than that contained in a recent letter from his son, Benjamıın Carpenter: "He was the simplest and most even-tempered being I ever knew; the most generous, the fairest friend; the wisest counselor to his boys and his employés. Reverses and disaster could not dishearten him any more than success and power could chill the kindly democratic soul. I never knew him to speak of any man as his enemy, and his reputation for character and basic righteousness shone like a star among his competitors as well as his friends."

Mrs. Carpenter, who was Elizabeth Curtis Green of Pittsfield, N. H., whom he married in 1861, died in 1908. Besides the three sons mentioned above, Mr. Carpenter is survived by a fourth son, Federal Judge George A. Carpenter.

Andrew Sloan Draper, LL. D., a Corresponding Member since 1901, died April 27, 1913. Dr. Draper's career as an educator is too well known to require extended comment here. A descendant in the eighth generation from the Puritan James Draper, who settled in Boston in 1649, he was born in Westford, N. Y., June 21, 1848. Beginning life as a lawyer in Albany, N. Y., he was in 1884 appointed by President Arthur as one of the Judges of the Alabama Claims Commission, having previously served in the New York State Senate and as a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1884. In 1886 he became State Superintendent of Public Instruction in New York; in 1892, Superintendent of Public Schools in Cleveland, Ohio, and in 1894 President of the University of Illinois. After ten years of distinguished service in this state he returned to the state of New York as First Commissioner of Education. Illinois will always be the richer for his work in our struggling young University. An indication of his place among educators is gained from the fact that at the Paris Exposition of 1900 he was awarded the silver medal for his monograph on The Organization and Administration of the American School System. At the St. Louis Exposition of 1904 he received the gold medal and one of two grand prizes for exhibits and unusual services in educational administration. Dr. Draper was one of the first in the country to see the important role of the library in the scheme of education in America. The public library and the public school were recognized by him as joint factors, and every institution of learning in this country will in some degree feel the influence of his work in an ever-widening concept of the function of the true educator.

Reuben Thomas Durrett, A. B., L.L. B., A. M., L.L. D., a Corresponding Member, died September 16, 1913. The bare outline of his life, is as follows:

Born in Henry County, Kentucky, January 24, 1824, a student at Georgetown College, a graduate of Brown in 1849 and of the Law Department of the University of Louisville in 1850, he edited the Louisville Courier, 1857-59, and practised law in Louisville until 1880.

But it was rather as a bibliographer, collector and historian that Col. Durrett was known in the West. He was President of the Filson Club, organized in 1884 for the purpose of "collecting, preserving and publishing the history of Kentucky and adjacent states." The publications of this Club are characterized by The Nation, July 11, 1898, as "simply indispensable to students of Kentucky history." But, inasmuch as "Kentucky and adjacent States" included Illinois, Virginia, and practically all the central portion of the continent, the importance of these collections to us
Membership—(Continued)

may be realized. Dr. Durrett, as president, was author and editor of five of these sumptuous publications.

Known to bibliographers for years, Larned in his Literature of American History, No. 12034, alludes to "the rich store of Americana collected by Col. R. T. Durrett of Louisville, Kentucky, the accomplished president of the Filson Club." Through the courtesy of Dr. William E. Dodd, Associate Professor of History at the University of Chicago, we are able to announce the acquisition by that University of Col. Durrett's collections, so importantly supplementing those of this Society.

Col. Adolphus Skinner Hubbard, a Corresponding Member since 1880, died at his home, 565 Fourth Avenue, San Francisco, California, January 29, 1913. As founder of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Colonel Hubbard has become known throughout the United States. As Secretary of the California Historical Society he has held communication with this Society for years. In fact, Chicago was regarded as home by Colonel Hubbard. He was born in DuPage County, Illinois, July 7, 1838. His parents, Theodore and Anne Ward Ballot Hubbard, of Jordan, New York, proceeded by boat from Buffalo to Chicago, arriving in May, 1836. The father, who was a physician, died in Chicago in 1872. The family consisted of two daughters and five sons. The Chicago homestead was located on Madison Street near State and the younger children attended District School No. 1. Adolphus Skinner Hubbard attended the Chicago Public Schools until the 38th of April, 1853, when he entered the Telegraph Service. In 1860 he went into the express business in Chicago, leaving here in 1865 to become a Colonel on the staff of Governor Mitchell of New Mexico.

His after life was identified with San Francisco. In 1876 he became one of the organizers of the "Sons of the Revolutionary Sires," which in 1889 became the National Organization of the Sons of the American Revolution. For a number of years he served as President of the California Society, S. A. R., for twenty years as its Registrar, and by resolutions of the California Society, Sept. 3, 1892, was recognized as "Founder of the California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution" and, therefore, "Founder of the Society at Large."

Membership—(Continued)

From 1890 to his death he was Secretary of the California Historical Society. He was one of the organizers of the California Genealogical Society and of the California Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars and a member of the New Hampshire Society of Colonial Wars. A Master Mason in Cleveland Lodge 211, Chicago, 1863, a member of Washington Chapter R. A. M., Chicago, and Knighted in 1863 in Apollo Commandery, K. T., No. 1, Chicago, his subsequent Masonic connections were in California.

His wife, Sarah Isabelle Sylvester of Charlestown, Mass., survives him, residing in San Francisco, with their son, Theodore W., a graduate of the Chicago Public Schools and of Northwestern University Law School. It is gratifying to know from his son's statement, that "Col. Hubbard always took an active interest in the Chicago Historical Society and anything pertaining to it, and that he never forgot that Chicago was the city of his early life." The Society's manuscript collections are enriched by two volumes of papers gathered by him that evidence his genius for correlating historical materials.

Mrs. Ralph N. Isham (née Katherine Snow), an Annual Member since 1908, died at her residence, 945 Dearborn Avenue, February 22, 1913, at the age of eighty-one. Born in Chicago in 1832, the year before the village was incorporated, Mrs. Isham's life spans the entire history of the city and brings the pioneer days very close to the present. It is recalled that her father, George W. Snow, formerly of Keene, N. H., and Philo Carpenter together performed the last stage of their journey to Chicago in a canoe towed around the head of Lake Michigan to Calumet by two Indians hired at St. Joseph, and thence by ox-cart to Fort Dearborn. (See paper by Rev. H. L. Hammond read before this Society, July 17, 1888.) Mr. Snow was one of the original incorporators of the town and thereafter took a prominent part in all matters of public welfare. He was the inventor of the balloon-frame method of constructing wooden buildings.

Early in the forties, Mr. Snow built a handsome residence at State and Jackson Streets, then accounted "country" by the dwellers in the metropolis about Washington Street. Mrs. E. W. Blatchford recalls Katherine, Harriet (Mrs. J.
Membership—(Continued)

M. W. Jones), and Helen Snow at this period, the two elder being members of Mrs. Thomas Dyer's Sunday School class at the Second Presbyterian Church. It is interesting to note that this class included, beside the Snow girls, Anna Magee (later Mrs. Lambert Tree), and her sister Fanny, Helen Haddock (Mrs. John de Koven), Aurelia Case, Fanny Kimball, Libbie Butler, and Mary Williams (Mrs. Batchford).

It was from this "country home" surrounded with its extensive gardens, that Katherine Snow was married in 1856 to Dr. Ralph N. Isham, who had arrived in Chicago the preceding year. Dr. Isham, who was an honored member of this Society, was one of the founders of the Chicago Medical College. As the wife of a prominent physician and as a woman of strong character and charming disposition, Mrs. Isham has held a high place in the community.

For forty years she attended the Fourth Presbyterian Church, having previously been a member of the Second Church. She was one of the earliest members of the Fortnightly Club.

The Isham home at the Northeast corner of Dearborn Avenue and Walton Place has for many years been a centre of social and philanthropic activity. Dr. Isham died nine years ago. The surviving children are Drs. George S. and Ralph Isham, Mrs. A. L. Farwell, and Mrs. George A. Carpenter.

THRES JACOB LEFENS, born in Hamburg, Germany, in 1846, and an Annual Member of this Society since 1900, came to Chicago in 1865 to engage in the produce business having served an apprenticeship in that industry in his native country from 1861-65. In 1878 he married Miss Marie Seipp, a daughter of Conrad Seipp, and from that time until 1902 was Secretary and Treasurer of the Conrad Seipp Brewing Company. Since then he has devoted his time to his large real estate interests. Mr. Lefens held numerous offices of trust, being at various times President of the Traders' Insurance Company, Vice President of the South Side Elevated Railway Company, Vice President of the Auditorium Association, and a director in the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company. He was a member of the Chicago, Commercial, Washington Park, Toleston, Germania

Membership—(Continued)

Männerchor and Republican Clubs. His residence for many years was at 2626 Michigan Avenue. He is survived by his wife, three daughters and a son.

DR. WILLIAM JOHN Mcgee, a Corresponding Member since 1904, died at Washington, D. C., September 8, 1913. Long known as a distinguished anthropologist and geologist, as Chief of the Department of Anthropology at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904, Dr. McGee came into closer relations with this Society in connection with our exhibit at the Exposition. Dr. McGee was born of Scotch-Irish parents, on a farm in Farley, Dubuque County, Iowa, in 1858. Beginning life as a blacksmith at the age of twenty, in 1874 his interest was excited in the traces of the glacial mantle which covered northeastern Iowa, and in 1877-81, as a private enterprise, he prosecuted a topographic and geologic survey of the same. In 1888 he was called to the United States Geological Survey under Major J. W. Powell. In 1895 he entered the Bureau of Ethnology and one year later became Ethnologist-in-Charge, continuing until 1903.

In his connection with the St. Louis Exposition in 1904 he brought together "an unprecedented assemblage of the world's peoples." Upon the creation by President Roosevelt in 1907 of an Inland Waterway Commission, Dr. McGee became Vice-Chairman and Secretary, so continuing until his death. Dr. McGee added more than one hundred and twenty-five items to the bibliography of Geology and collateral subjects and, at his death, which was caused by cancer, bequeathed his body to the cause of Science. He is survived by his wife, Anita Newcomb McGee, and by a son and daughter. Mrs. McGee has held the office of Acting Asst. Surgeon U. S. A., being the only woman to hold such a position, in charge of the army nurse corps, which she organized. She has also acted as Surgeon General, Librarian General, Vice-President General and Historian General of the National Society, D. A. R., and for her services with a corps of nurses during the Russo-Japanese war, received the Japanese Imperial Order of the Sacred Crown.

HARRY LINCOLN SAYLER, an Annual Member since 1908, died suddenly of apoplexy, May 30, 1913. Mr. Sayler was but fifty years of age, having been born at Little York,
Mr. Selby's great distinction to have been instrumental in the organization of that party. In a pamphlet entitled: *Genesis of the Republican Party in Illinois*, Mr. Selby wrote in 1904:

"While it is widely if not universally known that the impelling motive for the organization of the Republican Party was the passage in May, 1854, of the Kansas-Nebraska Act repealing the Missouri Compromise excluding slavery from territory north of 36 degrees 30 minutes, it is still true that even before this act was consummated ... a strong demand had grown up among conservative men in most of the Northern, and even in some of the Border States, for the organization of a new party based on opposition to the further extension of slavery into free territory, or the admission into the Union of any more slave states."

Paul Selby was a member of the Anti-Nebraska (afterwards known as the Republican) State Convention which met at Springfield in October, 1854, and on February 22, 1856, presided over a Conference of Anti-Nebraska editors at Decatur, called to devise a policy for the newly organized Republican party.

The Republican State Convention at Bloomington, May 29, 1858, to which Mr. Selby was a delegate, nominated the first Republican ticket ever named in Illinois, which ticket was elected the following November.

Going South as an educator in 1859, Mr. Selby suffered the indignities heaped upon so-called "Abolitionists," and was also accused of connection with the "Underground Railway." He was acquitted at the time, but returned North in 1861 to enter the service of the United States as one of the Commissary and Transportation Department at Cairo. From July 1863 until November 1865 he served the cause as associate editor of *The Illinois State Journal* at Springfield.

From 1866 until 1873 he was identified successively with *The Chicago Evening Journal*, *The Chicago Republican*, and *The Quincy Whip*, being editor and part owner of the latter for six years. In January 1874 he resumed his place on *The State Journal* at Springfield; four years later became a proprietor in part, and so continued until 1889, with the exception of a few years between 1880 and 1886, when he served as Postmaster at Springfield by appointment of President Hayes.
Membership—(Continued)

Returning to Chicago in 1889 he engaged in literary work, thirty-five years of his life having been given to editorial labor during his country's most critical period. Mr. Selby's best known work is his *Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois*, written in collaboration with his friend, Dr. Newton Bateman. This authoritative work has passed into many editions, and, with numerous histories of counties in Illinois compiled by him, places Mr. Selby in the front rank of historians of the State.

Less conspicuous than the great leaders, but not less necessary in his own time and place, was the quiet editor who called the preliminary Convention that shaped the policies of the party, and the words of *The Chicago Democrat*, of November 2, 1869, concerning the men who composed the Springfield Convention of 1854, seem to have been framed to fit Paul Selby:

"Such were the men who set the ball in motion which is now rolling forward with irresistible force. Almost without exception they were men who loved liberty for itself and not for office. They were the founders, and they have been the pioneers and fighting men of the party. They have fought its battles, won its victories, and brought it to the threshold of a great triumph."

Up to the day of his death Paul Selby was engaged upon a volume concerning the life of Lincoln. The only surviving member of the Decatur Convention, yet so modest had he been as never to attempt placing his recollections before the public until encouraged to do so by the Historical Society. This book was not completed but, to the cause which Lincoln represented, he gave "the last full measure of devotion," and beside the names of Lincoln and Lovejoy in the history of Illinois should stand that of the veteran editor, Selby, whose pen, consecrated in the great conflict for freedom, was laid down only with his life.

In 1858, Mr. Selby was united in marriage to Miss Erna Post, of Springfield, who died in 1865. In 1870 he married Mrs. Mary J. Hitchcock, of Quincy, who, with two daughters by the first marriage, Miss Emily Selby and Mrs. C. Harmon Johnson, survives him.

In accordance with his long-cherished wish, Mr. Selby's body was laid to rest in Oakridge Cemetery, in Springfield, just across the shady roadway from the tomb of Lincoln.

Membership—(Continued)

Miss Helen E. Snow, an Annual Member, died February 6, 1913, during a visit to St. Augustine, Florida. Miss Snow, a daughter of George W. Snow, and the sister of Mrs. Ralph N. Isham, whose death also occurred in February, was born in Chicago in 1836. For many years she has been prominent in society and church circles, and a member of several clubs, among them the Saddle and Cycle Club. (For fuller data about the family, see above notice of Mrs. Ralph N. Isham.)

Reuben Gold Thwaites died in Madison, Wis., October 22, 1913. He was born in Dorchester, Mass., May 15, 1853. To estimate all that has been accomplished in the sixty years of his lifetime would mean a task for a bibliographer as well as for an historian. After a short period of elementary education in Dorchester, he prepared himself for college and did postgraduate work at Yale, in 1874 and 1875. The year 1876 found Dr. Thwaites established as the editor of *The Wisconsin State Journal*, in which capacity he remained ten years, with headquarters at Madison. As Secretary and Editor of the Wisconsin Historical Commission he has performed unique service to the Old Northwest.

Foremost among the works which have been issued under his editorship are *The Jesuit Relations*, published in seventy-three volumes, with text and translations, during 1896-1901. These "relations" which had been published annually in France for a period of forty years, 1633-73, by papal order ceased to appear just prior to Marquette's account of his discovery of the Mississippi. An edition of the *Relations*, comprising the period 1633-73, was brought out in Quebec in 1858, in three volumes. To this Dr. Thwaites added the *Marquette Journal* and *Narrative* and many other documents found in America and Europe, together with notes, translations, and the indices. Prominent among his helpers in this work were the late Miss Emma Helen Blair, and the Reverend Arthur E. Jones, S. J., Archivist of St. Mary's College, Montreal, the latter a Corresponding Member of this Society.

Another splendid contribution undertaken under Dr. Thwaites' direction was the collection known as *Early Western Travels, 1748-1846*, 32 volumes, published in 1904-7. Following in rapid succession were a new edition of Mrs.
Membership—(Continued)

Kinzie's Waubun; Hennepin's New Discovery, Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, in 15 volumes; Lahontan's New Voyages to North America, Monographs of the History of the Middle West and of New France; and others.

From Dr. Thwaites' own pen came: Down Historic Waterways, 1888; The Story of Wisconsin, 1890; The Colonies, 1492-1750; 1891; Our Cycling Tour in England, 1898; On the Storied Ohio, 1897; Stories of the Badger State, 1900, etc.

For the past ten years Dr. Thwaites has lectured on American History at the University of Wisconsin. He has also served as Secretary of the Wisconsin History Commission, and as Vice-Chairman of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission. In 1900 he was President of the American Library Association and during the same year was chairman of the American Historical Manuscripts Commission. He was a distinguished member of the American Historical Association and of the American Antiquarian Society. For twenty-seven years, as Superintendent and Secretary of the Wisconsin Historical Society, he has acted as editor of the Collections of that body, and has received the most enlightened and enthusiastic support, enabling him to gather about him a distinguished corps of workers and to give to the world an extraordinary amount of historic material.

To his associates in the profession Dr. Thwaites was known as a man of great geniality and unfailing enthusiasm. Those who worked with him and those who only met him at an occasional meeting all felt the impetus of his almost boyish eagerness. His was the true “scout spirit,” ready to lead, ready to serve. We are proud and glad that in selecting a successor for Dr. Thwaites (so far as he may be said to have a “successor”), Wisconsin has chosen one from our own field—Milo Milton Quaife, author of Chicago and the Old Northwest.

Dr. Samuel Willard, a Corresponding Member since 1880, died at his residence in Rogers Park on February 9, 1913, aged ninety-one years. He was born in Lunenburgh, Vt., December 30, 1821. The first Willard in this country, Major Simon Willard, laid out the town of Concord, Mass., having come from the county of Kent in England. His sec-

ond son, from whom Dr. Willard was descended, born in 1840, became President of Harvard College and Pastor of Old South Church. Samuel Willard's father, in the spring of 1851 brought his family west, traveling by stage and steamer to Louisville, Ky., thence to St. Louis, and finally up the Illinois to Bushnell's Ferry, and thence by canoe and carriage to Carrollton, Ill.—twenty-seven days from Boston.

Attending Shurtleff College in Alton, Samuel Willard graduated in 1843 from Illinois College at Jacksonville, having among other college friends Mr. E. W. Blatchford, Dr. Newton Bateman, Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, and Richard Yates, the “War Governor” of Illinois.

Samuel Willard's father moved to Alton in 1834 and there became the friend of Elijah Parrish Lovejoy, whose tragic death on Nov. 7, 1837, was the prologue of the great drama of the war. In 1843 Samuel Willard and his father were arrested in assisting a fugitive slave to escape. They had difficulty in finding a lawyer to defend them. Lincoln was suggested as being one who was willing to defend runaways, but it was thought that he was too little known. Dr. Willard remembered afterward that while sitting in the office of Baker and Bledsoe, waiting for an attorney, he saw enter “a gaunt-faced, awkward, long-limbed man who took a law book from a case and sat down on a chair rather too low for him.” “I noticed,” he wrote, “the long leg thrown back and doubled up under the long thigh like that of a grass-hopper,” and he adds, “Some one called him Lincoln, and he smilingly replied.”

Finding no lawyer of sufficient prominence who dared to take the case, the Willards threw themselves on the mercy of the judge and escaped punishment. It was not their last offence. Their home became a station of the “Underground Railway.” But they were wary enough never to be caught again. It was the privilege of Samuel Willard, in 1860, to act as Secretary for the first Republican Convention of Illinois, the convention which declared itself for Lincoln for President and thus to alone for the seeming slight unconsciously offered to the young lawyer who was “not afraid to defend runaways” or their helpers.

Taking his medical degree at Illinois Medical College, Samuel Willard went to Collinsville to practice, became Mayor of the town in 1850, and in 1851 married Miss Harriet Jane Edgar. Collinsville was a little town in the “bot-
Meetings of the Society have been held, and lectures and papers presented at intervals throughout the year, as follows:

Tuesday evening, November 19, 1912, the fifty-sixth annual meeting of the Society was held in the Gilpin Library, and is reported in full in the Year Book for 1912.

On Friday evening, December 20, a special meeting of the Society was held in John Crerar Hall, President Burley presiding. Preceding the program Mr. Burley announced that in the call for this meeting notice had been given of a proposed amendment to the Constitution and that this subject was now open for consideration and action. Dr. Schmidt thereupon read the following and moved its adoption:

Resolved, that Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution of the Society be changed and amended to read as follows:

Section 1. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, First and Second Vice-Presidents and an Executive Committee of eight other members, all of which aforesaid shall be members of the Society, and also a Treasurer, Secretary and Librarian. The President and Vice-Presidents shall be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee.

The motion was seconded by Messrs. Fuller and Frankel and on being put to vote was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Burley then introduced Mr. Horatio Loomis Wait who personally presented to the Society a unique volume entitled: Memorial of Joseph Wait, Lieutenant Colonel in the Continental Army, and in the course of his very interesting remarks referred to the fact that the grave of Lieutenant Marmaduke Wait, his grandfather, a soldier in the War of 1812, is located in Graceland Cemetery.

