

## Big Powwow at Chicago, as Indians Ceded Land

In 1833, 5,000 Indians gathered at Chicago in council, to conclude the treaty ceding their lands in Michigan and Illinois.

BY WALTER HAVIGHURST

FROM FORT DEARBORN a signal cannon called the chiefs to council. They assembled, some of them staggering and tipsy, in an open-sided pavilion, across the river from the fort. The assembly had feasted for a week, and now the commissioners urged the chiefs to discuss the treaty. But the Indians could conduct business only in clear weather, and the sky looked cloudy to the chiefs. It was, however, a good day for horse racing.



Havighurst

Leaving the smoldering council fire, the delegates began to bet on their ponies. Between the clustered wigwags riders, naked except for a blue breechcloth, whooped and shouted above the flying hooves. There was a race of double riders, their bodies painted blue, black, white, vermilion, yellow, pounding their ponies and yelling like fiends. Hundreds of Indians swarmed around a makeshift corral, milling with horses. Thru the bedlam rose a jangle of harness bells. Big freight wagons were arriving every hour with loads of trinkets and whisky.

When the wagons arrived, the Indians swarmed like dogs; and, like dogs, they carried their rations off to their separate places. As the prairie sunset paled, the scene was both picturesque and repellent. For miles the supper fires twinkled over the plain and the air was spiced with sizzling pork and bacon. But a closer look, past tent poles hung with meat and moldy moccasins, showed drunken Indians lying on piles of baggage. As the stars came out, drums throbbed near and far, and the young men went whooping thru the camp.

THE GOVERNMENT had not supplied the Indians with liquor, but traders dispensed it from open casks in blanket tents and wagons. Indian men and women, doused with paint, went reeling thru the village streets, from one peddler to another. This was the last great Indian congress in the heartland, the last chance to prey upon the tribesmen.

After repeated speeches, discussions, and deliberations in the council house, the treaty was concluded. The Indians were to receive immediately a large quantity of goods, and in exchange for their ceded lands they would be assigned 5 million acres beyond the Mississippi. They agreed to move within three years. The government would transport them to the reservation lands and provide houses, schools, mills, blacksmith shops, farming implements, and farm animals. In addition to tribal annuities of \$16,000, a sum of \$175,000 was provided to pay the Indians' debts to traders and other claims against them.

To influential chiefs went personal gifts and annuities. Old Antoine Ouilmette was given \$200, with an additional \$1,000 to his three daughters. Certain American traders and interpreters who signed the treaty got as much as \$5,000.

After the final puffing of the calumet, and Xing of the treaty, the Indians lined up for their trade goods and their cash annuity. The money was paid in silver and dollars to the heads of families. From the paymaster's window the coins were thrown—200, 300, 400 of them—into the Indians' dirty blankets, and the braves ran off with their jingling burdens. The whisky peddlers were waiting to be paid for past purchases and new ones.

Day after day the payment went on, and every night mud-smeared Indians rode thru the village, ringing bells, shrilling whistles, whooping and roaring. A schooner laden with whisky had arrived off-shore, but a southwest wind kept it too far from the river mouth to bring the cargo in. With Chicago temporarily drunk dry, the Indians rolled up their tents and blankets, lashed their baggage onto the ponies and started home.

TWO YEARS later, in August, 1835, the Potawatomis returned to Chicago for the last treaty payment before their removal to the west. Outside the council house they held a final dance. With tufted heads and painted bodies they stamped over the wooden bridge and went whooping down Lake street to the gate of Fort Dearborn. There, in a final frenzy, shouting and whooping, waving knives and hatchets, leaping and writhing and wailing, they bade farewell to the land of their fathers. That night their empty camps smoldered on the shore.

By that time Chicago was in a frenzy of its own, a fever of land speculation. With a breakwater pier and a lighthouse guiding shipping into the deepened river, Chicago had become a port of entry, and soon work would begin on the Illinois and Michigan canal, linking the Chicago river with the Mississippi. When in 1837 it was incorporated as a city, Chicago had 4,000 people and a seemingly boundless future. Then came the panic, and land values collapsed. Yet Chicago went on building wharves, warehouses, grain elevators, brickyards, wagonworks, tanneries, breweries, and packing houses. From the newly plowed prairie came long lines of farm wagons laden with corn, wheat, oats, barley, beef, pork, lard, potatoes, wool, hides, and tallow.

In 1843 Chicago's first census counted 7,580 residents. As yet the shops and dwellings had no street numbers (an employment agency was on "Clark street, opposite the saloon, over Russell's Land Office"), but in 1844 a directory "regarded as an experiment" listed every householder and every shop and business. By that time Chicago was polyglot, its population "derived from almost every nation under heaven."