The speaker of the evening, Warren K. Moorehead, Curator of the Department of Archaeology of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and Member of the U. S. Board of Indian Commissioners, was then introduced and gave
his hearers a delightful hour in *The Lewis and Clark Country*, illustrating his remarks with lantern slides made from photographs largely taken by himself in the course of his duties as Indian Commissioner. An audience of about one hundred was present and both before and after the lecture spent much time in examining the Library of Lewis and Clark Literature presented to the Society in 1910 by Mr. Charles H. Conover, this having been arranged as a special exhibit in the South Room. An unusual number of the members of the Society were present and appeared to take a lively interest in the various activities of the institution that were evidenced by the exhibits.

On the evening of March 4, Dr. Charles B. Reed addressed the Society on the subject of *The Beaver Club*. Explorations of Canadian rivers and mountains by canoe and pack train led Dr. Reed to investigate the histories of the Northwestern and the Hudson’s Bay Fur Companies and thus he presented, in this lecture, matter that has never before been brought to light. The audience which filled the lecture hall listened with delight to the romantic narrative set forth with the accustomed skill of this finished writer.

On the evening of February 11, Mr. Henry R. Rathbone delivered an address before the Society on *The Last Day of Lincoln*. The parents of the speaker were close friends of Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln and were their guests at Ford’s Theatre on the night of the assassination. Mr. Rathbone’s address, based upon the recollections of his father and mother relative to the tragedy and its preceding and following circumstances, was listened to with interest by an audience of one hundred persons. After the close of the lecture interest centered about a group of volumes bearing Lincoln’s autograph loaned by Mr. Frank G. Logan. One of these is a school book inscribed “Abe Lincoln 1828,” that has a pen sketch of the Indian Chief Corn Plant, drawn on a fly-leaf by the hand of the future president.

On April 4, Mr. Charles M. Thompson, of the Department of Economics of the University of Illinois, spoke on *The Lincoln Way in Illinois*, and on *Economic and Social Illinois in the Thirties*. Mr. Thompson’s painstaking search for the route by which Thomas Lincoln in 1830 brought his family to Illinois awakened a lively interest in the subject on the part of the audience and at a subsequent meeting the following resolutions were adopted:

*WHEREAS*, The Route of the Lincoln Family from Indiana to Macon County, Illinois, undertaken in the twenty-second year of the life of the future great President, has been known only very indifferently and in some of its course not at all; and

*WHEREAS*, The coming to, and taking up of a permanent residence in this State by Abraham Lincoln became of supreme importance to our country; and

*WHEREAS*, The Legislature of the State of Illinois has already recognized its high and honorable obligation to its Greatest Citizen by making a small appropriation for the beginning of the search for the Lincoln Way in Illinois;

*Now, Therefore*, Be it enacted, and it is hereby

**Resolved**, By the Chicago Historical Society, in Special meeting assembled,

That this Society does heartily urge the present Legislature to make such reasonable appropriation for the continuation of this work of state love and veneration that the Lincoln Way may be determined as definitely as the available records will permit; and Be it further, and it is hereby

**Resolved**, That the Secretary of the Society send a copy of these resolutions to his Honor, Governor Dunne, and to each member of the 46th General Assembly of Illinois.

More than a year ago the Chairman of the Entertainment Committee expressed the hope that the Society might commemorate the One Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of Stephen Arnold Douglas, on April 23, 1913. It is altogether probable that, had it not been for this forethought, the centenary of Chicago’s most widely known citizen would have passed without fitting observance, for although he was a generous benefactor of the City as well as a great statesman, the fame of Stephen A. Douglas seems to have become unaccountably obscured.

In response to the Society’s invitation to Hon. Robert M. Douglas of Greensboro, N. C. (the only surviving son of Senator Douglas), to take part in this commemoration, Martin F. Douglas, a grandson, came to represent Judge Douglas, who was unequal to the long journey. At eleven o’clock in the morning, Mr. Douglas was escorted to the Douglas tomb at Thirty-fifth Street and Lake Avenue by eighteen members of the Historical Society, the party going by automobiles. Notable among the escorts were Col. Francis A. Eastman, William J. Onahan, Horatio L. Wait and Redmond Prindiville, all of whom were members of the Doug-
Meetings—(Continued)

las funeral committee in 1861; Henry E. Hamilton, who was one of the organizers of the Douglas Invincibles; Henry Greenebaum, who made speeches for Douglas throughout Illinois in 1860. Others were Bishop Cheney, Prof. Elias Colbert, Frederick A. Barnard, W. D. Kerfoot, F. G. Logan, W. F. Dummer, Wm. H. Bush and Julius Frankel. Messrs. Burley, Schmidt, Merryweather, and Fuller represented the Executive Committee.

Mr. Burley introduced the speakers, who were William J. Onahan, William Dillon (representing the Mayor), and Bishop Cheney. At the close of the short but impressive addresses, a large vase of American Beauty roses tied with ribbons bearing the legend “Stephen A. Douglas, 1813-1913, CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY,” was placed within the tomb which had been opened for the occasion. Dr. Schmidt having secured permission of Mr. J. H. Prost, Superintendent of Small Parks.

Photographs of the group about the tomb, made at intervals while the various speakers were taking part, are shown on the opposite page.

In the evening an audience that filled the Lecture Hall greeted Colonel Clark E. Carr, the orator of the occasion, and Mr. Douglas, who read a letter to the Society from his father. It may be doubted if there is living today anyone who could have presented the facts of Douglas’ career with greater fidelity than did Colonel Carr and it is very certain that nowhere could have been gathered hearers better able to judge of the faithfulness of the presentation, for again the audience contained many men and women who participated in the excitement of the “Joint Debates.” To the younger portion of the audience Colonel Carr’s portrayal of the character and times of Douglas came as a revelation ever to be treasured and there were many expressions of gratitude to the Society for affording the extraordinary privilege of hearing the voice of this survivor of the great days of Illinois who marshalled before them the events of three generations of personal experience with men and affairs of state.

Young Mr. Douglas made an excellent impression, and it was said his delivery recalled some of the characteristics of his grandfather. Mr. Wallace Rice, the son of John A.
Meetings—(Continued)

Rice, an early Chicago resident, and an ardent advocate of the views of the “Little Giant,” read his original ode entitled *Stephen A. Douglas*, printed below. With the eloquent reading of the poem the memorable evening closed, but the guests lingered for an hour renewing friendships and examining the portraits and mementoes of Douglas exhibited in the South Room. The object that attracted elaborately carved and bearing a bronze plate on which it more attention than any other was a solid mahogany table was stated that this table was made by Stephen A. Douglas in Brandon, Vermont, in 1829 for John Conant. The table was loaned by Mr. Horatio L. Wait, whose wife was a connection of the latter. It is related that this John Conant rescued the infant Douglas from the flames when the father of the newly-born child, stricken with apoplexy, allowed him to roll from his knees to the hearthstone.

Twelve hundred and fifty invitations had been issued, the list including the President, Vice-President and other federal officers, the Governor of Illinois and the members of the General Assembly, the Mayor and prominent city officials, as well as a large number of old and prominent citizens.

Among interesting letters of regret the following was received:

The Vice-President’s Chamber,
Washington

April 19, 1913.

Gentlemen:

I regret very much that I cannot be present at the exercises commemorating the birthday of Stephen A. Douglas.

This great and good man has not received that fair meed of honor which the American Republic owes him.

Respectfully,

(Signed) THOS. R. MARSHALL.

A telegram from Stephen A. Douglas Volk, of New York, regretting his inability to be present and tendering to the Society a copy of the life mask of Douglas made by his father, recalled the fact that Leonard W. Volk, Chicago’s first and most celebrated sculptor, was one of the first to recognize and foster the genius of the “Little Giant.”

Following is Mr. Rice’s Ode:
Meetings—(Continued)

STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS

Born at Brandon, Vermont, April 23, 1813; died at the Tremont House, Chicago, June 3, 1861.

"Tell my children to obey the laws and uphold the Constitution."—The last words of Douglas.

Here behold a son of the Great Republic!
To the Land he loved, through fierce years of conflict,

Never faltering in his duty, Douglas

Died at her altar.

Simply bred was he; widowed, poor his mother;
With his hands he toiled in his straightened boyhood;

Yet loved learning well, gleaning golden grain from

Life's fields of wisdom.

Here to Illinois, to the virgin prairie

Youthful feet he turned; in our schools a master;

Soon within our courts winning fame and station;

Thence to the forum.

By clean wit and strength gaining thousands to him,

To the Nation's halls in aspiring manhood

Went he, finding there broader reputation,

Scope for the statesman.

Eager for the right, never had the people,

Never had the Land servant more unselfish;

Nor was one reproach breathed upon his honour,

Faith and high courage.

'Gainst the swelling tide that was rising southward,

Threatening all with wreck, rushing on to ruin,

To the Constitution he gathered every

Friend and supporter.

When the Nation's rulers would leave her shameless,

Douglas raised his voice in fiery protest.

Thrusting back ambition and mean alliance

Plotting against her.

So the South refused him and left him, beaten,

Though a million men to his standard rallied;

Lincoln, who had lost to him lesser office,

Rose to the highest.

When awoke in wrath the slaveholders' forces,

By the gods made mad, As against Buchanan

Douglas once had warred, now in Lincoln's vanguard

Stood he for battle.
Meetings—(Continued)

Brought to lip his bugle to blare the warning
Out to waiting myriads through the Northland,
Calling to the Flag all his loyal following,
Legions of freemen.

Lost the Southern wish for a Northern treason;
As one man marched forth Freedom's host to triumph;
Perished the best hope of the great Secession,
Blasted forever!

To his country's cause flinging in the balance
Thus were dedicated the hours remaining;
Strong and clear his note, though Death's seal was on him,
To save the Union!

Thus he lived, thus died, for our inspiration:
Grant, Lord God, Thine aid unto us, his fellows,
That mankind may be freed from all oppressors,
Fired by his fervour.

Be it not forgot! Let a Land united,
Sure that for her sake Illinois gave nobly,
Know that near the shrines hallowing Grant and Lincoln,
Proudly sleeps Douglas.

The gathering of Old Settlers on the afternoon of October 9, the forty-second anniversary of the Great Fire, was one of the pleasantest occasions of the year. The guests began to arrive by two o'clock and for more than an hour the main hall was the scene of hearty greetings of old friends and neighbors. The program in the Lecture Hall was very informal and was opened by Mrs. Emily LeBeau, a daughter of Mark Beaubien, whose recollections of Chicago antedated those of any one present, for she came here in 1839, and, to the great delight of the audience told in succession of living in Fort Dearborn and attending Eliza Chappel's school for infants, of her first ball, and the inauguration of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. Notes of all Mrs. LeBeau's recollections have been made with a view to their publication. The principal speaker of the afternoon was Mr. S. S. Greeley who, in a carefully prepared paper on The Great Fire, told of the personal experience of himself and his business associates in saving valuable papers from his place of business, and later of the rescue of their families. Having surveyed and platted a great portion of the city since his arrival here in 1853, it is possible that no more accurate account of the fire will ever be written than that of Mr. Greeley. Captain I. P. Rumsey spoke very
briefly and Mr. F. A. Winkelman contributed valuable evidence corroborative of the exact starting point of the fire based upon the testimony of eye witnesses. A letter of regret from Mrs. Hiram Pearson Murphy, giving valuable recollections of Chicago in the thirties and forties, was read. Beside the speakers, Mrs. Rufus Blanchard occupied a seat upon the platform. Among early residents in the audience were Mrs. E. W. Blatchford, Mrs. Mary C. Tyler, the daughter of William H. Brown, Mrs. S. Lockwood Brown, Mrs. W. H. Flagg, Dr. John F. Eberhart, W. J. O'Nolan, Henry E. Hamilton, B. A. Ulrich and Robert Kenny. Tea and sandwiches were served and a photograph of the historic group was made. In a few well-chosen words of farewell Mr. Burley voiced the hope that this anniversary might be the occasion for many such gatherings of Old Settlers at the home of the Society in the years to come. Several letters have been received expressing gratification because of the holding of this affair in the day time, thus affording to those advanced in years an opportunity for the renewal of old acquaintance.

Owing to the fact that a majority of the members were absent from the city at the time of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Battle of Lake Erie, which occurred Sept. 10, 1813, the Society's formal celebration of that event was put forward to October 21. The orator chosen for this occasion was Mr. Charles William Burrows, of Cleveland. A graduate of West Point, and for forty years head of Burrows Brothers, Publishers, Mr. Burrows has been a particularly ardent student of everything pertaining to the War of 1812, and therefore brought to the subject the accumulated knowledge of a lifetime. After the reception which preceded the lecture, the hour available for the portrayal of the picturesque subject of Perry's Victory on Lake Erie was too short for more than an introduction to this remarkable chapter in our history, which the speaker showed has hitherto been somewhat superficially treated. A few lantern slides of rare interest and beauty were shown, but here again the richness of the material could not be adequately demonstrated. Mr. Burrows was greeted with an audience of over two hundred, notable for the large number of members of the Society who assisted Mr. Burley in receiving the Society's guests. Mr. William R. Shelby of Grand Rapids, Michigan, made

Meetings—(Continued)

the journey to Chicago especially for this occasion, adding much to its interest, for he strikingly resembles his illustrious great-grandfather, Isaac Shelby, Governor of Kentucky, who led the Kentucky troops across the State of Ohio, arriving at Put-in-Bay on the day following Perry's victory and just in time to join General Harrison and Commodore Perry in the expedition into Canada which resulted in the victory at the Thames. Perry's estimate of this splendid effort of the aged hero of the Revolution was signalized by the gift of the British spy-glass, captured by him in the Battle of Lake Erie, which, through the kindness of Mr. Shelby, the Society is able to exhibit. With this brilliant evening the Society's program for the year closed.

The subject of Children's Lectures is treated in the Librarian's Report.

MEETINGS OF OTHER SOCIETIES

Through the courtesy of the Historical Society the following meetings of other societies have been held in this building:

On the afternoon of Tuesday, November 19, the Kaskaskia Chapter of the D. A. R. met to listen to an illustrated lecture on Early Chicago by Mr. Charles A. Clarke. Mrs. Dwight W. Graves, the Regent of the Chapter, presided and Mrs. A. E. Clarke was hostess of the day. Mr. Clarke excited much interest by contrasting the present appearance of certain well-known street corners with the same places seventy or eighty years ago. The officers of this Chapter have more than once expressed a wish to compensate the Historical Society in some manner for the courtesies extended to them.

On Wednesday afternoon, November 20, the Illinois Chapter of the National Society of Daughters of Patriots of America held a meeting in the Society's Lecture Hall. Mrs. Benjamin A. Fessenden, the President, presided and read a paper on Mary Washington which gave evidence of very thorough research and proved exceedingly interesting to her audience. Miss Marion Mason sang a group of patriotic songs written by Mrs. Fessenden, to whom the dramatic and musical literature of Illinois is indebted for numerous valuable contributions.
Meetings of Other Societies—(Continued)

On December 12, 1912, The Society of Medical History of Chicago held a meeting in this building when Dr. Jesse S. Myer of St. Louis presented an address on Dr. William Beaumont, The First Great American Physiologist, whose "Life and Letters" Dr. Myer has recently published; and Mr. Frank DuSouchet spoke briefly of Chicago Physicians from the Earliest Time to the Present, and exhibited a collection of several hundreds of their portraits gathered by himself. In the South Room was displayed an exceedingly valuable collection of early medical documents, autographs, and portraits loaned by Dr. Mortimer Frank. The Historical Society placed on exhibition a collection of Chicago's earliest medical publications, the lancet of George Washington, and a collection of letters of Dr. Henry Vander Bogart, who came to Chicago in 1833 and was the first male teacher employed by the village. Dr. William E. Quine presided. A letter has been received from Dr. George H. Weaver, Secretary of the Medical History Society, conveying a vote of thanks to the Chicago Historical Society for the use of its building, and a check for $20.00 has since been received to cover the expense of the stereopticon, lighting, etc.

On Saturday afternoon, December 14, a meeting of the National Flag Day Association was held in the Society's Lecture Hall, at which a protest was made against a particularly flagrant violation of the Illinois Statute relative to the abuse of the flag, namely, its use as a dishcloth by a certain company engaged in the manufacture of articles from vegetable parchment.

On Tuesday afternoon, December 17, the Kaskaskia Chapter, D. A. R., held its regular meeting in John C. Crear Hall, the Regent, Mrs. Dwight W. Graves, presiding. It was voted that a committee be appointed to draft resolutions relative to the death of Mrs. LaVerne Noyes, late Vice-Regent of the National Society, D. A. R. Mrs. Frederick M. Steele was hostess of the day which was given over to an illustrated lecture on The Hill Country of New England, by Rev. A. Eugene Bartlett.

On the afternoon of January 21, the Kaskaskia Chapter met in the Lecture Hall of the Society's Building. Mrs. Lucius C. Pardee was hostess. The subject of the meeting being the Memorial Continental Hall, Mrs. Henry M. Shep-

Annual Meeting—(Continued)

ard reported on the history of the movement to secure a National headquarters for the D. A. R., and Mrs. Willard T. Block outlined the unique plan of which she is the originator by which the debt on the hall is gradually being liquidated.

On February 22, the Kaskaskia Chapter were addressed in the Society's Lecture Hall by James Edgar Brown on the subject of The Evolution of the American Flag. Following the lecture, which was illustrated, the ladies served tea in the main hall and spent an hour in examining the Lincoln and Washington Anniversary exhibits, Mrs. Frank R. Chandler and Mrs. Julius A. Coleman were in charge of the program.

On October 4, The Illinois Society of the War of 1812 held a meeting to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Battle of the Thames. The orator of the occasion was Col. Nathan William MacChesney who took for his subject The Place of the Fort Dearborn Massacre in the War of 1812. After the address Mr. James Edgar Brown exhibited a series of lantern slides illustrating the War and particularly the Battle of the Thames. A letter was read from William R. Shelby of Grand Rapids, Michigan, which added greatly to the value of the program for it gave information on several points unrecorded in the published histories of the Battle of the Thames.

On the afternoon of October 24, sixty members of the Ambrose Woman's Club gathered at the Society's Building to study the special exhibits, particularly those relating to Commodore Perry, Lincoln, the Civil War and Early Chicago. After the tour of inspection the Librarian of the Historical Society gave a lantern talk on The Museum Collections and the Origin and Aims of the Chicago Historical Society.

The Executive Committee feels that its annual report would be incomplete if it failed to publicly express and inscribe in the Society's records the committee's appreciation of the faithfulness and zeal of the society's employees during the year. Their interest has been constant and their industry untiring.

Respectfully submitted,
For the Executive Committee,
Seymour Morris, Secretary.
Annual Meeting—(Continued)

On motion of Mr. Guntier, seconded by Mr. Fergus, the report of the Executive Committee was accepted, approved and placed on file.

The Secretary then read the report of the Board of Trustees of the Gilpin Fund, which is as follows:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE GILPIN FUND OF THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

November 1, 1912 to October 31, 1912.

1912.
Certificate of Deposit on hand November 1, 1912.......................... $ 140.94

1913.
July 10. 6 months’ interest, due Jan. 1, 1913, on $17,000, 3½% bonds........ 297.50
6 months’ interest, due Jan. 1, 1913, on $51,000, 4% bonds.............. 1,020.00
6 months’ interest, due July 1, 1913, on $17,000, 3½% bonds............. 297.50
6 months’ interest, due July 1, 1913, on $51,000, 4% bonds.............. 1,020.00
$35,000 City of Chicago 4%, bonds, matured July 1, 1913............. 25,000.00
Interest on Certificates of Deposit.......................... 27.73

$27,803.67

DISBURSEMENTS

1913.
July 10. Paid Safety Box rent.............................. $ 10.00
Paid $1,000 City of Chicago 4% bond, due Jan. 1, 1916, @ 98¼ flat........ 982.50
Paid $1,000 City of Chicago 4% bond, due Jan. 1, 1916, @ 97.11 flat...... 971.10
Paid $11,000 City of Chicago 4% bond, due Jan. 1, 1920, @ 96.06 flat..... 10,032.60
Paid $15,000 City of Chicago 4% bond, due Jan. 1, 1921, @ 96.23 flat..... 11,547.60
Paid $1,000 City of Chicago 4% bond, due Jan. 1, 1927, @ 95 flat......... 950.00

Paid Chicago Historical Society:
Annual appropriation.......................... $2,100.00
Cost of canopy between first and second floors of Gilpin Library...... 42.96

$2,142.96

$27,236.76

Certificates of Deposit in Safety Vault Box:
No. 12289 ........................................ $ 133.79
No. 12748 ........................................ 433.12

$27,605.67

Annual Meeting—(Continued)

STATEMENT OF GILPIN FUND, NOVEMBER 1, 1913.

Chicago City 3½% bonds, par value.......................... $17,000.00
Chicago City 4% bonds, par value.......................... 23,000.00
Certificates of Deposit...................................... 366.91

Total............................................... $69,564.91
Amount received from estate of Henry D. Gilpin, deceased............. 64,314.34

Surplus............................................... $ 5,250.57

Chicago, November 1, 1913.
(Signed) EUGENE H. FISHER,
(Signed) CLARENCE A. BURLEY,
(Signed) WILLIAM O. GREEN,
(Signed) WALTER L. FISHER,

Trustees.

Mr. Ryerson moved that the report of the trustees of the Gilpin Fund be accepted, approved and ordered placed on file. The motion was seconded and carried.

In the absence of the Treasurer, Mr. Orson Smith, the treasurer’s report was presented and read as follows:

TREASURER’S REPORT

For the Year Ending October 31, 1913

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand November 1, 1912.......................... $ 2,377.59
Deposits by Secretary....................................... 6,320.68
Deposit by Trustees Gilpin Fund............................ 2,142.96
Interest, City of Chicago bonds........................... 60.00
Interest, South Side “L” Ry. Co. bonds................... 180.00
Interest, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Ry. Co. bonds...... 200.00
Interest, Metropolitan Elevated Ry. Co. bonds............ 40.00
Interest, Chicago City Railway Co. bonds................ 150.00
Interest, Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co. bonds............. 400.00
Interest, Commonwealth Electric Co. bonds............... 650.00
Interest, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. bonds........... 440.00
Interest, City of Mobile bonds................................ 90.00
Interest on certificates of deposit.......................... 55.16
Interest on bank account................................. 46.11

$13,163.50
Annual Meeting—(Continued)

Annual Meeting—(Continued)

DISBURSEMENTS

Vouchers issued by the Secretary, countersigned by the President: $10,315.93
Balance on hand October 31, 1913: $2,847.37 $2,163.30

The above balance is made up as follows:
- General fund: $1,732.25
- Polk Diary fund: 133.10
- Field fund: 610.61
- Pond fund: 88.84
- Jackson fund: 56.68
- Carpenter fund: 100.00
- Stickney fund: 154.69

Total: $2,847.37

LIST OF SECURITIES HELD IN SAFE DEPOSIT BOX.

POND FUND

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<td>Atchison, Topeka &amp; Santa Fé R. R. bond</td>
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<td>500</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Peoples Gas Light &amp; Coke Co. bonds</td>
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<td>1</td>
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STICKNEY FUND

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<td>Atchison bonds</td>
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CARPENTER FUND

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JACKSON FUND

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CARRETT FUND

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WATKINS FUND

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LUCETTA J. TILTON FUND

HENRY J. WILLING FUND

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MARSHALL FIELD FUND

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W. C. SEEPP FUND

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GENERAL ACCOUNT FUND

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<td>Jackson</td>
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<td>Stickney</td>
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<td>300.00</td>
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<td>Pond</td>
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<td>1,100.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>$2,080.00</td>
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Respectfully submitted,

ORSON SMITH,
Treasurer.

On motion of Mr. Lowe, seconded by Mr. Bush, the Treasurer's Report was accepted and placed on file.

The Report of the Auditing Committee appears, following the digest of the trial balance, in the Executive Committee's report, on page 39.

The Librarian's Report was then presented and read as follows:
LIBRARIAN’S REPORT

To the Executive Committee of the Chicago Historical Society:

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to submit my report as Librarian of the Chicago Historical Society for the year ending October 31, 1913.

This year has for all time written itself down in the annals of the Society as the Children’s Year. Last year a great centennial was celebrated, and the year before witnessed the publication by the Society of a monumental work of history, but the Chicago public generally would doubtless concur with the few who have expressed themselves on the subject that the Society never took a more important step than when it allied itself directly with the educational forces of the city, by establishing children’s lectures on Chicago history conforming to the course of study in the public schools. In the beginning the lecturer was sent to the schools, but since April all lectures have been given in the Society’s Lecture Hall and the museum collections have been thrown open to the children each afternoon. During the summer months the lectures were discontinued as it is impracticable to reach the children with notices except when the schools are in session.

The spectacle of the stately Lecture Hall filled with happy children intent upon the story of the building of Chicago, while the portraits of the very builders of the city look benignly from the walls, is encouraging if not inspiring. Those who are given to shaking their heads over the task of inculcating in the rising generation reverence, patriotism and other requisites for good citizenship should look in upon the scene.

The great advantage of holding the lectures in the Society’s building lies, of course, in the fact that here the
children are surrounded by the actual objects that illustrate the history of Chicago. For two hours before the lecture and for an hour afterward they flock bright-eyed about the rooms studying the exhibits and industriously taking notes of objects of special interest in order to report to their classmates, for they all come as duly accredited delegates from their classes. The delegate system is explained in detail later in this report.

One could wish that some of those members of the Society who have never found time to cross the threshold of this treasure house, yet whose means help to carry on its work, could derive a tithe of the satisfaction from the activities of the institution that these boys and girls do; but if the love of history is not acquired in youth the complexities of middle life form a barrier that is rarely passed by the adult. This serves to emphasize the importance of supplying the right stimulus during the impressionable years of childhood, for the perpetuation of American ideals must in a few years be handed over to the little men and women whose small hands are today soiling the well-polished glass of our museum cases in the eagerness of their owners to get a good look at the life-mask of Lincoln, the school books signed "Abe Lincoln 1838," the bullet-riddled uniform of the Civil War, the tree-trunk filled with shot and shell from the field of Chickamauga, or the handwriting of our first mayor, and the picturesque log mansions that were the homes of the first families of Chicago.

The possibilities of this lecture and the special exhibition work for children are almost unlimited, for, when every chapter of Chicago history shall have been studied, there remain to be explored the lives of the great Chicagoans of the past. A course of life histories drawn from the men whose portraits are becoming familiar to the children from their weekly visits here, men like Gurdon S. Hubbard, John Kinzie, the Beaubiens, the Ogdens, Richard Hamilton and
Librarian's Report—(Continued)

Isaac N. Arnold, would furnish a wealth of high ideals of citizenship.

At present the salary of the lecturer and the cost of the hundreds of lantern slides required for the proper visualizing of the subject of Chicago, are being borne by a single member of the Society, but, with added funds, two or three lectures could be given each week and all of the schools could be benefited. At present it is possible to include but 120 of the 300 schools each of these receiving twenty delegates' tickets. Even though the lectures can not now be extended there is ample opportunity for members who would enjoy such work to share with the Librarian the privilege of explaining exhibits to the young students. At present casual visitors to the building on Saturday afternoons are frequently so charmed with the studious behavior of the children that they find themselves the center of groups of questioners so intent upon learning the significance of the various exhibits that an hour slips by with pleasure and profit to both.

Assuredly, the Society could not afford to omit an activity so in accord with its object as stated in the Constitution, namely, “to institute and encourage historical inquiry and to spread historical information especially concerning the Northwestern states.”

Beginning on July fourth last and ending September tenth, an almost nation-wide historical pageant passed through this country, uniting all peoples in an expression of reverence for American ideals in a way that nothing has done since the Centennial of 1876 at Philadelphia. The subject of this pageant was Perry's Victory on Lake Erie, performed under the auspices of the United States Government and the States bordering upon the Great Lakes together with Rhode Island and Kentucky.

It would be gratifying to be able to report on the participation of this Society in a national demonstration in which Illinois might be looked to to play a prominent part, but owing to a strange combination of circumstances, this is not the case. However, since it is necessary to devote a large part of the present report to minutes of the Perry Centennial meetings of this Society, and to a catalogue of the Society's Exhibition illustrating this subject, it may not be out of place to outline briefly some of the salient features of the general celebration.

The National Government appropriated a quarter of a million dollars for an educational, military, naval and historical celebration to last from July fourth to September tenth, 1913, the plan of which included the erection, on the shores of Lake Erie, of a permanent national memorial to Commodore Perry and the brave men who fought and won the battle of September 10, 1813, in connection with a suitable recognition of one hundred years of peace between Great Britain and the United States. Led by Ohio and Pennsylvania the several states appropriated amounts varying from twenty-four to eighty-five thousand dollars. An Illinois Commission was appointed by Governor Deneen in 1909, but no appropriation being made until the late spring of 1913, the Illinois Commissioners, who were headed by General Philip C. Hayes of Joliet, did not have power to institute educational propaganda in the State until it was too late to accomplish good results. Happily, the Commissioners of the great state of Pennsylvania, under the able leadership of General A. E. Sisson, early realized the opportunity for giving the nation an unforgettable object lesson, and set themselves the magnificent task of raising the "Niagara" from her hundred-year sleep at the bottom of Misery Bay, in order that the present generation might see the vessel that bore Perry to victory in a battle of unsurpassed importance to the United States; and the youth of the land tread her decks and become dedicated anew to the perpetuation of the glorious past. The honor of raising the little brig and equipping her with the trappings
of a Man-of-War of 1812 fell to Captain William L. Morrison, Pennsylvania Naval Reserve, Commander of the U. S. S. "Wolverine," formerly the "Michigan."

The people of Pennsylvania not only owned the restored "Niagara," but by the time she was launched, June 7, 1913, every man, woman and child in the State was conversant with her history.

The plan for a great celebration at Put-in-Bay on September 10, and for isolated celebrations in the various lake cities, gave way to the broader idea of a naval pageant to extend over the entire summer, the Flag Ship to be convoyed by a flotilla of gun-boats of the Naval Militia to salute all the cities of the "Old Northwest."

The interest of the Government was again signally manifested when the Secretary of the Navy induced the descendants of Perry to loan to the Navy Department, for the period of the Centennial, their priceless relics of the youthful hero and added to these the flag bearing the words "Don't Give Up The Ship" from the Naval Academy at Annapolis. A detailed list of this group is given in the catalogue of the Perry Centennial Exhibition. These objects of national reverence added to the antique guns and other equipment of the "Niagara" made the little vessel a floating museum of history.

From the moment that the visit of the fleet became assured the celebrations around the lakes came into focus, for cities east and west, appreciating the value of co-operation, made the reception of the historic craft and her escorting fleet the center of their demonstrations, and these demonstrations took on at once a naval character such as was never before witnessed on these inland seas.

The press, with the single exception of our own, gave generous publicity so that elsewhere tens of thousands of children went on board the "Niagara" and were taken over the ship by competent guides. When the fleet arrived at

Chicago it was practically un heralded; therefore, except for a few hundreds, the privilege of a life-time was denied to Chicago children. To be sure, the local committee had neglected to provide suitable docking facilities, but had the local press had the spiritual welfare of the children as much at heart as it had political traditions, it would have prepared the public mind to realize the significance of this pageant marking the centenary of an event that overshadowed political enmities. However, the transfer of the relics to the Historical Society, effected by President Burley through the courtesy of Ensign Lowry, was generously noticed by the newspapers, and afforded an opportunity which was enjoyed to the full by several hundred children and their parents.

On August 21, word having been received the day previous that the fleet escorting the "Niagara," on leaving Chicago Harbor, would sail down to a point opposite the site of the Fort Dearborn Massacre and there fire a parting salute, a few members of the Society responded to this effort on the part of Captain Morrison of the "Wolverine" to recognize this link binding the futile struggle on the frontier to the glorious victory on Lake Erie, and hastily arranged to have the salute returned from shore by a company of Seamen Apprentices from the Great Lakes Training Station.

At the earnest solicitation of the Librarian the following addresses were made at the Massacre Monument:

*The Heroes of Fort Dearborn*, by Jerome J. Crowley.
*One Hundred Years of Peace*, by Frank G. Logan.

About one hundred persons, members of this Society, of the 1812 Societies, and others, were present and listened with evident pleasure to the excellent patriotic addresses, copies of which have been preserved for the records of the Society.
The following communication on the Society’s Perry Centennial Celebration by Mr. Horatio L. Wait indicates the value placed upon such demonstrations by one whose own life has been rich in historic associations:

"I wish to present to the Historical Society the piece of the sail of the ‘Lawrence,’ given to me by Bishop Cheney, if it is considered desirable to thus preserve it.

"And now I desire to say, as a citizen, that my sincere thanks are tendered for the unusual and efficient efforts of the Society in arousing general public interest in the ‘Perry Anniversary,’ and precious objects relating thereto.

"Also for the impressive exercises at the ‘Massacre Monument,’ that without doubt awakened in the minds of the detail of young men from the Naval Training Station an interest that will have lasting good results."

When the Historical Society is in a position to secure representation upon historical commissions, it will have opportunity to render practical service to the City and State that cannot be given without participation in the activities of such commissions.

We may feel sure that when Illinois in 1918 celebrates the one hundredth anniversary of her birth as a State, matters will go differently, for the Illinois State Historical Society and this Society have already joined hands in preparation for this event.

Attention is directed to the catalogue of Accessions at the end of this Report, for this proves that the Historical Society has ample reason for returning thanks for the increasing numbers of regular contributors to its collections. And it is surprising to note the interesting character of these latter-day contributions, for it might be supposed that garrets and safety vaults would long ago have yielded up the last of their treasures.

A few typical gifts have been selected for mention in this place, but even this brief list brings before the mind’s eye Chicago’s life-history from the unbroken prairie, the hunting-ground of the Indian and the nucleus of his trails, to the present center of trade and culture:

Librarian’s Report—(Continued)

Probably the most practical gifts of the year are the massive bronze tablets that flank the doorway and advertise to the world that this is the home of the Chicago Historical Society. The gifts of Mr. John A. Spoon.

War paint from the Grave of Little Turtle, the Great Chief of the Miamis, recently discovered at Spy Run, near Fort Wayne, Indiana. The vermilion is just as brilliant as when, with the jewelled sword presented to him by Congress, silver missionary crosses and copper kettles, it was buried with him a century ago. The gift of Mrs. Mary R. Mann.

An artilleryman’s chapeau used in the War of 1812, with its plume eighteen inches high still fresh, having been kept all through the years in its original blue cartridge-paper tube in which its proud possessor, said to have been an ancestor of Emlen E. Ellsworth, purchased it as a participant in the Second War with Great Britain. The gift of that prince of collectors, Dr. Frank W. Gunnuelus.

Three letter-books of William B. Ogden, 1836 to 1850, full of transactions looking toward the centering of railroads at Chicago and telling how the sinews of war were provided for building these iron trails that were to carry future thousands to Chicago. These virile writings prove on every page that it took faith that can remove mountains to build a city on a sand-bar. The gift of Mr. Eugene H. Fishburn.

A section and joint of wooden waterpipe dug up at the northeast corner of Adams and State Streets by Jacob G. Weber Company, Plumbers, November 20, 1912, being part of the system laid between 1837 and 1841 under the direction of Engineer Ira Miltimore, who promoted The Hydraulic Company, to take the place of the water wagons that had served the citizens up to that time and which many considered preferable to the innovation. The gift of Mr. C. D. Peacock.

A cane formed from cross sections of horns from Archibald Clyborne’s slaughter-house, the first exponent of the packing industry in Chicago (1840), if we except Gordon S. Hubbard. From the Estate of Richard Young Spickings, who received it from Col. John Hancock about 1849.

A letter-book of Hon. Richard Hamilton, the first Circuit Court Clerk of Cook County, 1842-47, whose splendid ability was at the service of white and red men alike. The gift of Henry E. Hamilton.

Seventeen letters from John Wentworth to Adolphus S. Hubbard. From the estate of Mrs. Hubbard.

Poll-list of the 3rd Ward for the election of city officials in 1843. The list contains 48 names. The candidates were Thomas Church, Augustus and Henry Smith, for Mayor; A. S. Sherman and Stephen F. Gale for Chief and Assistant Engineer; Orson Smith, Wm. H. Davis and Seth F. Warner for City Marshal. The Judges of Election were Charles Taylor, E. M. Gregory and J. H. Scott. Clerks were A. S. Sherman and A. D. Stuartvart. The gift of Mrs. Harry B. Brooks, a daughter of E. M. Gregory.
A Roman Catholic Prayerbook (in French) presented by Mrs. Mark Beaubien to Robert LeBeau in 1846. The gift of Mrs. EMILY BEAUBIE LE BEAU.


Leonard W. Volk's bust of Lincoln in bronze, together with the life mask and hands taken by Chicago's first sculptor in 1860. The gift of JULIUS BRECKHEM.

A marble statuette of Stephen A. Douglas by the same sculptor. The gift of MR. MARTIN A. RYERSON.

An "Ellis" pitcher of old Trenton ware commemorating the death of the "first Martyr of the War." The gift of Mrs. E. B. HODGE.

An earthenware teapot from the Marshall House at Alexandria. The gift of DR. GUNSBURIS.

An original account of the Camp Douglas conspiracy by Albert F. Scherr, who was on duty at Chicago's rebel prison camp in 1863.

The great key of the old Chicago University that succeeded Camp Douglas, occupying the land donated for the purpose by Stephen A. Douglas. Presented by Prof. ELIAS COLLIER.

A moving picture of members of the Historical Society conducting exercises at the Douglas Monument in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Douglas, on April 23.

A complete file of the Year-Books of the Chicago Literary Club, 1876 to date, reminiscent of the rare treasures that have been left by two generations of Chicago literati. Among contributors during the first years were Horace White, Robert Collyer, Lyman Trumbull, John Crear, E. C. Larned, Edward E. Isham, George H. Goodwin, J. Nevins Hyde, Edward Ayer, H. N. Hubbard, John N. Jewett, B. F. Ayer, Edward S. Stickney, Clarence A. Burley, Wm. F. Poole, Edward Gay Mason and the donor. The gift of HORATIO LOGHIS WATT.

In response to Judge Dent's request to Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, the following letter was received: December 18th, 1912.

My dear Sir:—

On October 19th you wrote to Mrs. Roosevelt making a request for some memorial relic from Mr. Roosevelt to be deposited in the Chicago Historical Society. You also suggested that it might take the shape of a page of the manuscript perforated by the assassin's bullet in Milwaukee on October 14th, together with Mr. Roosevelt's autograph. Herewith is just such a page as you wish, and Mr. Roosevelt has signed it in accordance with your request.

Faithfully yours, 
(Signed) FRANK HARPER, Secretary.

Mr. Thomas Dent, 
Chicago Historical Society.

Other notable gifts are a collection of autograph letters from well known Americans, written to the late G. P. A. HEALY,

Publications and Publicity—(Continued)

presented by his daughter, MRS. LYMAN W. HILL; letters from Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, presented by MR. CHARLES H. CONOVER; and the honorable discharge issued to Henry Unseld, a member of Wayne's "Legion," signed by Anthony Wayne, 1795. The gift of DR. O. L. SCHMIDT.

Several notable loans have been received and acknowledgment is here made to Mr. Edward A. Hill for a solid mahogany desk used by General Washington in his headquarters at Cambridge, later the Longfellow home, loaned for an indefinite period; to Mr. J. W. Lowe for his valuable collection of books on the Second War with Great Britain, generously loaned for the period of the Perry Centennial; to Mr. C. F. Gunther for the Copley portrait of Perry and Garnery's painting of the Battle on Lake Erie, loaned for the same period; to Mr. Frank G. Logan for numerous additions to his remarkable Lincoln and John Brown collections, loaned for an indefinite period; and to Miss Katherine D. Arnold for the late Isaac N. Arnold's collection of original Lincoln letters, and books owned and used by Lincoln. These are described in detail under the headings, "Accessions" and "Special Exhibitions."

Parents and teachers say that the opening of the Society's Collections to children is stimulating the collecting instinct, particularly among the boys. If we may judge by the members of the Historical Society who are special collectors this habit is a safe one for a boy to form, and formed early in life it is sure to crowd out less desirable pastimes and lead to the acquiring of historical information. It may even happen that the future membership of the Society may be recruited from the ranks of these schoolboys.

PUBLICATIONS AND PUBLICITY

The Year-Book for 1912, published in February, 1913, was distributed to members and 416 Donors and Exchanges, the last mainly historical societies. The book contains 198 pages and by reason of the illustrations and catalogue of relics exhibited in commemoration of the Fort Dearborn Massacre has been in some demand by the schools. Teachers frequently ask if the Society has any literature suitable for children. A series of history leaflets that could be distributed free or at a nominal cost would be helpful to the schools though they would not solve the problem of how to teach Illinois history without an adequate text-book.

During the late months of 1913 arrangements were completed for inaugurating a new series of publications. This
is to include papers of general interest read before the Society and will be issued in pocket size in attractive binding under the caption *Fort Dearborn Series*. With the beginning of this series the Society's publication work will be taken over by The University of Chicago Press. The first volume, now in press, is made up of three papers by Dr. Charles Bert Reed entitled: *Masters of the Wilderness, A Study of the Hudson's Bay Company; The Beaver Club;* and *A Dream of Empire: The Adventures of Tony in Old Louisiana*. A volume on Lincoln is in preparation.

Ten sets of *Diary of James K. Polk*, published by the Society, in four volumes, in 1910, have been sold during the year. Mr. Horace White in a recent letter to the Librarian writes as follows of the *Polk Diary*:

"In my judgment the Chicago Historical Society has made good its *raison d'etre* by that work alone and has earned the gratitude of all future generations of historical students by rescuing from oblivion so important a record in our country's history."

Another undertaking which it is hoped may be initiated the coming year is the publication and distribution, to its members and other residents of Chicago and vicinity, of a genealogical blank for the compilation of a history of old families. The need for this is manifest, and Mr. Seymour Morris has kindly devised a model for the blank. At the beginning of the decade ended with 1912 many of Chicago's earliest settlers still lingered among us and it was a frequent privilege to meet and converse with some of them, notably Augustus Harris Burley, Ezra B. McCagg, Dr. N. S. Davis, Mrs. Gurdon S. Hubbard, Benjamin F. Culver, Alexander Beaubien, the Gales, Fernando Jones, Rufus Blanchard, William B. Bradwell and Lambert Tree. All of these are gone now, but fortunately their children can supply data for a genealogy of Chicago people that would be invaluable in time to come.