(© 1966, 1962, by Walter Havighurst)

## CHICAGO NAMED BERLIN G. I. OF MONTH; GIVEN WATCH

Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Peters, 403 N. Belmont av., Arlington Heights, recently received this letter from their son's commanding officer in Berlin:



Peters

"It is with great pleasure that I inform you that your son, Jeffery, was not only selected as the most outstanding soldier of the 2d battle group for the month of November, but that in competition with members of every United States army element here in Berlin, Jeffery was selected as the Berlin 'soldier of the month.'"

"In addition to recognition as the outstanding soldier of the Berlin command, your son has been promoted to the grade of specialist fourth class.

"You can indeed be proud of this fine young man; he is certainly a credit to the army, to his organization, and to the United States."

Sp/4 Peters, 19, is a graduate of Arlington High school, Arlington Heights. For his accomplishments in the army, he was awarded an engraved wristwatch, an expense-free evening at the senior noncommissioned officers club, and a week's leave at the recreation center.

# Rare Map

## Path for Settlers Cleared by Treaty

by JOAN LORENSON  
Staff Writer

The roads of Wheeling and Elk Grove Townships show a strong German influence. In the villages like Arlington Heights, a few English sounding names appear on the street signs.

Alfred Schwake, of Forest Hill Inn, 1036 W. Higgins Road, Elk Grove Township, has a huge map of Cook County drawn in 1862.

The map shows names of the families who settled on

farms in the area. And it confirms that the Yankees from New York, Connecticut, Vermont, and New Hampshire came first to settle the area.

The Indian Peace Treaty was

signed September, 1833 moving the Patomatomini Indians across the Mississippi River to Oklahoma. The Indians sold their land for 15 cents an acre and the government opened it for settlement at \$1.25 per acre. Thus it was the "lure of good

land which brought Joseph Barnes of Vermont to Elk Grove Township in 1834.

Schwake's colored map shows family names like the Kennicotts, the Duntons, and the Hawkes from New York. Vermont gave the area the Allens, the Barnes, the Thomases, the Whitings, the Coreys and the Skinners. The Luddy family came from Connecticut and started one of the first stores. Atkins came from Maine. Many came by way of Detroit since this was more civilized region.

FOR THE Yankees, the farming was difficult. They settled in clumps of woodland where they were protected and could get wood for heat. They disliked the prairie grass which made farming difficult. The iron plow had not come into use.

It took the Germans who came from small farms near Hanover and Hesse, Germany, to show what good farming practices were. They had learned conservation practices on their small German farms.

The Blum family came in 1854 from France but most of their neighbors were from Germany, migrating from 1848 to 1854 and later. The names of their neighbors were the Klehms, the Geils, the Gefferts, the Volz's the Busses, the Battermans, the Heimsoths, the Schmidts, the Taeges, and the Sigwalts.

While the settlers from the East moved to "town" or west to Iowa and Nebraska, the Germans stayed on their farms and prospered. Frederick Busse came from Germany to be free of the conscription and build "the good life." The life appar-

ently agreed with the Busses because by 1948, they had 1,087 blood relatives, a majority in the area.

SCHWAKE AND his brother inherited the Cook County map from their father who got it from his grandfather. The grandfather had a farm in the area but Schwake surmises his interest in local politics might have been the reason why he had the map.

The map is one of five made at this time. Three of these maps burned in the Chicago fire. Schwake's father told him. Schwake spent more than \$200 to restore the six-by-six-foot canvas. He hopes eventually to have reproductions made.

Schwake has no particular plans to exhibit the map. He and his brother plan to keep it as an heirloom. (B. G.)

# Indians, claim jumpers beset early settlers of Wheeling

This week's "Way Back When" features highlights of Wheeling's development throughout the last 116 years. Next week a brief review of three outstanding families in Wheeling, the Periolats, Schneiders and Welflins, and their connection with the town's growth will be presented.

Probably the first settler in Wheeling was Mr. Sweet. He arrived in March 1833, selected a claim and built a cabin in which he lived until the following October. This was before the ratification of the treaty with the Pottawatomie Indians.

The Indians generally opposed the white man's occupancy of the land. Mr. Sweet must have been on especially friendly relations with them in order to remain there, and yet his desire to remain seems not to have been very strong. For in October he sold his claim to George Strong for \$60.00.

Mr. Strong, before finally deciding to buy this claim, consulted the Indian agency at Chicago where he was advised not to go because of Indian hostility.