Through the efforts of Mr. Morris, an attractive poster printed in red and black, and bearing a picture of the Society's building, with a map showing its location, the hours of opening, the field of its collections, etc., was placed in 1800 street cars for a month in the spring. The need of something of the kind has been apparent during the twelve years since the building has been open to the general public, but

when children's lectures were instituted the need became quite acute, for classes *en route* to the Society would frequently be carried over the river or up to Newberry Library. Results were instantaneous—attendance was at once tripled, and expressions of satisfaction began to come in from every side. One gentleman said that he had lectured on Chicago History for several years, and had only that day learned of the existence of the Society through the poster in the car.

While volume of attendance is a secondary consideration, nevertheless it is only by giving wide currency to the fact that the Building is free to all that the Society will be able to serve the historical needs of the City and the State in the degree that it is amply able to do.

Through maintaining membership in the Council of Libraries and Museums the Society's lectures have been listed in the *Monthly Bulletin of Free Lectures* issued by the Council.

A commendable interest in the historical anniversaries that have been celebrated by the Society, and in the preservation of historic sites, has been manifested by certain of the newspapers. Conspicuous among these are the *Record-Herald*, the *Daily News*, the *Post*, and the *American*. The excellent pictures published by some of these papers have resulted in city wide observance of anniversaries that otherwise would have been known no further than the boundaries of the Society's invitation list.

The Society has issued 14,220 invitations to adults, and 23,225 to children, so that bills for printing and postage are among the large expenses of the year.

CHILDREN'S LECTURES

The approval expressed by the Society at its last Annual Meeting of plans for extending the Society's work for children has resulted in development along two lines; first, the use of the Society's Building for a course of lectures on Chicago history adapted to the course of study in the Eighth Grade; second, and growing out of the first, the multiplying of lectures and exhibitions adapted to the children on the anniversary of national events.
Children's Lectures—(Continued)

The addition of a projector to the equipment has materially reduced the cost of illustrated lectures.

The Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Schools having expressed approval of the Chicago lectures, it was possible to offer them directly to the 130 principals of schools on the North and Northwest sides, the invitations being limited to this region by reason of its accessibility and the limited capacity of the Lecture Hall, which seats comfortably 300. The lectures and exhibitions on national anniversaries are thrown open to all children above the sixth grade.

The choice of a lecturer for the Chicago course fell upon Mrs. Mary Ridpath Mann who lectured for the Society with success in the school buildings last winter. She has divided the subject as follows:

First—PERIOD OF EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT, from Father Marquette to the Building of Old Fort Dearborn, 1673-1803.

Second—PERIOD OF SETTLEMENT, 1804-1837.

Third—GROWTH AND EXPANSION, 1837-1871.

Fourth—REBUILDING, 1871 to the Present.

Twenty-four lectures in the Chicago course, and six in commemoration of national anniversaries, have been given for children. The former are open to children of the Eighth grade only, but high school pupils and pupils of the Sixth and Seventh Grades have been invited to the anniversary lectures.

In response to inquiries from many institutions in Chicago and elsewhere as to how regular attendance and serious attention to the work is secured, the following details of the Society's plan are mentioned:

Each Chicago lecture is given on four successive Saturdays, thirty principals of schools being each week invited by letter to appoint twenty delegates, tickets for whom, together with an acknowledgment postal, are sent. The color of the ticket is changed each month in order that unused tickets may not be accumulated and used at later lectures, thereby causing overcrowding.

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Children's Lectures—(Continued)

TICKET

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Dearborn Avenue and West Ontario Street

Gentlemen:

Student in the Eighth Grade of the . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
School, and has been delegated to attend the illustrated lecture on

EARLY CHICAGO HISTORY
by Mrs. Mary Ridpath Mann, on Saturday afternoon,
. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
at 8 o'clock, as a representative of his or her class.

Principal.

POSTAL

Chicago Historical Society:

Gentlemen—I have received twenty (20) delegates' tickets for the third lecture in the CHICAGO course and will see that the same are properly distributed.

School.

Principal.

In this way each school is reached every fourth week and the course completed in four months. Letters to principals relative to second and successive lectures contain a statement of the number of delegates credited to his school at the preceding lecture. Up to November, The Manierre School was the banner school, having had twenty delegates present at one lecture—on October 25th.

Although three hundred students, the capacity of the hall, receive tickets for each lecture, the average attendance at the fall lectures was 150, showing an increase of 100 per cent since the start last April. Allowing for bad weather, illness and counter attractions, this attendance is considered satisfactory; moreover, the explanation of exhibits to larger groups would be a difficult undertaking unless extra explainers could be pressed into service.

It will be seen from the foregoing that of the 17,135 pupils in the Eighth Grade, only three thousand have attended the lectures in the Society's Building. To be sure, some of the teachers report that excellent results have been obtained by the method pursued, as children feel the necessity of careful attention to lecture and exhibits in order to report
Children's Lectures—(Continued)

faithfully as delegates. Several teachers have said, "This is just what we need." Hundreds of these children will
carry their impressions of the Historical Society through life,
gaining here their first ideas of the greatness of the na-
tion's past. There can be no doubt that it is better to have
done a little well than to have covered more ground less
efficiently. However, the question is certain to arise "If the
Historical Society is better equipped to do this work than
any other institution of the city why does it not exercise its
privilege to serve and extend these lecture courses sufficiently
to become a real factor in the making of good citizens or at
least until all the children of suitable age in the schools are
brought into contact with them?"

The group on the opposite page gives some idea of one
of the Saturday afternoon audiences, and the following are
notes on the third lecture by Master Hans Edler, of the
Irving Park School, perhaps the most accurate report re-
ceived thus far:

A VISIT TO THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

On December 13, 1913, there was a lecture given by Mrs.
Mann, of the Chicago Historical Society, on "Early Chicago,"
from 1837 to 1871. The lecture started at three o'clock.

Before the lecture, I visited the museum and saw things of
long ago. There are many interesting things there, some as
early as 1803, when Fort Dearborn was built. There are pic-
tures of the Chicago Fire, of the Massacre of Fort Dearborn, of
Lincoln, of John Brown and many others. There are also some
models of different things, as, the first fire engine, built in about
1835, one later in 1871, and the latest. From the Civil War there
are many things as uniforms of Grant, Sherman and Lee; many
other little articles, as swords, canteens, pistols and many other
things. Also portraits of many prominent men.

It is almost impossible to write of all the things they have
there. I have been there three times, but always have seen
something new.

Now I will tell of the lecture. It was about the election of
Abraham Lincoln, the Civil War, the assassination of Lincoln,
and the Chicago Fire.

It started with the birth of Chicago in 1837, when it was
incorporated as a city. Chicago progressed every year in many
things, in population as well as in commerce.

Among many of the disastrous things that happened in Chi-
cago was a flood in the Chicago River, caused by a heavy rainfall
and an icy winter, which brought it to a flood in 1849. It
destroyed many vessels and cargoes and docks.

Mrs. Mann told of the inauguration of Lincoln in 1861. He
promised to raise the American flag at Philadelphia and did,

although warned not to do so because there was a conspiracy
and some one was going to shoot him, but he said: "If I must
die now or later I will do what I promised, raise the Stars and
Stripes." But instead of taking the train all people knew, he
took a night train. Later, in 1865, he was shot by Booth.

The Southern States seceded and then came the Civil War.
Illinois did her share in it and sent troops down to where they
were needed.

Some Wisconsin troops bought an eagle of an Indian, tamed
him and took him to every battle they fought. When they were
in a battle "Old Abe" (as they called him) would fly up in
the air and begin to scream to the top of his voice. "Old Abe"
lived along till about 1868, when the State House caught fire, but
Abe did not get burned, he was suffocated. The soldiers
mourned over his death, but a man stuffed him and then put
him into another State House, but in 1872 it was burnt, but the
Chicago Historical Society has still a feather from him.

Going back to 1862, when Lincoln issued his "Emancipation
Proclamation," the first Historical Society kept that till 1871,
when it was destroyed by the Great Fire. A man saved it as
far as to the door, where the heat was so intense he had to drop
everything and run for his life, after his vain attempt to save it.

The Great Chicago Fire destroyed the first Historical Build-
ing, but cannot destroy the present one, which is built much
stronger than the first. The Chicago Fire cost about $800,000-
000,000, of which $1,500,000 was replaced by insurance. It raged
over 300 acres in two days and one night. The people had a
hard time to save their lives because it was so furious. About
$5,000,000 were collected for Charity to the people who were
without clothes, food and no shelter. After all was arranged
they began to build new houses of brick and stone, not of
wood.

After the lecture we had our picture taken and then went
wherever we wanted to. It was about four o'clock when the
lecture ended. It was certainly fine. We can always learn
something by a visit to the Chicago Historical Society.

The Society's Birthday Celebrations in honor of Lincoln
and Washington, on February 12th and 22nd, met with
hearty response on the part of the school children. On
Lincoln's Birthday, the mechanical enumerator indicated that
1,000 persons had passed into the building between the hours
of nine and five. On Washington's Birthday nearly 700
were recorded. The falling off in numbers is mainly due
to the fact that the newspapers did not give the second notice
the same publicity that the first received.

At two o'clock in the afternoon on Lincoln's Birthday
Hon. Horatio L. Wait gave a lantern talk on Lincoln and
Episodes in the Blockading Service in the Rebellion. The
lantern slides were of unusual interest, being made from
original pictures sketched by himself, many of them during engagements, and Mr. Wait proved a very strong attraction, being greeted by an audience of 600 children. Fortunately Boy Scouts and Camp Fire Girls were present in large numbers and assisted greatly in managing the crowd. The excellent training that these young people are receiving was evidenced by their consideration for the small children and elderly people. One Boy Scout who had visited the building last year did excellent service in answering questions. This emphasizes the need of a corps of explainers on such occasions and explaining the exhibits to the younger children. The exhibits which have cost time and thought to arrange, are to stimulate interest in historical study and become really effective educationally. After the talk hundreds of the boys and girls pressed around the veteran to shake the hand that had clasped Lincoln's when receiving his commission in the Navy from the President in 1861.

The principal of the Chicago Latin School, who was present with a group of lads from her school, later reported that the boys who had shaken Commander Wait's hand were the envy of the school the next day, and that a Lincoln Club had been organized that was gaining a large and enthusiastic membership. She said she had never seen boys so fired with patriotism.

Mr. John Adamson of the City Schools was the lecturer on Washington's Birthday and gave a talk that was listened to with intense interest by 400 children. The slides were particularly beautiful, being drawn mainly from famous paintings.

On Saturday afternoon, March 5, Mr. Seymour Morris, Jr., was greeted by an audience of 500 school children when he gave an illustrated lecture on The Pilgrims in England, Holland and America. Over one hundred of the children stood during the hour occupied by the talk and many remained until closing time reading on the subject. Several times during the year there have been inquiries as to when “the young fellow” would speak again. No further evidence is needed that this lecture would be a welcome feature of the annual program.

On Saturday, April 19, this being the 138th anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, 180 children gathered at eleven o'clock in the morning to listen to an illustrated lecture by Mr. John Adamson on The American Revolution. Mr. Adamson spoke so simply and directly that every word seemed to be comprehended by the children and there was frequent applause. At the close of the lecture Mr. George A. Brennan gave a short talk on an exhibit of Revolutionary documents and relics loaned by him, and the Librarian spoke briefly of the principal objects of interest in the Society's collections. The Chicago lecture was attended the same afternoon by 160 children. The people of the neighborhood and even the street car conductors are made aware of the existence of the Historical Society as the constant procession of bright-faced children in all their spring finery alights at Ontario Street.

On the evening of June 13, an audience of 325 children and their parents gathered in the Society's lecture hall in honor of Flag Day commemorating the adoption by Congress of the “Stars and Stripes” as the National Emblem, June 14, 1777. Mr. James Edgar Brown very generously gave his talk on The Evolution of the Flag, illustrated with lantern slides. The orchestra of the Lane Technical School gave a program of patriotic airs, the eighth grade class from the John H. Kinzie School executed a flag drill, and a class of the same grade of the Louis Nettleton School sang a group of songs charmingly under the excellent direction of Miss Rose Quinn. The work of the two last mentioned classes was particularly pleasing as the young people had been excellently trained and entered into it with great earnestness. While the orchestra showed some lack of ensemble it showed a gain over the work of last year in that the patriotic airs added to its repertory were given with much spirit.

Troop 98 of the Boy Scouts of America were present and at intervals awakened the echoes with bugle calls.

Mr. Brown's talk was well calculated to cultivate reverence for the national emblem and was listened to with attention by the youthful audience which evinced its cosmopolitan nature by hearty applause as the flags of the various nations were thrown upon the screen. An encouraging feature of the evening was the presence of a large number of the fathers, mothers and teachers of the children.

At the close of the program copies of the Illinois Flag Law printed on cards and tied with the national colors were distributed. All of the teachers present have since ex-
pressed themselves as much gratified at the results of this co-operation with the Historical Society, both in the awakening of deeper patriotism on the part of the children and in appreciation of the work that this Society is doing.

On Saturday morning, October 11, Mr. Adamson gave an illustrated lecture on Columbus in commemoration of the 421st anniversary of the Discovery of America, October 12, 1492, and an exhibit was made of documents signed by Ferdinand and Isabella, the model of Columbus’ flag ship, the “Santa Maria,” and other Columbian many years ago placed in the custody of the Society by the Directors of the Field Museum.

SPECIAL EXHIBITIONS

Special exhibitions have been made in connection with all of the Anniversary programs of the year. A notable one was that commemorating the Stephen A. Douglas Centenary on April 23, when were shown original letters, rare pamphlets, unpublished photographs, a marble statue of the “Little Giant” by Leonard W. Volk, and the table made by Douglas, mentioned on page 63.

For the occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Gettysburg Address, Miss Katharine D. Arnold loaned to the Society a collection of original Lincoln letters and books used by Lincoln belonging to the Estate of the late Isaac N. Arnold, her father. The collection comprises the following:

A folio leaf of manuscript dated March, 1858, covered on both sides by rules and examples in Discount in Lincoln’s handwriting. The paper is written and ruled up with the greatest precision.


A volume of original correspondence between Lincoln, Mr. Arnold and other prominent men; among others, Lincoln’s letter to Dr. Theodore Canisius, relative to the franchisement of Germans in Massachusetts, dated Springfield, May 17, 1859; a letter from Lincoln to Mr. Arnold (who was the only representative from Chicago in Congress during the War) dated Washington, May 26, 1861, and marked “Private and Confidential,” relating to the dismissal of General Halleck and the conduct of General Grant.

Special Exhibitions—(Continued)

A set of Shakespeare in eight full morocco volumes, published by Phillips, Sampson & Co., in Boston in 1854, bearing the autograph presentation of Mrs. Lincoln to Mr. Arnold, Chicago, Nov. 9, 1871, and the name “Abraham Lincoln” on the back of the binding.

Two volumes of the “Poems” of Milton, published as above, and bearing the following autograph presentation:

Hon. I. N. Arnold:

My Dear Sir—I ask your acceptance of these two volumes of Milton with the hope that you will find pleasure in the fact that they were owned and prized by my father. They are only slight mementoes, but in the total destruction of all you had, they may replace something better.

Very sincerely yours,

Robert T. Lincoln.

Nov. 9th, 1871.

Three sumptuously bound extra illustrated volumes with the following title: “The Life of Abraham Lincoln,” by Isaac N. Arnold, late President of the Chicago Historical Society; Member of Congress during the Civil War; Jansen, McClurg & Company, 1885. This work, published in one volume, has been increased to three by the insertion of 274 portraits of Lincoln and contemporaries, many rare views, and 23 autograph letters.

Miss Arnold was moved to intrust these precious documents temporarily to the care of the Society on learning of the great interest excited in the school children by the Society’s exhibit of Lincoln relics.

Credit for the original initiation of the school children into the ranks of Lincoln lovers must be given to Mr. Frank G. Logan, who since 1910, has maintained a permanent exhibition of Lincoln relics in the Society’s rooms. The objects which excite the greatest enthusiasm are the following:

The coat that Lincoln wore on the evening of April 14, 1865. The blanket shawl that Lincoln took from Springfield, Ill., next to the White House, and was in the habit of wearing at night instead of an overcoat.

A lock of Lincoln’s hair.

A gold watch bearing on the case the initials “A. L.” and on the inside the inscription, “In commemoration of the year 1861, State Journal, Springfield, Ill.”

His cane and pocket-knife.

Recently Mr. Logan has added books and documents connected with Lincoln’s early years that make this collection one of the most unique in existence. Notable among these are:

“The Columbian Text-book on Geography and History,” published in Worcester, 1827, by A. T. Lowe, M. D., on the fly-
Special Exhibitions—(Continued)

leaf of which is the inscription, "Abe Lincoln, 1838," and a boyish pen sketch of an Indian, labelled, "Corn Plant," and a sum in addition.

An algebra published in New Haven, 1847, one leaf of which contains a rule for "Solution of a problem," in Lincoln's writing.

A plat drawn by Lincoln of lots surveyed by him at New Salem, Ill., 1834.

A marriage license bearing the signature of Lincoln, dated 16 May, 1835.

Original notice of dissolution of partnership between Lincoln and John T. Stuart, dated Springfield, April 13, 1841, written and signed by Lincoln. The small loop of leather used to hang the notice up is still fastened into a hole at the top.

The special exhibition assembled in honor of the Centennial of Perry's Victory on Lake Erie was so elaborate that it is treated separately below.

PERRY CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION

On Monday, August 18, the Society's participation in the Perry Centennial Celebration was inaugurated with an informal opening of a collection of mementoes of Perry and of the Battle of Lake Erie prepared by the Librarian in accordance with instructions of the Executive Committee. This exhibition had for months been a matter of anxiety as it seemed improbable that material of sufficient importance could be assembled in this part of the country to be in any degree representative of the Naval War of 1812. But once more the relics treasured by the elder generation were drawn upon and it should be said here that the Collections of Mrs. Samuel T. Atwater, presented to the Society many years ago, furnished the nucleus about which little by little has been gathered a fairly representative assemblage of manuscripts, battle flags, spars of historic ships, articles of personal use and contemporary literature that would do credit to any state outside of little Rhode Island.

Naturally the group of Perry relics loaned to the Society by the Secretary of the Navy drew crowds to the Building between Monday and Wednesday noon when they had to be withdrawn to move on to the next celebration.

Perry's fighting burgee bearing the dying words of Lawrence, "Don't Give Up The Ship" was the object of most enthusiastic interest. Its nine feet of dark blue bunting seemed unfaded and almost as bright as the day it was un-

Perry Centennial Exhibition—(Continued)

furled as the signal for going into battle on the tenth of September a hundred years ago, but lest its precious threads should weaken in time, the Government has had it mounted upon stout linen to which it is sewed with fine stitches over its entire surface. This trophy was loaned by the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis.

In addition to the flag were Perry's commission as captain in the Navy signed by President Madison, loaned to the Navy Department by August Belmont, and his sword loaned by Perry Belmont, of Washington; the pistols carried by Commodore Perry during the Battle on Lake Erie, and the sword of Midshipman A. J. Perry, the younger brother of the Commodore, who stood by his side in the small boat that carried them from the sinking "Lawrence" to the "Niagara," these last loaned by General James Alexander Perry, U. S. A.

The thanks of the Society are especially due to certain of its members whose early co-operation ensured the success of the Centennial Exhibition. The first to respond to the call for help was Mr. Horatio L. Wait who contributed three large Diagrams of the Battle on Lake Erie drawn in colored crayons by himself, after those of Tristram Burgess published in his work entitled Perry and Elliot on Lake Erie, Boston, 1839. These drawings, accompanied by a succinct account of the battle and the figures showing the comparative strength of the fleets have been more studied than any other exhibit.

Mr. C. F. Gunther generously contributed from his gallery of American historical paintings, Copley's beautiful portrait of Commodore Perry, and "The Battle of Lake Erie" by Garneray, the celebrated French naval artist. Mr. John W. Lowe, a past president of the Society of the War of 1812, transferred his splendid library of rare books on the Second War with Great Britain to the Society's display cases where they were allowed to remain four months, a perfect revelation, to the layman, of the richness of the literature on this subject.

With these and the Society's Fort Dearborn collection the Exhibition was auspiciously opened on August 18, since which time hardly a week has passed without the addition of articles of the first importance that have been right here in Chicago for many years unheralded and unsung. The
first of these to come to light was a frame containing fragments of the United States flag flown by Perry from the masthead of the "Lawrence," loaned by Mr. T. A. Hagerty, formerly of Erie. A spy-glass captured by Perry from the British and presented to his revered friend, Governor Shelby of Kentucky, was intrusted to the keeping of the Historical Society by Mr. William R. Shelby of Grand Rapids, Michigan, a great grandson of the aged hero of King's Mountain, after using the glass in sighting the "Niagara" as she entered Put-in-Bay on September 10, 1913. Two cases of surgeon's instruments used by Dr. Archimedes Smith on board the "Niagara," the young man being promoted from assistant to first surgeon during the Battle on Lake Erie, were added to the exhibition of Mr. W. M. Smith, a grandson, who was attracted to the Building by the Exhibit of the Navy Department relics.

A complete catalogue of the exhibition follows:

PICTURES AND MEMORANDES

Oliver Hazard Perry. Painting by John Singleton Copley. Loaned by Mr. CHARLES F. GUNTER.

Copley, born in Boston, Mass., July 3, 1737, became a Fellow of the Society of Artists of Great Britain, on the nomination of Benj. West, in 1767, and a full member of the Royal Academy in 1779. The portrait of Perry is considered a remarkable likeness and a splendid example of his lucid and reposeful style.

Oliver Hazard Perry. Painting by Delmaine. Originally owned by STEPHEN CHAMPLIN.

This portrait was considered by Champlin to be "a perfect likeness of Perry."

Perry Statue at Cleveland, Ohio. Wood-cut.

"Battle on Lake Erie." Painting by Ant. Joseph Louis Garneray. Loaned by Mr. CHARLES F. GUNTER.

This celebrated French painter of marine views, born in Paris, in 1783, was for several years in the French navy. He was for ten years employed in the Sévres factories and died in 1857.


Shows Perry in small boat being rowed from the "Lawrence" to the "Niagara." Losses on both sides are mentioned below.
Perry Centennial Exhibition—(Continued)

family it has descended. Presented by MRS. LOTTIE COPLINGER FREEMAN.

Stephen Champlin, the Commander of the "Scorpion," and his wife. Miniature. Presented by MRS. SAMUEL T. ATWATER.

Stephen Champlin. Photograph. Presented by MRS. SAMUEL T. ATWATER.

With the above are press notices of his death, September 30, 1868.

Letters (2) of Stephen Champlin to Mrs. Elizabeth Atwater, Buffalo, September 13, 1860, and Buffalo, October 18, 1861. Presented by MRS. SAMUEL T. ATWATER.

Dr. Usher Parsons, Surgeon on the "Lawrence." Engraving.

Letter of Dr. Usher Parsons to Commodore Stephen Champlin, dated Providence, April 25, 1856. Presented by MRS. SAMUEL T. ATWATER.

Rib from the "Lawrence," Perry's Flag Ship in the Battle of Lake Erie, September 10, 1813. The gift of the Buffalo Historical Society.

Fragments of flag of the "Lawrence," Perry's flagship, in the Battle of Lake Erie, September 10, 1813. Loaned by THOMAS A. HAGERTY, who received them from his sister-in-law, Miss Phoebe Himrod, of Erie County, Penn., she having obtained them in 1862.

Fragment of one of the sails of the "Lawrence," recovered from the wreck by Rt. Rev. Charles Edward Cheney after it had been in the water 60 years. Loaned by HORATIO L. WAIT.

"DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP." Copy of Perry's fighting banner, bearing the dying words of the hero Lawrence.

"The 'Niagara' Restored." Photograph made in 1913, after the raising of the vessel from the bottom of Lake Erie, where she was sunk 100 years ago in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Ghent.

Original hand-made spike from the "Niagara," being one of those removed at the time the vessel was raised. Presented by Dr. O. L. SCHMIDT.

Surgical Instruments. Presented to Surgeon Archimedes Smith by his friend, William Henry Harrison, and used on the "Niagara" in the Battle of Lake Erie. Loaned by W. M. SMITH, a grandson of the surgeon.

Cane made from wood of the ship "New Orleans," built in 1812 but not launched.

Stirrups taken from the saddle used by General Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans.

The Erie Gazette, published at Erie, Pa., June 9, 1826. Newspaper. Loaned by MR. THOMAS A. HAGERTY.

Contains advertisement for bids on the ships "Lawrence," "Niagara," "Queen Charlotte," and "Detroit," to be sold as they now lie sunk or otherwise in the bay of Presque Isle.

Crayon portraits of William Twogood, a soldier in the War of 1812, and his wife, Sally Vandercook, father and mother of Mrs. Emily Satterlee, Mrs. S. H. Chapin and Mrs. J. H. Hervey, of Chicago, and Mrs. S. P. Jones, of Oregon, all living in 1913. Loaned, together with other portraits, by MRS. M. L. SATTERLEE.

"A collection of 34 portraits of Commanders, and views of Battle Ships in the War of 1812." Engravings and wood-cuts.


These markers, consisting of a bronze star resting on anchor, have been placed upon 175 graves of 1812 soldiers in Illinois. Many more graves have been identified, the records being authenticated by the Daughters, and await the collection of funds to supply the markers.

CONSTITUTION AND GUEIERRE

Joseph Russell Jarvis, Midshipman on the "Constitution." Miniature on ivory. Loaned by MISS JOSEPHINE JARVIS.
**Perry Centennial Exhibition—(Continued)**

**Constitution and Guerriere**

Warrant as Midshipman of Joseph Russell Jarvis, dated June 18, 1812, signed by President James Madison. Loaned by Miss Josephine Jarvis.


Seal “J. R. Jarvis” made from the wood of the “Guerriere” by one of the crew of the “Constitution,” when J. P. J. was on that ship in 1824. Loaned by Mrs. Josephine Jarvis.

 Dice Box and Closed Box, made for Lieut. Joseph Russell Jarvis in 1834 from a piece of mahogany taken from one of the gun carriages of the “Guerriere.” Loaned by Miss Josephine Jarvis.

Insignia from sleeve of Midshipman’s uniform worn by Joseph Russell Jarvis in the War of 1812. Loaned by Miss Josephine Jarvis.

Button from the vest of Joseph Russell Jarvis. Loaned by Miss Josephine Jarvis.

“Navy Register of the United States for the Year 1834.” Loaned by Miss Josephine Jarvis.


Copper bolts from the “Constitution.” Presented by Edward A. Hill to the Daughters of 1812 of Illinois, and loaned to the C. H. S.

One of these was made by Paul Revere, who was the first in this country to roll copper.

Original hand-made spike from the “Constitution.” One of the last six removed by Lieut. Commander Rhoades (August, 1907), at Charlestown Navy Yard, in charge of restoration. Loaned by Miss Helen Wayne MacCalla, Recording Secretary, N. S. U. S. D., 1812.

Wood from the “Constitution,” launched in Boston in 1797. From the Maria G. Carr Collection.

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**Books**

**Loan by Mr. John W. Lowe**


“Bulletins from the London Gazette, January 11, 1812, to December 31, 1816.” 5 vols.16°.


Perry Centennial Exhibition—(Continued)

BOOKS LOANED BY J. W. LOWE

“Documentary History of the Campaign upon the Niagara Frontier in the Year 1813, Part II. June to August, 1813.” Collected and Edited for The Lundy’s Lane Historical Society, by Lieut.-Col. E. Cruikshank, Welland, Ontario, no date. 331+[1]+xxip.8

“Story of Laura Secord, 1813.” by S. A. Curzon. 2nd ed. No place: Published under the direction of The Lundy’s Lane Historical Society, 1898. 16p.8

“An Authentic History of the Late War Between the United States and Great Britain, with a Full Account of Every Battle by Sea and Land; the Massacre at the River Raisin; the Destruction of the City of Washington; the Treaty of Peace in 1815,” by Paris M. Davis. Ithaca: Printed for the Publishers by Mack and Andrus, 1829. 360p.12

“Journal of an American Prisoner at Fort Malden and Quebec in the War of 1812,” edited by C. M. Fairchild, Jr. Quebec: Privately printed by Frank Carroll, 1909. 32pp.4


“History of the American War of Eighteen Hundred and Twelve, from the Commencement Until the Final Termination Thereof, on the Memorable Eighth of January, 1815, at New Orleans.” Philadelphia: Wm. McCarty, 1816. 282p.pl.map,12

“Historical Reader Containing The Late War Between the United States and Great Britain, from June, 1812,
Perry Centennial Exhibition—(Continued)

BOOKS LOANED BY J. W. LOWE


LOANED BY HORATIO L. WAIT


The text of this rare work was a lecture delivered before the Rhode Island Historical Society during the winter of 1835-6. The Report of the Society for that year says: "This we consider an important document, as it vindicates the character of the late Commodore Perry from the charges preferred, since his decease, by Commodore Elliott; and satisfactorily proves the validity of his claims to the honor of having achieved that splendid victory."

Lack of space prevents the printing of a list of the Historical Society's collection of works on the War of 1812.

FIELD WORK

Under this heading are treated the various activities of the Society taking place outside of its own Building.

In April the Society memorialized the Legislature urging an appropriation for continuing the work of tracing the route by which Thomas Lincoln bought his family to Illinois. Resolutions appear on pages 61-62.

The matter of the preservation, as State Parks, of Cahokia or Monk's Mound, in Madison County, the late Indian Mound in the United States, and of the site of Fort Chartres, the ancient French fortification in Randolph County, was agitated with much vigor by this Society throughout the spring, particularly by Dr. Schmidt, who visited Springfield more than once in the interest of the undertaking. However, the purchase of Fort Chartres for $4,000 was all that rewarded these efforts, while House Bill 179, carrying an appropriation of $250,000 for the purchase of the former, was defeated.

Just why Illinois should be more backward than her sister states of Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin and Missouri, in reverence for antiquities and in other state-wide movements, is a question that would be difficult to answer. Ohio and Wisconsin years ago made state parks of nearly all of their Indian mound areas, yet neither state has a mound so magnificent in size, or more beautiful surrounding country.

The present advocates of the gospel of preserving ancient landmarks should not be disheartened by the slow movements of the people of Illinois, for many generations of agitators of this subject have passed away since George Rogers Clark turned aside from his work of erecting fortifications in Illinois, in 1780, and went out of his way simply to study the great mounds which, with his powerful insight, he at once divined to be the fortified cities and temples of a prehistoric race.

Again and again later travellers agitated the subject. Finally in 1829 an Antiquarian and Historical Society was founded at Vandalia, then the capital of Illinois, to undertake the investigation and preservation of the antiquities of the State. Although composed of the men who were the pillars of the state, the Society died without effecting its purpose. That Hon. William H. Brown, one of the first officers of the Antiquarian Society, who came to Chicago in 1835, and in 1856 aided Dr. Barry in founding this Society, brought with him a passionate purpose to carry on this work,
Field Work—(Continued)

is shown by the Society’s report to the Governor of Illinois in 1863 in which is made a most dignified and eloquent appeal for public aid.

On April 23, exercises were held at the Douglas Monument commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Stephen A. Douglas. These are described under the head of Meetings.

May 9 and 10 the Librarian acted as guide of an expedition to the historic sites on the Rock River in the vicinity of Dixon, Grand Detour and Oregon, visiting the colossal statue of Black Hawk at the latter place, Sinsissippi Farm, Ganymede Spring, named by Margaret Fuller, and “Hazelwood,” the famous home of “Governor” Chartres near Dixon, bringing home a series of photographs and colored views that afford some faint idea of the romantic beauty of this region which is second to none in Illinois. But there is no need to describe this for Margaret Fuller has done it ample justice in the third chapter of her *At Home and Abroad*. It was at “Hazelwood” that she penned her charming lines *A Western Eden*, and at the Eagle’s Nest on the bluff where the Blackhawk statue now stands that she wrote *Ganymede to His Eagle*, on July 4, 1843. But it was on her return to Chicago, that she wrote her *Farewell to Rock River Valley*, beginning

Farewell, ye soft and sumptuous solitudes!  
Ye fairy distances, ye lordly woods.

At 12 o’clock noon on Friday, July 11, 1913, a tablet marking the site of the home of John Kinzie, Chicago’s first civilian, was unveiled at Pine and Kinzie Streets by the James S. Kirk Company under the auspices of this Society.

After an announcement of the purpose of the gathering by Mr. Walter R. Kirk, Mr. Burley introduced Col. Gurdon Saltonstall Hubbard, reminding the audience that it would be privileged to listen to the words of the son of one of Chicago’s greatest and most beloved citizens, who having arrived here in 1818, had been a life-long friend of the Kinzie family.

ADDRESS OF COL. HUBBARD

We are here today to unveil a tablet commemorative of the site of the First Dwelling erected in the City of Chicago.

A very long time ago—over a hundred years—in 1803, the first of the Pioneers of Chicago, John Kinzie, with his family,
Field Work—(Continued)

occupied this lot, and his Home here was for many years the
centre of the social and political life of the northern part of
Illinois and the then territory now known as the State of Wis-
cconsin. The Factor of the United States Government and the
Indian tribes of the Northwest, and trusted by both, Mr. Kinzie
was the most influential man in the Northwest.

Fort Dearborn, built in 1803 and occupied in 1804, was
directly across the River, and at the time of the Massacre of its
Garrison in 1812, John Kinzie and his family, owing to the love
and respect felt for him by the Indians, had their lives spared
and afterwards were taken across the Lake in open boats
by the Indians.

It is fitting, therefore, that this spot should be marked both
in remembrance of the immense service of John Kinzie in opening
up for settlement this region, and because on it stood the
residence of the first White Man in this great city of Chicago.

The act of unveiling was performed by Rosaline Have-
meyer, the ten-year-old daughter of Mrs. Herbert A. HAVE-
meyer, the latter being a great granddaughter of John Kinzie.
At this point a moving picture record was made.

After expressing the appreciation of the Historical Soci-
ety of the patriotic action of the Kirk Company in marking
this site so handsomely, Mr. Burley said, in closing:

"It is with much pleasure that I note on the platform and in
the audience many faces of early citizens and their descendan-
ties who have gathered to do honor to Chicago's first civilian, among
them; Mrs. Gould and Mrs. Havemeyer, grandparents of John
Kinzie; Mrs. Emily LeBeau, the daughter of Mark Beaubien of
loved memory; the nieces of Dr. Alexander Weddell; Mrs. E.
W. Blatchford, S. S. Greely, Edward P. DeWolf, several sons
of Robert Ferguson, Chicago's early printer, and Prof. Elias Col-
bert. It was hoped, until the last moment, that Mrs. Nellie
Kinzie Gordon might be with us today, but we feel sure that
this loyal daughter of Chicago in her Southern home is with us
in spirit."

After the exercises a luncheon was served in the factory
to invited guests and every one was presented with souvenirs
of the occasion.

On August 21 a program was given at the Fort Dearborn
Massacre Monument as a Farewell to the Perry Centennial
Fleet. This is commented upon on page 79.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER INSTITUTIONS

The 28th Annual Meeting of the American Historical
Association, Dec. 28-31, is said to have brought together a
greater number of experts in historical and social problems
than ever met before in Boston, having allied with it the
Relations With Other Institutions—(Continued)

American Sociological and American Economic Associations. The close relation that has come about between these organizations of seeming diverse activities is interesting and suggests that they should go hand in hand in every city in the country. The crowded opening session was addressed by the President of the American Historical Association, Theodore Roosevelt, on History as Literature. His address was significant throughout and ended with the following:

"Those who tell the Americans of the future what the Americans of today and of yesterday have done will perform to tell much that is unpleasant. This is but saying that they will describe the archetypal civilization of this age.

"Nevertheless, when the tale is finally told, I believe that it will show that the forces working for good in our national life outweigh the forces working for evil, and that, with many blunders and shortcomings, with much halting and turning aside from the path, we shall yet in the end prove our faith by our works, and show in our lives our belief that righteousness exalteth a nation."

At the close of the Convention, William A. Dunning, of New York, was elected to succeed Col. Roosevelt and it was voted to hold the next meeting in Charleston and Columbia, S. C., and the 1914 meeting in Chicago. It will be remembered that when the Association met in Chicago in 1904, one of its most brilliant sessions was held with the Chicago Historical Society.

At the solicitation of Dr. J. Franklin Jameson of Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C., on behalf of the American Historical Association, this Society sent letters to members of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds urging the erection of a National Archives Building. The Society continues its support of the publication of Writings on Americans, the latest volume of which covering the year 1910, contains an entry for the Diary of James K. Polk published by this Society.

A sustaining membership in the Mississippi Valley Historical Association was entered upon by this Society early in 1913.

The Annual Meeting of The Council for Museum and Library Extension, held in December, resulted in the election of the following officers: N. H. Carpenter, President;

Relations With Other Institutions—(Continued)

John D. Schoop, Vice President; Wallace Atwood, Secretary-Treasurer. All of the institutions of this Council, in which this Society is represented by Mr. George Merryweather and the Librarian, are indebted to Mr. Carpenter for his able administration of its affairs since the organization in 1910. The monthly bulletin of Free Lectures in Chicago Institutions has been published regularly in editions of 10,000 and the increasing demand for these on the part of the public demonstrates the effectiveness of the bulletin in giving publicity to the work of the supporting institutions.

On November 21 this Society was represented by the Librarian in the program of the Municipal Art League, the subject being "The Outer Park System," Mr. Eames MacVeagh presided and the stated program was as follows:

Legal Status of the Effort to Establish an Outer Belt Park System

Mr. F. J. Moulton

Desirability of Outer Parks

Hon. A. W. Belfuss and Their Relation to the Plan of Chicago

Mr. W. D. Moody

The preservation of the forest tracts surrounding our city was urged by these speakers from the aesthetic, commercial, geographic, hygienic and social viewpoints, but a new interest was added when it was pointed out by your Librarian that the forest tracts and ridges coincide with the principal Indian trails of this region and contain monuments of the Mound Builders. With the approval of Mr. William Bush and Mr. William G. Hibbard, who were present, the writer suggested that the interests represented hold a joint meeting at the Historical Society Building where maps of Indian trails and relics gathered in this vicinity could be exhibited.

At the request of the daughters of G. P. A. Healy, Madam de Mare, Madam Charles Bigot, Mrs. Lysander Hill and Mrs. C. H. Besley, the Historical Society loaned four portraits to the Art Institute for a Memorial Exhibition of the work of Mr. Healy, January 2 to 19. The opening of this exhibition was an event of historical importance locally, for these ladies had assembled three galleries of portraits of representative Chicagoans of the past and the youthful portraits of many leading citizens of today who were there present. It was a collection to make Chicago proud of her citizens and of her best known artist. The contributions
of this Society were portraits of the following: Dr. William Barry, Edward Swan Stickney, J. Y. Scammon, Stephen Trigg Logan and E. B. McCagg, loaned by Mrs. McCagg.

On February 4, a group of twenty Oak Park residents, who had been studying Illinois History, using a syllabus prepared by this Society, spent an evening at the Historical Society in pursuance of their study of Fort Dearborn. All voted that the visualization of historical events afforded by the Society's museum was of decided value in stimulating interest.

At an Educational Dinner tendered by the Hamilton Club to Educators and affiliated organizations addresses were made by Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, Dr. H. P. Judson and Dr. Abram Harris. In the course of his address the last mentioned speaker brought out a point of serious moment, namely, that Chicago people generally do not realize the importance of their City as an educational center and that this want of appreciation is largely due to the slippancy of the local press in commenting upon educational matters. He said that the papers rarely devote any space to an address on a serious subject unless it be to hold it up to ridicule. His remarks were received with prolonged applause.

In April, in response to the request of residents in the neighborhood of Douglas Monument Park, the Executive Committee, through President Burley, advised the Mayor of a movement on foot to cut a roadway through the Park, and protested against such desecration of the grave of Stephen A. Douglas. The Mayor promised prompt attention to the matter and no further steps have been taken by the projectors of the plan. With the extension of the proposed Shore Drive southward there could be no excuse for a road through the Park.

Co-operating with the Illinois Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in preparation for the meeting of the National Society in Chicago, May 18 to 20, the Historical Society permitted the model of Old Fort Dearborn to be reproduced in relief upon the medallic souvenir badge cast in honor of the occasion.

On May 17th the Society's engraved invitation, extending the privileges of its Building, was sent to Rt. Hon. Lord Weardale and the Peace Delegates who were guests of the City and of the Association of Commerce.

On May 27 the Garfield Park Woman's Club spent the afternoon in a tour of the Building.

On June 30 the Building was opened in the evening for the entertainment of a non-English speaking class in civics from Seward Park. In this group of thirty men and women, ten nationalities were represented and but one man could boast of having received final naturalization papers, although nearly all had made application for citizenship. The warmest sentiments of patriotism seemed to awake in these people on their being shown mementoes of Washington, Lincoln, Grant, Nathan Heald and William Wells and, to some of them, the idea that America reverenced any other than commercial history appeared to be entirely new. Mr. William J. Eline, Superintendent of the Park, was very appreciative of the value of the exhibits in cultivating patriotism, and the hearty manner in which this polyglot class sang America would have put our own people to shame, for they sang all of the verses, knowing the words perfectly. Mrs. A. V. H. Bass, teacher of the class, wrote later that the results of this visit were most satisfactory.

The following loans of duplicate museum materials have been made during the year, January 1, to Hull House; February to May, the Society was represented in the Housing Exhibit at the City Club by a series of pictures of the earliest homes in Chicago; August 1, contributed to Milwaukee Museum, Perry Centennial Exhibits; October 1, to Louisville, Kentucky, the same subject; October 9, to S. D. Childs & Company, Chicago Fire Ruins; October 30, to A. C. McClurg & Company, a group of relics relative to the Fort Dearborn Massacre.

Meetings of other Societies held in this Building are reported on pages 89-70.