**STRONG**, however, having set his heart upon this claim and knowing that the treaty would be ratified in a short time, decided to make the venture. Monday, September 2, 1833, he took possession of his claim. At this time his nearest neighbor to the northwest was Captain Wright, who was said to be the only one between him and Waukegan.

Soon after Strong moved into the Sweet shanty, it was surrounded by about a dozen Indians, whose intention was to drive him out. He, however, was not to be driven off easily. It is said his escape was due only to his showing no signs of fear.

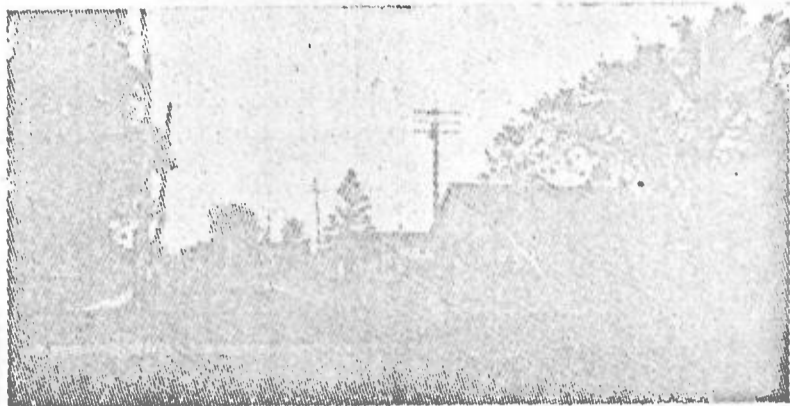
**THE TREATY** was soon afterward ratified, and settlers came on in considerable numbers. By 1839 there were about 200 inhabitants in the village. The village then contained two general stores, three hotels or taverns, two blacksmith shops, a wagon shop, two shoe shops, and a physician.

After the ratification of the Indian treaty, the principal cause of excitement for the first few years that the white men occupied this territory was claim-jumping.

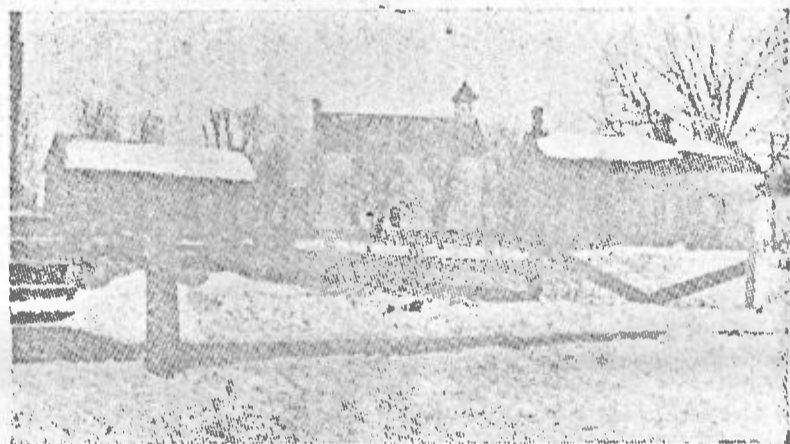
If no one was killed for this crime, it was probably because the rightful possessors were so thoroughly united and organized as to be fully conscious of their strength and fully assured of success in the defense of their rights. Claim-jumpers usually had to fight single-handed.

The most serious difficulty the settlers of Wheeling were connected with was the ejecting of a claim-jumper from a claim just north of the present boundary of their town in Lake county.

In this case the claimant was assisted by two female members of his family feigning sickness. A



The above picture was taken looking north from Dundee road, Wheeling. At the right can be seen the front of the Schminke tavern, built in the 1870's.



Though snow has fallen, to the right of this picture can be seen the vacant corner lot now occupied by the Wheeling State bank. In the center background is pictured Wheeling school built in 1870, later remodeled and used until 1926. The building to the right has since been remodeled. It was formerly the E. J. Welflin residence and is now the L. C. Holtje residence.

physician, summoned for the purpose, examined the "sick" women and pronounced them in perfect health. On the strength of this report the women were carried out of doors on their beds by the Wheeling vigilantes and the house pulled down. This was about the last of the difficulties of this kind.

**EARLY SETTLERS** were of English descent. In 1837 Wheeler and Daniels started a store. It may be that Wheeling was named after Wheeler. No one knows exactly where the name originated.

About this same time Joseph Filkins opened a hotel, the Stagecoach tavern. The lumber was brought from Kennicott's mill, about a mile south of Half Day, on the Des Plaines river.

A second hotel was opened about the year 1840 by James Parker.