The subject of the Society's relations with the Association of Commerce and the City Club in the matter of street names occupies so much space that it is treated below under a separate heading.
NEW STREET NAMES

The City Map Department having wisely determined upon abolishing all duplicate names of streets in the city unhappily hit upon the plan of substituting therefor an arbitrary alphabetical arrangement of names. Being advised of this, the Executive Committee at a meeting held March 4, 1913, voted that the following resolution originally adopted by the Society on February 8, 1912, be reaffirmed and ordered printed and sent to His Honor Mayor Harrison and to each member of the City Council:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Chicago Historical Society, the changes of street names on the North Side of the river in the City of Chicago, now suggested to be made, are not advisable—
First, because of the historic significance of the present names;
Second, because it would add an element of confusion to street naming, which does not now exist;
Third, because it is unnecessary.
Resolved, further, That the Secretary of the Society send a copy of this resolution to the Mayor of the City, the Common Council, and to the members of the committees having this matter in charge.

These resolutions incorporated in a letter signed by President Burley, met prompt and courteous response from the Mayor and from many members of the Council and helped to initiate a new movement for the preservation of the City's ancient landmarks as commemorated in her street names.

It should be said, however, that although a year has elapsed since the drafting of this resolution the original agitator of the subject, Mr. Edward P. Brennan, had at no time relaxed his efforts to advance the cause of history in this direction, and it is now conceded that the hard won victory in the Council last fall was made possible only because of Mr. Brennan's year of arduous effort in educating various civic bodies to the point where concerted action became feasible. The Association of Commerce and the City Club in June appointed committees on street names and at the suggestion of Mr. Brennan the Historical Society was asked to act in an advisory capacity. The President and many members of the Society and others, on request, sent in lists of names connected with our local history. From these the Joint Committee selected the required number to be proposed to the City Council as substitutes for the list urged by the Map Department.

New Street Names—(Continued)

A few of the names taken at random from those proposed by the Map Department will suffice to indicate the lack of care in their selection; many names appear to have been specially manufactured merely to fill out a certain quota in an alphabetic order, for example: Blanco, Grattan, and Horicon Avenues; Iseben, Inola, and Iva Streets; Kedron, Kedvale, Klossner, Kongo, Kortum, Krantwood and Kubellik; Lrano, Lascumb, Lodema, etc.

Committee meetings were held at short intervals all summer and such was Mr. Brennan's persistence and tact that when the time of the final adjournment of the Council arrived he had so harmonized the interests and so reassured the aldermen that, with the assistance of the Mayor, ninety per cent of the historic names were adopted.

Among the old citizens whose names are now perpetuated in streets are Dr. Brainard, Judge Caton, Eliza Chappell, George W. Dole, Robert Fergus, Captain Heald, Dr. Isham, Robert Kennicott, Dr. Kimberly, and C. H. McCormick.

While this was a great victory, considering the great advantage that the Map Department held, yet the subject of street names should not be considered settled until the names of Gurdon S. Hubbard, Augustus Harris Burley and many another commemorating the founders of Chicago shall have been restored to our city nomenclature. It is to be hoped that Mr. Brennan's interesting report on this subject can be published in full for the guidance of future efforts in this direction, and for the education of children as to the men who have made Chicago.

ATTENDANCE

The number of visitors to the library and collections, exclusive of attendance at special functions, such as receptions, lectures, etc., is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>READERS</th>
<th>VISITORS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st quarter,</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd quarter,</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd quarter,</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th quarter,</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Applications signed for books record 2,030 volumes specifically called for.
ANNIVERSARIES

Lincoln's Birthday Visitors ........................................ 1,000
Washington's Birthday Visitors ................................... 700
Battle of Lexington, April 19 ..................................... 180
Flag Day, June 14 .................................................... 250
Perry Centennial, Aug. 19 .......................................... 500
Chicago Day, Oct. 9 .................................................. 65

Total ................................................................. 2,695

LECTURES (ADULT)

Dec. 20, Moorehead .................................................. 100
Feb. 11, Rathbone .................................................... 100
March 4, Reed ......................................................... 200
April 4, Thompson ................................................... 65
April 23, Carr ......................................................... 250
Oct. 21, Burrows ...................................................... 150

Total ................................................................. 865
Chicago lectures for children .................................... 3,000

The total attendance has increased six-fold in the last ten years.

Among notable visitors and early residents who have signed the Visitors' Register are the following:

J. M. Armstrong, born in Chicago in 1842, alderman in 1869-4, "The Father of Lincoln Park."

Captain S. E. Ballard, Marseilles, Illinois.

G. W. Barker, oldest "old-book" seller in Chicago.

Peter H. Behl, grandson of Peter Baygle who came about 1840. One of Chicago's first packers of meat.

Mrs. Rufus Blanchard, came to Wheaton, Illinois, in 1864.

Eleanor T. Brown, (Mrs. Lockwood Brown), daughter of James Brodie who settled in Joliet in 1840, lived in Chicago 1859-1863.

Eva F. B. Camp, granddaughter of Jeannette Wight, who lived in Ft. Dearborn with parents.

Mary E. Catlin, came to Chicago October 8, 1850.

Amy Hunt Childs, born in Chicago in 1855.

E. W. Childs, of Evanston, who says "This is the most interesting place in Chicago."

Mrs. M. E. Clarke, daughter of Seth Carver who came here in 1835 and lived in a 10-ft. shanty with wife and five children, 10 miles from nearest white inhabitant.

S. E. Cleveland, came to Chicago July 4, 1848.

John T. Dale, came to Chicago in 1863.

W. T. Delihant, arrived in Chicago in 1864.

Edward P. DeWolf, born in Chicago August 13, 1848; father and mother came to Alton, Illinois, in 1835 and to Chicago in 1847.


Helen Vemera Drake, born in Chicago, daughter of John B. and Josephine Carey Drake.

Mrs. Howard Durham, granddaughter of Ambrose Burman and grand niece of John Callan.

John F. Eberhart, came to Chicago, April 1855.

Karl R. Endres, born in Chicago October 10th, 1871.

Herbert S. Fassett, son of C. S. Fassett who came to Chicago in 1844 and was a contractor on Illinois-Michigan Canal at Lockport.


Abby Farwell Ferry, daughter of the late John V. Farwell.

Emma Jane Tyler Flagg, born in Chicago in 1838.

George C. Flower of Pittsburg, great grandson of George Flower, founder of the English settlement in Illinois in 1817.

Henry C. Flower, Kansas City, Mo., a great grandson of George Flower.
George T. Foster, who, as a boy, remembers that John Brown ate at his father's table.

Thomas Foster, great grandson of James Collins, who came to Chicago in 1833.

George Fraser, came to Chicago in 1866.

Henry B. Fuller, grandson of Henry Fuller, who came to Chicago in 1839.

Ben I. Greenebaum, son of Michael Greenebaum who came to Chicago in 1848.

David G. Hamilton, born in Chicago in 1842.

Joseph Mills Hanson, South Dakota Historical Society, Yankton.

Harriett P. Hurlbut, daughter of Henry Hurlbut, author of Chicago Antiquities.


John D. Hibbard, son of Homer N., who came to Chicago in 1855.

Theodore Worthington Hubbard, grandson of Theodore Hubbard, Chicago, 1836, and son of Adolphus S. Hubbard who was born at Babcock's Grove, DuPage County, Illinois, July 7, 1833.

Mrs. L. H. Johnson, daughter of Lars Knutson, who came to Chicago in 1849.

Mrs. Susan Sayles Jones, who came to Chicago in 1837.

Maibelle Heikes Justice, daughter of the late Hon. James Monroe Justice, of Indiana.

Cass L. Kennicott, grandson of Hiram Kennicott who came to Chicago in 1832.

Robert Kenny, came to Chicago in 1852.

James E. Kinsella, Registry Division of the Chicago Post Office.

Julian Kuné, who came to Chicago in 1855.

Mrs. Emily Beaubien LeBeau, daughter of Mark Beaubien who came to Chicago in 1829.

Mary I. Prescott MacArthur, daughter of Eli S. Prescott who came to Chicago in 1833.

Mary Wolcott McGrew, came to Chicago December 19, 1857.


Will J. Massingham, son of Catherine Jane Millar who lived on her father's farm where Canal St. Union Station stands, about 1835. She was then 18 years of age and accustomed to cross Chicago River in a skiff to pick blackberries on the East Side of the River before there was a bridge. The blackberries grew in the swamps. The West Side only was dry enough for cultivation. Her father, David Millar, sold his 180 acre farm for $80 an acre. He was a locomotive builder and set up the first stationary engine in Chicago—a little Scotchman, coming here from Cleveland. He borrowed the money from "Long John" Wentworth, second mayor of Chicago, with which he bought land in Kane County where five of his children were born in a log house.

Philip P. Menard, fourth generation from Peter Menard. Descended on his mother's side from Napoleon Bonaparte.

Dr. Liston Homer Montgomery, has resided in Chicago since 1869.

Margaret Mosher, granddaughter of C. D. Mosher.

Jacob T. Moss, 1st lieutenant, 53rd Illinois.


George Eddy Newcomb, born in Chicago February 16, 1864.

George Hale Nutting, member Bostonian Society, N. E. Historical and Genealogical Society.

Augusto Nicacio, Brazil, South America.

Captain R. D. Parker, born in Chicago in 1844.
Attendance—(Continued)

Harry Boone Porter, great-great-grand-nephew of Daniel Boone of Kentucky; great-great-grandson of Theophilus Smith, Chicago, 1856, and great grandson of Levi Day Boone, Mayor of Chicago in 1855.

Henry R. Rathbone, son of Maj. Rathbone who was with Lincoln when he was assassinated.

William Shelby Reed, great-grand-nephew of Governor Ninian Edwards.

Mrs. Charles H. ReQua, daughter of Luther Haven.

Edgar A. Rossiter, son of F. C. Rossiter who came to Chicago in 1864.

John S. Sargent, came to Chicago in November 1861.

William R. Shelby, great grandson of Isaac Shelby, Governor of Kentucky.

Judith Parkhurst Sinclair, daughter of Joshua Sinclair who brought family to Chicago, 1845.

J. H. Sherman, Jr., buyer for John Wanamaker at Kiang Wu, China.

Stephen D. Smith, Second Michigan Infantry.

W. M. Smith, Grandson of Dr. Archimedes Smith, Surgeon on the “Niagara.”

Dr. Charles W. Speer came to Chicago in July, 1839, with his father, Isaac Speer, who was Chicago’s first jeweller. Dr. Speer as First lieutenant of the Ellsworth Zouaves took command upon the killing of Ellsworth.

Ramsey H. Stewart came to Chicago in 1857.

Silas C. Stevens, came to Chicago in 1855.

Abbie Whiting Taylor, granddaughter of John Whiting who settled in Elk Grove, 1834.

Charles M. Thompson of the University of Illinois.

Richard S. Thompson, came to Chicago in 1865.

Mary C. Tyler, Chicago, 1841, daughter of William H. Brown, who came to Kaskaskia, 1818.

Attendance—(Continued)

Thomas M. Bross, nephew of William Bross, visited Chicago in October 1860; called on Lincoln the same month.

Bartow A. Ulrich, located in Chicago in 1864.

P. W. Vander Haide, came to Chicago June 14, 1869.

Mary Warner Wallace, born in Chicago, 1848, daughter of Seth Porter Warner who came 1836.

Martha F. Wells, daughter of Alfred P. and Martha K. Wells who came to Chicago about 1857.

Horace White, connected with Chicago Tribune 1867-1874, being editor 1865-1874. Wrote up all the Joint Debates for that paper.

Frederick A. Winkelman, came to Chicago in 1862.


Chauncey Young, nephew of John and Permela Calhoun, great nephew of John C. Calhoun.

Warren C. Zoeller, grandson of C. J. Zoeller who settled in 1832 at what is now Cottage Grove Avenue and 79th St. Built one of the first “clapboard” houses on the South Side.

SCHOOLS

Thirteen Schools were represented by the following classes:

Andrew Jackson School, Anna M. Lyman with 17 boys from 8th Grade.

Central Department Y. M. C. A., 30 boys of 6th Grade.

Chicago Latin School, 7th and 8th Grades.

Chicago Teachers’ College, 14 pupils.

Cicero, Ill., Winifred Cheevers with 18 5th Grade pupils.

Curtis High School, D. A. McQueen and 21 pupils.

Doolittle School, 8th Grade.

Englewood High School, Mrs. Carrie E. T. Dracass and 29 members Library Economics Class.
Attendance—(Continued)

Englewood High School, 55 pupils.
Forestville School, Cecelia Heeter with 83 pupils.
Marshall High School, Harry M. Clem with 60 pupils.
Ray School, Arthur Rape with 33 8th Grade pupils.
Ray School, Arthur Rape with 37 8th Grade pupils.
Spencer School, Annie A. Newman and 19 pupils.
University of Chicago School, Anne E. Cook with 15 pupils.

The following Clubs registered:
Ambrose Women’s Club, 48 members.
The Chicago Boys’ Club, 16 members.
Chiamika Camp Fire Girls of Ravenswood, Illinois; Mary E. Freeman, Assistant Guardian, and 10 girls.
Miss A. V. H. Barr’s Conversation Class from Seward Park, 29 members, non-English speaking people.
Troop 92 Boy Scouts, Master F. A. Morgan and 22 boys.

CATALOGUING

As the portion of the Society’s collections pertinent to its field had, at the close of the year 1909, been entered in the Author Catalogue, and inasmuch as practically all materials were classified and accessible to the public, the Librarian felt justified in recommending that attention be turned to work for children and to general propaganda before proceeding to make an index of the library by subjects. The total number of cards in the general catalogue at that time was 24,083. This includes the catalogue of periodicals, the Portrait Index contains 10,115 entries, and the Index of Illinois Views 2,695. The catalogue of lantern slides and photographic negatives now contains 350 entries.

Now that the children’s lectures are well established, the membership active and the general attendance for the year six-fold greater than it was in 1903, it is hoped that funds will be available for resuming the cataloguing at the library.

One hundred and fifteen volumes of early Chicago newspapers have been bound in full canvas, as follow:
Chicago Democrat, 1833-36—1 volume.
Chicago Daily American, 1835-42—8 volumes.
Tribune, 1842—1 volume.
The Tribune, 1872-1891—91 volumes.

REPAIRS, BETTERMENTS, ETC.

Three steel newspaper files with horizontal roller-shelves for housing the early Chicago newspapers were added to the equipment of the Gilpin Library.

The Museum rooms on the second floor have been redecorated in light grey tones to correspond with the rooms on the main floor, and have been furnished with window shades that draw up instead of down so that plenty of light can be admitted without subjecting the objects nearest the windows to an unnecessary glare. The repairing and cleaning of the skylight has so materially increased the amount of light admitted to the main hall that it is no longer necessary to use artificial light in the daytime.

All the chairs in the building have been equipped with metal silence tips.

The question of relieving the crowded condition of the book shelves throughout the building cannot be much longer postponed without serious inconveniences and confusion.

If the building could be enlarged the task would be a simple one. The alternative is by excluding certain classes of books to contract the library to the Society’s field and thereby make possible higher specialization in that particular field.

The classes of books not pertinent to the field (namely, theology, science, literature, and publications of states and of institutions outside of the Central West, unless these be purely historical) are now, generally speaking, segregated in the less accessible parts of the building but they are occupying shelves needed for more useful books. Although the unused books have a certain value, yet it would take years to dispose of them to advantage piece-meal. Therefore it would seem well to sell them in large lots to dealers in secondhand books for whatever they will bring. To do even
Repairs, Betterment, etc.—(Continued)

this will require some time and expenditure for temporary shelves in order to display for the purpose of receiving bids on them, such as are now stacked on the floor. A beginning could be made with fifty dollars worth of rough wooden shelving, but it might be six months before any relief could be obtained in the Gilpin Library where the congestion is the greatest. After the books had been disposed of the lumber could be sold.

If it should seem wise to restrict the Society’s collection of United States Public Documents to the formative period of this country, that is, from the Declaration of Independence to the end of the Reconstruction Period, returning to the Government all later documents, not specifically pertinent to Illinois, there could be obtained at once 600 linear feet of shelf room on the ground floor of the Gilpin Library. This means space for about 5,000 volumes. The cost of this would be only the packing in mail sacks for which franked are furnished for their return to Washington. Four or five other libraries in the city are repositories for all government documents. Readers rarely have occasion to refer to the later documents and these can be obtained at the general reference libraries.

ACCESSIONS

The additions to the Library by gift and purchase since November 1, 1913, are as follow:

Manuscripts ........................................ 1,573
Volumes ........................................ 776
Pamphlets ......................................... 930
Maps ........................................ 11
Pictures, etc. ...................................... 932

Total ........................................ 4,222

Of the 4,222 items received during the year, 2,331 were donations. The sum of $1,068.88 was expended for books, pictures, etc., the largest purchase being the Mason Brayman papers. These number 1,448 and fall into the following groups: Civil War, Mormons, Illinois Central Railway, and Miscellaneous Illinois papers.

The classified list of accessions that follows serves to indicate the degree in which the various departments in the Society’s chosen field are being strengthened:

Library Accessions—

MANUSCRIPTS


Autograph letter from Meriwether Lewis to the father of Capt. Thos. Walker, a member of Lewis’ company on an expedition in 1795, relative to the death and burial of the young soldier; dated Pittsburgh, May 23d, 1795. The gift of Mr. Charles H. Conover.

Autograph letter of Gen. William Clark to Robert Brent, Payment U. S. A., in re payment of a Militia Detachment that escorted General Clark up the Missouri River, dated St. Louis, April 27, 1809. The gift of Mr. Charles H. Conover.

Letter-books (3) and correspondence William B. Ogden, Chicago, 1836 to 1850. The gift of Mr. Eugene H. Fishburn.

Tax receipt issued to Benjamin Irish by J. Calhoun, County Collector, Chicago, September 8, 1839. The gift of Dr. Sarah M. Horson.


The above is of great interest as Mr. Hamilton transacted much legal business for Shabbona, Alexander Robinson and other Indians. He was one of the great men of his day, having held nearly every public office in the power of the State of Illinois to bestow.

Original manuscript Poll List of the Third Ward, for the election of city officials, Chicago, 1843, the gift of Mrs. Harry B. Brooks, daughter of E. M. Gregory.

The list contains 48 names. The candidates for Mayor were Thomas Church, Augustus Garret and Henry Smith; for Chief Engineer, A. S. Sherman; for First Assistant Engineer, Stephen P. Gale; for City Marshal, Orson Smith, Wm. H. Davis and Seth P. Warner. The highest vote cast for any one candidate was 45. The Judges of Election were Charles Taylor, E. M. Gregory and J. H. Scott. The clerks were A. S. Sherman and A. D. Sturtevant.
Library Accessions— (Continued)

MANUSCRIPTS

Deed from Samuel J. Lowe, Sheriff of Cook County, to Mary A. Jackson, dated March 12th, 1846. The gift of Mr. Ebenezer Wakeley.

The first teacher’s certificate issued to a graduate of the old Dearborn School. The gift of Mr. Warren Nichols.

The certificate reads as follows:

Office of the Inspectors of Common Schools,

Chicago, March 29, 1848.

It is hereby certified, That Miss Adeline A. Nichols has been examined, in regard to her qualifications as a teacher of Common Schools, and has been found duly qualified. License and permission is therefore granted to her, as such teacher, until the first day of January next.

(Signed) EDMUND S. KIMBERLY,
Chairman.

GEO. W. MEEKER, Secretary.

Last will and testament of James Knox, signed at Chicago, July 29, 1849. The gift of Mr. R. H. Hunter, grandson of J. K.

Letter of John Brown, dated at Boston, August 15, 1849, to Simeon Perkins, Esq., relative to trade. Loaned by Mr. Charles A. Brown.


Minutes (original record books) of the Chicago Medical Society, 1852 to 1909; Minutes of the Board of Trustees of said Society, January, 1898, to October, 1910; Minutes of said Society, 1903 to 1912. The gift of the Chicago Medical Society.

Thirty-two letters, being a portion of the correspondance between Col. A. S. Hubbard and Hon. John Wentworth. The gift of Mr. T. W. Hubbard.

Certificate of life membership in the Firemen’s Benevolent Association of the City of Chicago to Luther Nichols; no date. The gift of Mr. Warren Nichols.

Library Accessions— (Continued)

MANUSCRIPTS

Ledger of the Washington Engine Company, No. 10, Volunteer Fire Department, Chicago, 1856-58. The gift of the Estate of Thomas Buckley, through Mr. G. T. Buckley.


Deeds from Thomas B. Fuller and wife to John A. Buchanan, dated Chicago, Aug. 27, 1859; from Benjamin Adams to John S. Buchanan, dated Chicago, April 26, 1866; from Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal to John S. Buchanan, dated State of Illinois, County of Cook, Sept. 26, 1855; Receipt for assessment issued to John S. Buchanan by James Fitzsimmons, Collector of the City of Chicago, dated October 19th, 1853. The gift of Mr. Hume Buchanan.


Oration by Right Rev. James Duggan, Bishop of Chicago, at the funeral of Hon. S. A. Douglas, United States Senator from Illinois, delivered June 7th, 1861. Typesetters manuscript. The gift of Mr. William J. Onahan.

Telegram from J. G. Price to Fernando Jones, as follows:

Send me two thousand soldiers’ oaths by night express or soon as possible. Capt. Christopher will furnish.” The gift of Mr. Julius Frankel.

Manuscript account of the “Camp Douglas Conspiracy,” 1863. The gift of Mr. Albert F. Scharf.

Fire insurance policy No. 20444 of the Great Western Insurance Company of Chicago, Illinois, issued to Peter Caldwell under date of September 4, 1871. The gift of Mr. J. J. Van Every.
Library Accessions—(Continued)

MANUSCRIPTS

Ode "Stephen Arnold Douglas," by Wallace Rice. Type-written manuscript, 1909. The gift of the AUTHOR.

Twenty-nine autograph letters from well known Americans to the late G. P. A. Healy. The gift of Mrs. LySANDER HILL.

Isaac N. Arnold
Chester A. Arthur
G. T. Beauregard
James G. Blaine
J. C. Calhoun
W. W. Corcoran
Wm. Coute
J. A. Garfield
Eastman Johnson
Henry W. Longfellow
Comte de Montalembert
Pensionnaires de l'Académie de France at Rome
Daniel D. Porter
Horace Porter
Sheridan
General W. T. Sherman

CHICAGO IMPRINTS

"A Discourse Delivered in the City Saloon on Sunday morning, April 18, 1841," by Joseph Harrington, Minister of the Unitarian Society in Chicago, Chicago: Printed at the American Office, 1841.


"Argument in the Cause of Joseph R. Williams, Appellant, vs. Almet E. Bishop et al. Appellants, before the Supreme Court of Illinois, at the December Term, 1856, on Behalf of the Appellant," by C. Beckwith, Chicago: Jameson & Morse, 1856.

"First Annual Catalogue of the University of Chicago, Officers and Students for the Academic Year 1859-60," Chicago: Church, Goodman & Cushing, 1860; "First Circular of the Law School of the University of Chicago, for the Year 1859-60," Chicago: Daily Democrat Print, 1859. The gift of Mr. Samuel M. Booth.


"The Soldier's Hymn Book," published by the Young Men's Christian Association, Chicago, some time during the sixties.


"Sherlock's Map of Chicago," 1862. The gift of Mrs. MARTHA HUEHNE BENEDICT.

The above is the work of Julius F. Huehne who engraved for Edw. Mendel.

Library Accessions—(Continued)

CHICAGO IMPRINTS


“Program, Inauguration Season of the Grand Italian Opera, Opening Night, Monday, April 17th, 1865.” The gift of Mr. Louis A. Seeberger.


Crosby’s Opera House, “Program Wednesday Evening, Jan’y 8d, 1867.” The gift of Mr. Louis A. Seeberger.


“New Map of Kellogg’s Lists Illustrating the Distribution of Newspapers of his, Chicago, St. Louis & Cleveland Lists, being also a correct Railroad Map, Chicago: A. N. Kellogg,” about 1868. The gift of Mrs. Julia Lemos.

The above is the work of the father of the donor, Eustace Wyszenski, engraved for Shofer & Carquille and is a very fine specimen of the engravers’ art.

The Western Monthly, by the Lakeside Publishing Company, Chicago, November, 1869.

Bench and Bar, published by Callaghan & Cockcroft, Chicago, April, 1869, to January, 1871.


Library Accessions—(Continued)

CHICAGO IMPRINTS


Evening Journal Extra, Chicago, Monday, October 9, 1871. The gift of Mr. Louis A. Seeberger.


First book printed and bound in Chicago after the Great Fire, 1871.

“Against Fate,” by Mrs. M. L. Rayne, Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co., 1876.

CHICAGO AUTHORS AND MISCELLANY


Chicago Literary Club Year-Books, 1876-1913. The gift of Horatio L. Wait.

Chicago Orchestra—Theodore Thomas. Three scrapbooks of clippings. The gift of Mr. Charles F. Gunther.
Library Accessions—(Continued)

CHICAGO AUTHORS AND MISCELLANY


"The First National Bank of Chicago, Charter Number Eight," Chicago, 1913. The gift of Mr. JAMES B. FORGAN.

"A Letter to the Members of the Union League Club of Chicago," by Sidney Corning Eastman, Chicago, 1886.


"Official Register Woman's Clubs City of Chicago and Suburbs, 1913," edited by Harriet M. Hoig, Chicago: Linden Brothers & Harry H. DeClerque, 1913. The gift of Mr. Harry H. DeClerque.


A novel the scene of which is laid in Chicago in the 80's.


"Fifty the Homeless; or, Burnt Out," words and music by James R. Murray, Boston, 1871.


A number of volumes relative to the history of the German Lutheran Church in Chicago. The gift of REV. FRANZ L. BRAUN.

Library Accessions—(Continued)

CHICAGO AUTHORS AND MISCELLANY

Twenty-three volumes and forty-nine pamphlets relative to Chicago. The gift of Mr. Seymour Morris.

"Temperance Light, a New Collection of Gospel Temperance Hymns," compiled by George C. Hugg and M. E. Servoss, Boston, Chicago, Lyon & Healy, 1880. The gift of Mr. Frederick M. Steele.

"Wau-Nan-Gee; or, The Massacre at Chicago," by Major Richardson, Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson and Brothers, 1852.

"The World's Fair Agitator; An Illustrated History of Chicago and Environs, with a Biographical Sketch of Christopher Columbus," by Rufus Blanchard, Chicago: Fred Limouze & Co., 1890. The gift of Mr. Julius Frankel.

ILLINOIS


"In Constitutional Convention, February 10, 1870. Report of the Committee on Electoral and Representative Reform, no place, no date.


"Illinois Form-Book," by Henry Asbury, St. Louis, 1856. The gift of Dr. Otto L. Schmidt.


ILINOIS


"Map of Northern Illinois and Adjoining Part of the Territory of Michigan, 1831, 1832 and 1833, with the Border Counties of Illinois and Wisconsin, shown as they were subsequently established, and now exist; Prepared to illustrate the errors made in locating and marking the Northern Boundary-line of Illinois, by the United States and State Commissioners, in 1831, 1832 and 1833," by Edward P. DeWolf. Blue print from ms., October, 1913. The gift of Mr. Edward P. DeWolf.

The routes traveled by the Kinzie's, in 1831, as described in Wau-bun, are indicated.

"Notable Men of Illinois and Their State," published by the Chicago Daily Journal, Chicago, 1912. The gift of Mr. CHARLES F. GUNThER.

"Proceedings of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Illinois," 41 volumes, 1840-1911. The gift of Mr. Delmar D. Darrah, Grandmaster.

"Recollections of Frontier Life," by Mrs. Elizabeth A. Roe, Rockford, Ill., 1885.


"The Mound Builders, the Great Monument of Prehistoric Man, Cahokia or Monks Mound," no place, no date. The gift of Dr. Otto L. Schmidt.

ILINOIS


"Early Milliners and Dressmakers in Bloomington, Ill.," by Miss Amanda M. Thayer, no place, 1912.

"Revised Ordinances of the City of Bloomington, A. D. 1876," compiled by Isaac N. Phillips, Bloomington, 1876.


"The Township of Jefferson, Ill., and 'Dinner-Pail Avenue,'" by Alfred Bull, Irving Park, Ill., 1911. The gift of Miss E. Palma Beaudette.


"Red and White," Kankakee, Ill., by Edward E. Hale, Boston, 1887.
Library Accessions—(Continued)

ILLINOIS

"Old Kaskaskia," by Mary Hartwell Catherwood, Boston, 1893.

"History of Lake County, Illinois," by John J. Halsey, Chicago, 1912. The gift of the AUTHOR.

"Lake County," by C. A. Partridge [Chicago], 1902.

"Gazetteer of Madison County, Containing Historical and Descriptive Sketches of Alton City, Upper Alton, Edwardsville, Collinsville [etc.], compiled and published by James T. Hair, Alton, Ill., 1866. The gift of DR. OTTO L. SCHMIDT.


"Railroad Bridge Across the Mississippi River at Rock Island" (U. S. Congress, 1st Session, House of Representatives, Report No. 250, 1858). The gift of MRS. WILLIAM DICKINSON.


"Shelby Seminary Memorial, 1854-1869," by Jasper L. Douthit, Shelbyville, Ill., 1886.

LINCOLNIANA


"Assassination of Lincoln; a History of the Great Conspiracy," by T. M. Harris, Boston, 1892.

"Assassination of President Abraham Lincoln As Told by Capt. Bolton, then a lieutenant of the Provost Guard in Washington, D. C. (Ledger Dispatch, Norfolk, Va., Jan. 36, 1911). The gift of CAPT. JOHN T. BOLTON.

Library Accessions—(Continued)

LINCOLNIANA

"A Day with Lincoln," by Charles Caverno (Milwaukee Free Press, Apr. 7, 1902). The gift of MRS. ELEANOR ATKINSON.

Facsimile of license issued to Berry and Lincoln to keep a tavern in New Salem, dated Springfield, March 6, 1833. The gift of DR. OTTO L. SCHMIDT.


"The Gettysburg Speech and Other Papers," by Abraham Lincoln (Riverside Literature Series, No. 32), Boston, 1899.


"The Inner Life of Abraham Lincoln; Six Months at the White House," by F. B. Carpenter, New York, 1869.

"Lincoln, the Man of the People," by William H. Mace, Chicago, 1912. The gift of the AUTHOR.

Lincoln number The Fra, vol. 2, no. 5, East Aurora, N. Y., no date.


"Mourn Not! Oh, Ye People, As Those Without Hope (A Tribute to the Memory of Abraham Lincoln)," by Mrs. M. A. Kidder and Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst, New York, 1865.

"Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Emerson's Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln," Rockford, Ill.: Wilson Brothers Company, 1909. The gift of Miss ALICE G. KERFOOT.
Library Accessions—(Continued)

LINCOLNIANA


"The Religion of Abraham Lincoln; Correspondence between General Charles H. T. Collis and Robert G. Ingersoll," New York, 1900. The gift of Mr. Albert H. Griffiths.


"A Suggestion As to the Most Feasible Plan by Which to Preserve to Posterity the House in Which Abraham Lincoln Died," by Harriet E. Hawley, Washington, D. C., 1908. The gift of Mr. Albert H. Griffiths.

"Supposed Diary of Abraham Lincoln from the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854 Until April 14, 1865," by Milton R. Scott, Newark, O., 1913.

"Address of Major Robert Mann Woods before the Annual Meeting of the Illinois Society of Los Angeles, California—Abraham Lincoln's Birthday, February 12, 1913." The gift of the Author.

"Was Abraham Lincoln An Infidel; The Religious Character of Abraham Lincoln As It Appears in the Light of His Spoken and Written Word," compiled by Carl T. Wettstein, Boston, 1910.

BIOGRAPHY AND GENEALOGY

"The Alumni Record of the University of Illinois," edited by James Herbert Kelley, Chicago, 1913. The gift of the University of Illinois.

Library Accessions—(Continued)

BIOGRAPHY AND GENEALOGY


"Memorials of the Chicago Bar Association," 1904-1912. The gift of Mr. Clarence A. Burley.


"Views and Biographical Sketches of Prominent Physicians, Surgeons and Medical Institutions of Cook County," by The Redheffer Art Publishing Company, Chicago, no date. The gift of Dr. Otto L. Schmidt.

"Daniel Boone and the Wilderness Road," by H. Addington Bruce, New York, 1910.


"Old Letter Bearing on John Brown's Relations to the Kansas Committee" (Madison Democrat, July 13, 1913). The gift of Mr. Duane Mowry.

"Inquiries Addressed to Parson Brownlow, Relative to the Defense of Slavery in His Book," by Charles Howard, Alton, Ill.: Parks & Pinckard, 1864.

"Old Montreal: John Clarke, His Adventures, Friends and Family," by Adele Clarke, Montreal, 1906. The gift of Dr. Charles B. Reed.


Library Accessions—(Continued)

BIOGRAPHY, AND GENEALOGY


"General Joseph Graham and His Papers on North Carolina Revolutionary History," by Major William A. Graham, Raleigh, 1904. The gift of Mr. Julius Frankel.

"Reminiscences of President Grant," by Robert M. Douglas, his Private Secretary. Excerpt from Youth's Companion, 1913. The gift of the Author.

"Life and Public Services of General Ulysses S. Grant," by Charles A. Phelps, Boston, 1868.

"Life and Public Services of Andrew Haswell Green," by John Poord, Garden City, N. Y., 1913. The gift of Mr. William O. Green.


"Bravest of the Brave: Captain Charles de Langlade," by P. V. Lawson, Menasha, Wis., 1904.

"The Guardians of the Columbia" [Lewis and Clark], by John H. Williams, Tacoma, 1912.

Library Accessions—(Continued)

BIOGRAPHY, AND GENEALOGY

"A Pioneer of Freedom; An Address Upon the Life and Services of Benjamin Lundy, delivered in the Senate Chamber at Springfield, Illinois, Thursday evening, May 15, 1913," by George A. Lawrence.

"A Memorial in Honor of Mrs. LaVerne Noyes, Vice-President General National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, Held by the Chicago Chapter of the D. A. R., Chicago, December 19, 1912." The gift of Miss Caroline M. McIlvaine.


"Washington and the West; Being George Washington's Diary of September, 1784, Kept During His Journey Into the Ohio Basin in the Interest of a Commercial Union Between the Great Lakes and the Potomac River. And a Commentary Upon the Same," by Archer Butler Hulbert, New York, 1905.


The family of Mark Skinner is recorded in this work.

"Solomon Sturges and His Descendants; a Memoir and a Genealogy," compiled by Ebenezer Buckingham, New York, 1907. The gift of the Author.
Library Accessions—(Continued)

CENTRAL WEST

"British Free Trade,' a Delusion. To the Farmers, Mechanics, Laborers and All Voters of the Western and Northwestern States," by G. B. Stebbins, Detroit, 1868.

"Forty Years a Gambler on the Mississippi," by George H. Devol, Cincinnati, 1887.

"Narrative of an Expedition through the Upper Mississippi to Itasca Lake, the Actual Source of This River; Embracing an Exploratory Trip Through the St. Croix and Burntwood (or Broulé) Rivers in 1832," by Henry R. Schoolcraft, New York, 1834. The gift of Mr. Henry E. Hamilton.

"Pioneer Preparation and Spinning of Flax and Wool," by Milo Custer, Bloomington, Ill., 1912.

"Steamboats and Steamboatmen of the Upper Mississippi," by George B. Merrick (Saturday Evening Post, Burlington, Ia., September and October, 1913). The gift of the Author.

"Addresses Delivered by Gov. Wright and President Berry, at the Indiana Asbury University, July 16, 1850," Indianapolis, 1850.

"Pioneer History of Indiana," by Col. Wm. M. Cockrum, Oakland City, 1907.

"Lectures and Addresses," by Will Cumback, Cincinnati, 1892.


Volume of eighteen pamphlets relating to the State of Indiana, 1841-1846.


"Collections of the Kansas State Historical Society, 1911-1912," vol. 12, Topeka, 1912. The gift of the Society.

Library Accessions—(Continued)

CENTRAL WEST


"Timothy Flint, Pioneer, Missionary, Author, Editor, 1780-1840," by John Ervin Kirkpatrick, Cleveland, 1911; "The First Explorations of the Trans-Allegheny Region by the Virginians, 1650-1674," by Clarence Walworth Alvord and Lee Bidgwood, Cleveland, 1912. The gift of Mr. Clarence A. Burley.

"Speech of Mr. Stewart of Pennsylvania in Favor of Western Improvements, Delivered in the House of Representatives U. S., January 16, 1844."

"Stories of the Pioneers Between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi and in the Texan Republic," by Cyrus Townsend Brady (Border Fights and Fighters), New York, 1909.


"Cincinnati in 1841," by Charles Cist, Cincinnati, 1841.

"Valley of the Upper Maumee River," by Brant & Fuller, Madison, 1889, 2 vols.

"Under Six Flags; The Story of Texas," by M. E. M. David, Boston, 1897.


Library Accessions—(Continued)

CENTRAL WEST


"A Visit to Salt Lake; Being a Journey Across the Plains and a Residence in the Mormon Settlements at Utah,” by William Chandless, London, 1857. The gift of Mr. J. L. Frashel.


INDIANS


"Indian Boyhood," by Charles A. Eastman, Garden City, 1911.

"The Iowa; a Reprint from The Indian Record, As Originally Published and Edited by Thomas Foster, with introduction, and Elucidations through the text," by William Harvey Miner, Cedar Rapids, Ia., 1911.


"Narratives of Captivity Among the Indians of North America: A List of Books and Manuscripts on This Subject in the Edward A. Ayer Collection of the Newberry Library, 1912." The gift of THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY.

"Stories from Indian Wigwams and Northern Camp Fires," by Egerton R. Young, New York, 1892.

Library Accessions—(Continued)

EARLY SCHOOL BOOKS


"North America; or, The United States and the Adjacent Countries," by S. G. Goodrich, Louisville, 1847.


The Youth’s Friend, published by the American Sunday School Union, Philadelphia, 1843.

EARLY PERIODICALS

American Baptist Magazine and Missionary Intelligence, published by Loring, Lincoln and Edmands, n. s., vols. 4 and 8, Boston, 1823, 1828.

Gleason’s Pictorial Drawing Room Companion, Boston, May 5th, 1851, to July 15th, 1854. The gift of Miss Mary A. Crowell.

The Independent Chronicle and the Universal Advertiser, Boston, January 1, 1784. The gift of Mr. Edward A. Hill. Facsimile.

Library Accessions—(Continued)

EARLY PERIODICALS


*Moor’s Rural New Yorker*, vol. 15, Rochester, N. Y., 1864.

*New England Palladium*, Boston, July 15 to Dec. 30, 1803 (41 numbers).


WAR OF 1812


“Oliver Hazard Perry,” by Annette P. Ward, Cleveland, 1912.


“Mr. Taggart’s Address to His Constituents, on the Subject of Impressments,” Washington, February 17, 1813.

Library Accessions—(Continued)

WAR OF 1812


“Grandmother Stories” [of American history], by Howard M. Lovett, Atlanta, 1913.


CIVIL WAR

Broadside announcing war meeting in Belmont Center, Massachusetts, Friday, November 27th, 1865. The gift of Mr. Edward A. Hill.

“The Camp, the Battle Field and the Hospital; or, Lights and Shadows of the Great Rebellion,” by L. P. Brockett, Philadelphia, 1866.


“Hungarians in the American Civil War,” by Eugene Piván, Cleveland, 1913. The gift of the Author.

Library Accessions—(Continued)

CIVIL WAR

Nashville Union—Extra, Sunday Morning, May 15 [1865], 11 A. M. The gift of Miss Mary A. Crowe.


"On the Field of Honor," by A. R. Watson (Young American Heroes), Memphis, 1907.

"Recollections of Pioneer and Army Life," by Matthew H. Jamison, Kansas City, 1911.

"Remy St. Remy; or, The Boy in Blue," by Mrs. C. H. Gildersleeve, New York, 1866.

"Review of Senator Doolittle’s Speech at the Assembly Chamber, Madison, September 30, 1865, on the Reconstruction of Rebel States, by John Y. Smyth, Madison, Wis., Illinois Volunteer Cavalry. The gift of Dr. Otto L. Schmidt.

Rio Abjo Weekly Press, Albuquerque, New Mexico, February 23, 1864. The gift of Mr. Edward A. Hill.


"What a Boy Saw in the Army," by J. B. Young, New York, 1894.

GENERAL WORKS

"American Poetry" [historical and legendary], by John James Piatt, Cincinnati, 1869.


Library Accessions—(Continued)

GENERAL WORKS


"Journalism in the United States, from 1690 to 1872," by Frederic Hudson, New York, 1873.


"De Nieuwe en Onbekende Wereld: of Beschryving van America en ’tZuid-Land, Vervaetende d’Oorsprong der Americaenen en Zuidlanders; Verscrijt met Af-beelsels na’t leven in America gemaekt, en beschreven Door Arnoldus Montanus, t’Amsterdam, by Jacob Meurs Boek-verteander en Plaat-snyder, op de Kaisers-graft, schuin over de Web-ster-markt, in de stad Meurs. Anno 1671. Met Privilegë.

Library Accessions—(Concluded)

GENERAL WORKS

"Register of All Officers and Agents, Civil, Military and Naval, in the Service of the United States, on the Thirtieth September, 1851," compiled by the United States Secretary of State, Washington, 1851.


"The Twelve Months Volunteer; or, Journal of a Private in the Tennessee Regiment of Cavalry in the Campaign in Mexico, 1846-7," by George C. Furber, Cincinnati, 1848.

"History of the Typographical Union," by George A. Tracy, Indianapolis, 1913. The gift of Mr. Horace White.

Museum Accessions—

WASHINGTONIANA


"Father, I Cannot Tell a Lie, I Cut the Tree." Engraving, published by McRae, New York, no date.

Small scissors, once the property of Martha Washington. The gift of Mrs. George B. Woodward.


Solid mahogany writing desk used by Washington in his Headquarters in the Longfellow House, Cambridge. Loaned by Mr. Edward A. Hill.

Framed portrait of George Washington, by Delarme, 1854.

Museum Accessions—(Continued)

WAR OF 1812

Piece of sail from the "Lawrence," Perry's Flagship in the Battle of Lake Erie. The gift of Mr. Horatio L. Wait.
This relic was recovered about 1878 from the wreck as it lay at the bottom of Misery Bay, by the Rt. Rev. Charles Edward Cheney.