About 18 log cabins were built in 1835 and the well-to-do Mr. Hopps built what might be called a mansion in those days. In this home the first and only murder in the township up to that time occurred. Mr. Hopps murdered his wife. He was acquitted on the plea of insanity through the exceptional ruling of Judge McAllister, at which the public was greatly incensed.

Hopps finally died in the poor house at Dunning in March 1836.

**WHEELING** post office was established in 1836 with Joseph Filkins as postmaster. Filkins was succeeded by Charles Daniels, and he by J. L. McDuffy. John M. Schaeffer was the next postmaster, and then Charles Vogt, Fred Stryker and Charles Hunsinger, each in turn.

The first blacksmith was Mr. Shepard in 1838; the second was Asher C. Skinner, in the same year, and the third was E. K. Bench.

The first public school building was erected in 1845, the same year that Albert Fassbender started his hardware store.

**A CHURCH**, the only one, in the village, was erected in 1868, by the Lutherans, at a cost of about \$1500. It was a one-story frame structure with a short steeple.

The community of Wheeling cheered the march of the Milwaukee volunteers in 1860 along the historic Milwaukee ave., to Chicago as they went to fight for the Union in the Civil war.

Wheeling was incorporated June 19, 1894. The population in 1900 was 331. It is estimated at about 900 today.

Aug 12-1949

# Way Back When

Our Aim: To Fear God, Tell The Truth, and Make Money

## Brewery of Periolat family spurred early development of Wheeling

Napolean Periolat built and operated the Periolat brewery in Wheeling in 1850, and the family operated it until 1905. When Napolean Periolat died, his sons, Henry and Robert, operated the company until 1905 when they sold out to people from Chicago.

The brewery was then operated until about 1910 when the building was demolished. This brewery is said to have contributed much to the early growth of Wheeling.

In 1889 George Periolat, son of Robert Periolat, left Wheeling to seek work in Chicago. He found employment with Crane and company and was associated with them until his retirement. The company, he said, began as a valve and fittings company. They later went into plumbing and now employ over 15,000 people.

In 1936 George Periolat retired and moved back to Wheeling. He and his wife are living in the same home occupied by her parents. The old portion of the home is over one hundred years old. Still visible are the original timbers used in the basement of the home.

Mrs. George Periolat, Emma Schneider before her marriage, wanted to live in her family home; so the house on Milwaukee avenue has been remodeled and looks like new today. The new addition to the family home includes a living room and two bedrooms. Some of the furniture owned by the Periolat's parents and grandparents can still be found in the house.

Mrs. Periolat's father, Dr. John G. Schneider, a veterinary surgeon, came to this country in 1853 from the province of the Rhine, Prussia. Schneider was also an insurance agent, assessor for Wheeling for 20 years and school director for 15 years.

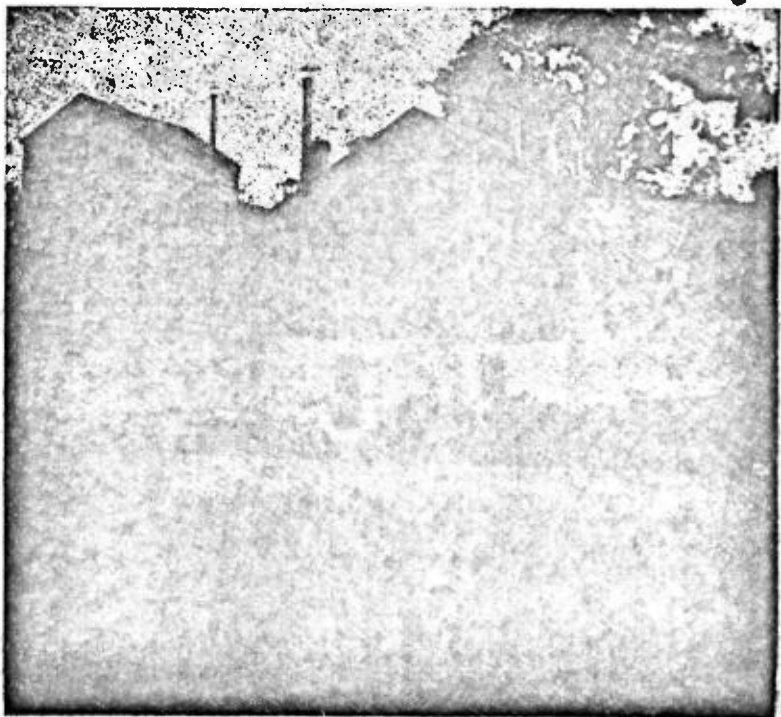
Lucille Schneider, Mrs. Periolat's niece, has been a reporter for Paddock Publications for over 25 years. An article written by her appears with this account.