Spike from the "Niagara," being one of those removed at the time the vessel was raised in 1913. The gift of Dr. O. L. Schmidt.

Chapeau with plume, of the type in use in the United States Army 1812-1821. Accompanying the plume is the blue cartridge-paper box in which it has been kept during the century that has elapsed since it was originally purchased. The gift of Dr. Frank Gansaulus, who found the hat in the possession of an elderly gentleman in Quincy, Ill.

Statement of Edward A. Hill regarding the relics of the "Constitution," presented by him to The Daughters of 1812 and loaned by them to the Chicago Historical Society. The gift of Mr. Hill.


Zearing served in the War of 1812, coming to Bureau Co., Illinois, from Harrisburg, Pa., in 1849.

CIVIL WAR

"Last Moments of John Brown." Etching by Thomas Hovenden, 1885. The gift of Mr. Frank C. Logan.

"Ellsworth pitcher," made at Trenton, New Jersey, embossed on one side with the scene of the killing of Ellsworth and on the opposite side with emblems of the Union. The gift of Mrs. E. B. Hodge.


In tendering this picture the donor writes: "I hope the Historical Society will give this a place in their valuable collection for it treats of the greatest act of deliberate cruelty in the history of the warfare of the World. Many of our noblest Chicago men starved to death here."
Museum Accessions—(Continued)

CIVIL WAR

Live Oak from one of the wounded timbers of the Sloop of War “Hartford,” flagship of Admiral David Glasgow Farragut, which was engaged in more battles than any other ship of war that ever floated. The gift of Horatio L. Wait.

This piece of live oak was obtained by Mr. Wait from the officer in charge of repairs on the “Hartford,” at New York, after the Battle of Mobile Bay in 1864, when the Confederate fleet was captured there. In this action the ten-inch projectiles of the Rebel batteries went through and through the sides of the “Hartford,” eighty-five of her crew were killed or wounded, and their blood ran in streams from her scuppers. Mr. Wait was an officer on the U.S. Gunboat “Pembina,” of Farragut’s fleet.


A carbine of the period just before the Civil War, made by the Burnside Rifle Company, Providence. The gift of Mr. John Callan.

Weather board from the historic Shirley House, Vicksburg National Park, accompanied with views of the house during and after the siege of Vicksburg. The gift of Mrs. W. R. Comstock.


LINCOLNIA

Life Mask and Models of Hands of Abraham Lincoln, taken by Leonard W. Volk in Chicago, 1860, and reproduced in bronze by the donor, Mr. Jules Berchem, who received the original models from Mr. Volk in whose studio he worked at that time.

LINCOLNIA

Bronze replica of Leonard W. Volk’s bust of Lincoln. The gift of Mr. Jules Berchem.

Bronze medallion bearing relief portrait of Lincoln, by Pickett. The gift of Mr. L. G. Muller.

Bronze gift medal, one of the first issued by the Republican party in the East bearing legend “Success to Republican Principles—Not One Cent for Slavery—Millions for Freedom,” 1860; Bronze medal bearing legend “Abraham-Lincoln,” hyphenated to emphasize the name Hamlin formed by the last syllable of Abraham and the first syllable of Lincoln, New York, 1860. On the reverse side is the word “Widener.” The third medal is of particular interest. It was issued at Hartford, Conn., March 3, 1860, and bears on each side a figure wearing the “Widener” regalia. The gift of Mr. Robert Hewitt, of New York City.

Deathbed of Lincoln. Artist’s signed proof of Alonzo Chappel’s engraving, together with key to the same. The gift of Dr. Elliott R. Carpenter, a nephew of the artist.

Abraham Lincoln. Photograph by Gardner, April 9, 1865; “Lincoln, the Rail-Splitter.” Photograph from a painting owned by Miss Mabelle Service of Logansport, Indiana. The gift of Mr. Frederick H. Meserve.

Abraham Lincoln. Original Photograph by Wenderoth & Taylor.


Programme of Procession to Escort the Remains of President Lincoln from the Court House to the funeral train for Springfield, Chicago, May 24, 1865. Printed on black silk. The gift of Mr. Charles L. Raymond.


President Lincoln’s home, Springfield, Illinois. Photograph, by F. W. Ingmire. The gift of Mr. Ruthven Deane.
Museum Accessions—(Continued)

LINCOLNIA

The Lincoln trees on old Salem Hill as they appeared in 1909; the Bowling Green Cabin where Lincoln mourned the death of Ann Rutledge. Photographs. The gift of Mrs. Eleanor Atkinson.

A boot-jack said to have been used by Abraham Lincoln. The gift of Miss E. Palma Beaudette.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS


Albert G. Farr, the donor of the monument erected at Brandon to the memory of Stephen A. Douglas. Photograph. The gift of Charles Edward Cheney.


Stephen A. Douglas. Two photographs; one from a daguerreotype owned by Hon. Robert M. Douglas, the other from an unpublished photograph made in the early fifties. The gift of Mr. Frank E. Stevens.

CHICAGO PORTRAITS

Jerome Beecher. Oil portrait. By bequest under the will of Miss May Buckingham.

Mrs. Jerome Beecher, née Warren. Enlarged photograph. By bequest under the will of Miss May Buckingham.

Dr. John W. Eldridge. Oil portrait. The gift of Mrs. Henry H. Clarke and Mr. George H. Clarke.

C. M. Gray, Mayor of Chicago, 1853-54, and his brother, Reuben C. Gray. Pastel portraits. With these are an album of portraits of “Early Settlers of Chicago,” photographed

by A. Watson, and a group of 153 Old Settlers prior to 1840, made by C. D. Mosher in 1876. The gifts of Mrs. S. A. Lock.

Mrs. Marie Charlotte DeLang, granddaughter of Princess Sophie Albertine of Sweden and great-granddaughter of Princess Louisa Ulrica, sister of Frederick the Great of Prussia. Mrs. DeLang has lived in Chicago since 1857. Photograph. The gift of Mr. Frederick C. DeLang.

Luther Haven. Steel engraving. The gift of Mrs. Charles H. Requa.

Luther Haven was a member of the Chicago Historical Society from 1856 until his death in 1866.

Judge John James Hayden and his wife, Sarah Marshall, with their sons, Marshall and Henry Hayden. Daguerreotypes in gold locket. The gift of Mrs. Harriet Hayden Hayes.

Mrs. Hayden was the first woman novelist in Illinois having published her “Early Engagements and Florence,” in 1834.

Dr. Francis D. Hoffman. Photograph. The gift of Dr. Otto L. Schmidt.


This painting hung for years in the Fire House of Engine Co. No. 9, formerly known as the “Frank Sherman” Company. With the picture is a brass name-plate from the engine bearing that name.

Mrs. Daniel Shipman, Mrs. John D. Jennings and Mrs. M. L. Satterlee. Photographs by Mosher made 60 years ago. The gift of Mrs. James H. Hervey, a sister of the last named.

Of the three friends who were fifty years old at the time they sat for these pictures, but one survives—Mrs. Satterlee (Emily Twogood), who recently celebrated her 93rd birthday by a large reception.

Museum Accessions—(Continued)

CHICAGO PORTRAITS


CHICAGO VIEWS AND RELICS

Chicago in the Thirties and Forties, nineteen original water color sketches by W. E. S. Trowbridge, made for E. O. Gale’s “Reminiscences of Early Chicago.” The gift of Mrs. E. O. Gale.

A specimen of Chicago’s First Water Main, laid about the year 1835, dug up at the northwest corner of Adams and State Streets on November 29, 1912, by Jacob J. Weber Company, plumbers, mounted on oak base with brass tablet inscribed as above. The gift of Mr. C. D. Peacock.

Card-case used in Chicago by Mrs. Elmer Tyler, 1838; Valentines, comic and sentimental, Chicago, 1860; coins and tokens, relics of Chicago Fire. The gift of Mrs. W. H. Flagg.

Cane made of horns of steers killed in slaughter house of Archibald Culbourn, presented to R. Y. Spikings by Col. John Hancock, about 1849. The gift of Mrs. Zana Spikings Ferguson.

Steam Dummy on Evanston Avenue, in the ’60’s; ruins of Chicago Fire, 1871, looking east south-east from Sedgwick and Elm streets; Lake Shore at North Avenue, 1876; three water color sketches by William Schmiden. The gift of Dr. Otto L. Schmidt.

House built over fifty years ago by Mr. Hutchins at 2427 Indiana Avenue, now owned by O. B. Phelps. Photograph. The gift of Mrs. O. B. Phelps.


A bronze tablet commemorating the founder of the Railway Mail Service, the late George B. Armstrong. The gift of the sons of Mr. Armstrong through George B. Armstrong, II.

The tablet bears in relief the first complete railway postal car, built in the United States. This ran from Chicago to Green Bay.

Museum Accessions—(Continued)

CHICAGO VIEWS AND RELICS

Wisconsin, in 1867. The trial trip of the railway post office service having taken place August 28, 1864.

Keys to the University of Chicago buildings, 1887 to 1887, also to the Dearborn Observatory, March 1866 to November 1887, used by the donor in connection with his work in the Observatory. The gift of Prof. Elias Colbert.

Sherman House, before and after the Great Fire, 1871; also Grand Pacific Hotel. Lithographs. The gift of Mrs. A. Piratsky.

The above are the work of the late Robert H. Piratsky who engraved for Edw. Mendel.


Southwest corner of Michigan Avenue and Adams Streets as it appeared before October 9th, 1871. Framed photograph. The gift of Mrs. Martha K. Wells, of Rockford.

Series of stereoscopic views of Chicago before and after the Fire, and solid mahogany stereotype containing the same. The gift of Mrs. Martha K. Wells.

Old Homes on the North Side, 13 photographs made by Mr. A. W. Watriss. The gift of Mr. Watriss.


Large panoramic view of Chicago. Lithograph, by Melville, 1892.


Bronze tablet erected by James S. Kirk & Company marking the site of the John Kinzie House; also Unveiling of same, 1913. Photographs. The gift of Mr. Walter R. Kirk.

Moving picture film of the unveiling on July 10, 1913, of the tablet erected by the James S. Kirk Company to mark the site of the Kinzie House. The gift of The Animated Weekly, New York City.
Museum Accessions—(Continued)

CHICAGO FIRE


Twenty-two framed views of Chicago Fire, 1871, and other subjects. The gift of Mr. Simon Strauss, the “World’s Fair Whittler.”

Fifteen stereoscopic views of Chicago before and after the Fire, 1871. The gift of Mr. Louis A. Seeberger.

Chicago after the Great Fire, 1871, two large photographs. The gift of Mrs. D. H. Burnham.


Chicago Fire, 1871, in the form of a “brick” of postage stamps. The gift of Mrs. Elizabeth Glidden Wood.

This relic was given to the donor by Collins S. Squires, Assistant Postmaster at the time of the Great Fire. Mr. Squires was employed in the Chicago Post Office under eight administrations.


Piece of old Court-house Bell, broken at Great Chicago Fire, October, 1871. The gift of Mr. H. G. Davis.

MISCELLANEOUS VIEWS

A photograph of a Dutch windmill, near Kolze, west side of Des Plaines River, taken by the donor, Mr. William Ahrensfoeld.

Four photographs of scenes at Starved Rock, Palos Park, and Utica, Illinois.

Photographs and picture post cards of scenes about Dixon, Grand Detour and Oregon, Illinois.

“View of the Hudson at West Point.” Colored lithograph published by J. Gemmell in Chicago some time before the Chicago Fire of 1871.


Museum Accessions—(Continued)

INDIANS

War paint from the grave of Little Turtle, the great Miami Chief lost for one hundred years and discovered July 4th, 1911, near Lafayette, Indiana. The gift of Mrs. Mary Ridpath Mann.

Mrs. Eva C. Corshell, a descendant of Chief Little Turtle. Colored photograph by William L. Koehne. The gift of the artist.

Arrow point found at Millsdale and 2 fossil ferns from banks of Mazon Creek, Will County, Ill. The gift of Mr. Arthur Shulene.

Indian relics (thirty-five pieces) found on the farm of August Seivert, Will County, Illinois.

Fragment of Indian pottery found July 8th, 1913, at the north end of Ogden Island near the Spill Dam, by the donor, Mr. Albert F. Scharp.

Small stone idol in mound on farm owned by Mrs. Lucy Crebbin Berry, near Grayville, White County, Illinois. Photograph. The gift of Mrs. Lucy Crebbin Berry.

Photograph of Moorish lance found at Aurora, Illinois, four feet below the surface. The gift of Mr. Charles A. Love.

COINS, MEDALS, ETC.

A collection of coins and tokens. The gift of Mr. Charles H. Conover.

Oregon Souvenir Quarter and Half Dollar 1903, gold.
Louisiana Souvenir Quarter and Half Dollar 1904, gold.
Louisiana Purchase Dollars, Jefferson and McKinley, gold.
Lewis and Clark Centennial Dollar 1904, gold.
Lewis and Clark Dollar 1905, gold.
Lafayette Dollar 1906, silver.
Lewis and Clark Exposition Medal, Bronze.
Columbian Half Dollar 1892, silver.
Isabella Quarter 1893, silver.
Set of Philippine Coins 1893, silver.
Panama Coins 1904, silver.
Mint Drop, Benton Experiment 1838.
Token of the Civil War.
Canteen Money of 3rd Illinois Regiment.
Washington Medal.
Alfonso XIII. 25 pesetas, gold. This was part of the sum found in the money box of the Santa Maria Theresa, captured in Santiago Bay, July 3, 1898.
Museum Accessions—(Continued)

COINS, MEDALS, ETC.

Membership medals of the Chicago Numismatic Society, 1910, 1911 and 1912; Medalet Commemorating 100th meeting of Chicago Numismatic Society. The gift of Mr. BEN G. GREEN.

Columbian Quarter Dollar, 1893; United States fractional currency, 3c, 1863. The gift of Mr. CLARENCE A. BURLEY.

"The new nickel five-cent piece," together with a typewritten history and description of same. The gift of Mr. LAMPS MACVEAGH.

William Henry Harrison Campaign Medal, 1840. The gift of MASTER HAROLD RENHOLM.

Log Cabin Campaign badge of 1840, printed on white satin and bearing the portrait of Major General William Henry Harrison, a battle ship and a log cabin and the legends "Hero of Tippecanoe, Fort Meigs and Thames; Sept. 10, 1813, We have met the enemy and they are ours." The gift of Dr. OTTO L. SCHMIDT.

Seven early bank notes of Shawneetown, Bloomington, Cairo, Chicago, Ashland, Naperville, 1840-1860.

Forty-four "wild-cat" bank bills bearing dates from 1831 to 1862. The gift of Mr. N. A. MAYOR.

See also under heading Lincolniana.

There are many other valuable gifts that would be specifically mentioned if space permitted. A list of the names of contributors to the Society's collections will be found at the end of this volume.

Respectfully submitted,
CAROLINE M. MCEMILVAINE, Librarian.

On motion of BISHOP CHENEY, seconded by Mr. SCHMIDT, the Librarian's Report was accepted, approved and referred to the Executive Committee.

Annual Meeting—(Continued)

The election of new members being the next order of business, the Secretary announced that the name of Mr. HORACE WHITE of New York, was recommended for Honorary Membership, stating that Mr. White was connected with The Chicago Tribune from 1856 to 1874, was its Editor-in-Chief from 1865 to 1874, and that, as special representative of that paper, he attended and wrote up all of the Lincoln-Douglas Debates. Mr. MORRIS further stated that Mr. White had evinced his continued interest in Illinois history by writing, during this last year, the Life of Lyman Trumbull.

It was moved by Mr. RYERSON that the Secretary cast the ballot of the Society for the election of HORACE WHITE of New York to Honorary Membership in this Society. The motion was seconded by Mr. FULLER and unanimously carried. The Secretary thereupon cast the ballot of the Society and the Chair declared HORACE WHITE duly elected to Honorary Membership in the Society.

Mr. SCHMIDT moved that the Chair appoint a Nominating Committee of three to prepare a ticket for the officers and committee-men to be elected at this meeting. The motion was seconded and carried and the Chair appointed:

BISHOP CHENEY, Mr. JOHN W. LOWE, and Mr. WILLIAM H. BUSH, members of the Nominating Committee.

A recess of three minutes was then had and the Nominating Committee retired to make up their report. The report of the Nominating Committee as read by BISHOP CHENEY was as follows:

"The undersigned, members of the Nominating Committee, hereby recommend the following members as officers for the ensuing year:

CLARENCE A. BURLEY, President.
CHARLES H. CONOVER, 1st Vice-President.
DR. OTTO L. SCHMIDT, 2nd Vice-President.
Executive Committee, term ending November, 1917:
SEYMOUR MORRIS, EDWARD F. SWIFT.
Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. EDW. CHENEY,
WILLIAM H. BUSH,
JOHN W. LOWE.

It was moved by Mr. GUNTHER that the report be accepted and that the Secretary cast the ballot of the Society
Annual Meeting—(Continued)

for the election of the persons named in the report of the Nominating Committee. The Secretary thereupon cast the ballot of the Society and the Chairman declared the persons named in the report of the Nominating Committee duly elected to their respective offices.

The Secretary then read a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the Society, duly published in the call for this meeting, which amendment is as follows:

"That a new paragraph be added to Section 2 of Article II, after the words 'election and notice' as follows:

"Annual members, when of the age of seventy years or upwards, completing or having completed the payment of not less than ten annual dues, will be excused from further payment of annual dues."

It was moved by Mr. Fuller that the amendment be adopted. The motion was seconded by Mr. Frankel and unanimously carried.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned to the Lecture Hall where lantern slides illustrating some of the outdoor activities of the Society were shown by the Librarian.

Respectfully submitted,

Seymour Morris,
Secretary.

LIST OF DONORS

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PEARSON, MRS. GRACE SALTONSTALL, Oak Park, Ill.................. 1
PENISTON, MISS NETTIE A., MRS. WHEELER ARMSTRONG, and MRS. CECILIA KIMBALL
PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY, New York City. 13
PHELPS, MRS. O. B., Chicago.................. 1
PHILIPINE LIBRARY, Manila.................. 1
PIATT, U. C., Chicago.................. 1
Pierce Publishing Co., New York City........ 1
Piratzky, MRS. A., Chicago.................. 12
Pivany, Eugene, Philadelphia, Pa............. 1
Prairie Club, Chicago.................. 6
Press Club of Chicago.................. 2
PRICKETT, MRS. WILLIAM E., Edwardsville, Ill.. 3
Prudential Insurance Company of America, Chicago. 1
Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind............. 1
Quaife, M. M., Madison, Wis.................. 1
Queen's Borough Public Library, New York City.................. 1
Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Can.... 1
Railway Review, The, Chicago.................. 2
Ravenswood Women's Club, Chicago...... 1
Raymond, Charles L., Chicago.................. 1
Reed, Dr. Charles B., Chicago.................. 2
Reagan Printing House, Chicago.................. 1
Rehm, Eugene W., Chicago.................. 2
Rennholm, Harold, Chicago.................. 1
Requa, MRS. CHARLES H., Chicago.................. 1
Robson, C. P., Chicago.................. 3
Rogers, Edward S., Chicago.................. 1
Rogers, Robert, Ottawa, Can.................. 1
Rosch, John, Menasha, Wis.................. 1
Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Ind.................. 1
Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Tex.................. 1
Royal Society of Canada, Ottawa.................. 1
Ryerson, Edward L., Chicago.................. 1
Ryerson, Martin A., Chicago.................. 1
Saddle and Cycle Club, Chicago.................. 1
Saint Clara College, Sinsinawa, Entomology........ 1
St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis, Mo. 1
St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo............. 1
St. Luke's Church, Evanston, Ill.................. 1
St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago.................. 1
Sanitary District of Chicago.................. 1
Scharf, Albert F., Winnetka, Ill.................. 2
Schmidt, Dr. O. L., Chicago.................. 12
Sellers, Edwin Jacques, Philadelphia........... 1
Selz, J. Harry, Chicago.................. 1
Shulene, Arthur, Joliet, Ill.................. 3
Skinner, Miss Elizabeth, Chicago.................. 1
Skinner, Miss Frederika, Chicago.................. 1
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.............. 1
Snyder, Dr. J. F., Virginia, Ill.................. 1
Society of Cincinnati in the State of New Jersey.................. 1
Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Connecticut, Hartford.................. 1
Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Vermont, Burlington.................. 1
Spain, Louis, Chicago.................. 1
Spencer, Roswell T., Chicago.................. 1
Speck, Dr. Charles W., Chicago.................. 1
Stark, E. B., Hartford, Mich.................. 2
State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City.................. 1
State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia.................. 1
State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison.................. 5
State University of Iowa, Iowa City.................. 1
Steele, Frederic M., Chicago.................. 1
Stevens, Frank E., Dixon, Ill.................. 2
Steward, John P., Chicago.................. 1
Stewart, Judd, Plainfield, N. J.................. 4
Stibbs, Gen. John Howard, Chicago.................. 1
Straus, Simon, Chicago.................. 26
Strong, Colonel Gordon, Chicago.................. 1
Sumner, The Very Reverend Dean Walter Taylor, Chicago.................. 1
Tapp, W. H., Chicago Lawn.................. 1
Talbot, Eugene S., Chicago.................. 3
Tennessee State Board of Entomology, Knoxville.................. 3
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