The Periolat family influence extended to other business enterprises. Intermarriage and business partnerships included the Schneiders, Vogts, Sigwalts, Bollenbachs and others.

Records are not available, but it is presumed that the present Welflin store had its beginning about one hundred years ago when it was known as the Schaffer store.

Charles Vogt and his father, William Vogt, who was George Periolat's grandfather, bought J. M. Schaffer's general store. Charles was employed as a salesman for J. M. Schaffer for four years. In four years Charles purchased his father's interest and from that time until 1881 he carried on the business alone. In 1881 he formed a partnership with Emil Sigwalt, and the business was conducted under the name of Vogt and Sigwalt.

Charles Vogt married Josephine Periolat in 1857. He held the job of town clerk, school director, postmaster and Deputy of Wheeling.



Napolean Periolat built and operated the Periolat brewery in Wheeling in 1850, the family operating it until 1905. The building, since wrecked, is shown above in 1910, and was located along the banks of the Des Plaines river on the east side of Milwaukee avenue, south of Dundee road.

## Lucile Schneider of pioneer family, reporter 25 years

"Coming from a family which located in Wheeling over ninety years ago, would quite naturally give me a deeply rooted interest in the affairs of Wheeling and its environment," says Lucile Schneider, Wheeling correspondent. Accordingly, the Cook County Herald has been among the newspaper files of our family farther back than I can remember.

"My grandfather, Dr. John G. Schneider, veterinary surgeon, traveled the trails of the township and county widely, often when horse-back was the only possible mode of transportation, as he served the early farm settlers of this area for over fifty years. Roselle, Itasca, Elk Grove, Schaumburg, Palatine,

Vogt later sold out to Sigwalt who formed a partnership with Bollenbach. Sigwalt sold out to Bollenbach, and Edward J. Welflin bought the store from Bollenbach.

Ed Welflin ran this general store for 35 years. His son, Don, took over the business three years ago.

About 1918 a new store was built on the original site, and the old store was moved to another location. The old store was a one story frame building with a cottage attached. This cottage is still next to the existing store.

Arlington Heights, Gross Point as well as southern Lake County were all in his field, and many names from these communities held a familiar ring in our family. Consequently, grandfather must have been an early subscriber to the Cook County Herald.

"As a member of the family which has lived in Wheeling continuously, it was a sense of loyalty to the home community and the desire to see Wheeling publicized along with its sister villages, that first prompted me to submit items to the Cook County Herald over 25 years ago. My file of local clippings indicate a regular correspondence of at least 20 years, preceded by a 10 year period of less regular contributions.

"Among the satisfactions one receives as a correspondent is the appreciation of persons who cherish the opportunity to file clippings referring to events sacred in the memoirs of their families. As pleasant surprises to the correspondent are the times when items submitted are rated as feature stories of general interest.

"Of greatest satisfaction to me as a correspondent was the opportunity to give the servicemen and women of Wheeling their just place in "With Uncle Sam", and to help them keep in touch with more of the folks back home."





# Milwaukee Ave.

1960'S

## Path Used By Indians

Staff Writer  
by TOM EDWARDS

The wandering Indian tribes and the pioneer fur traders have long gone. But the routes that they traveled — their paths through the wilderness — are still very much with us in this automotive age.

One is Milwaukee Avenue. Coming from Chicago through Wheeling and leading up into Wisconsin to Green

Say, it has been a "highway" for centuries. It was trod by the moccasined feet of the Algonquin Indians long before white men arrived here. It was known by Joliet and Marquette, and the early explorers, adventurers and traders that followed.

It was a path used by the first settlers in the Wheeling-Half Day region, and later be-

came a major stage coach route between Chicago and Milwaukee, and points in-between. A rough map drawn in 1830 shows the trail as the "Mil-walky" trace.

In 1849 county officials decided to "pave" the rutted, often impassable road with planks from Chicago to Wheeling. The first year they completed 10 miles of planking, getting as

far as "Oak Ridge." In 1851 Milwaukee Avenue had been planked as far as Dutchman's Point, which is now Niles, but evidently the project never got beyond that point.

TO PAY FOR the grading and planking, tolls were charged in the 1850s to travel the highway from Niles to Chicago. Fees were 37½ cents for a four-horse hitch, and 25 cents for a two-horse team.

With the advent of the automotive age, Milwaukee Avenue remained a major artery—but now a concrete one rather than a dirt trail through the forests and across the prairie.

During the prohibition era, it carried many a truck cargo of contraband liquor. And bootlegging and gaming flourished in establishments along the periphery of the highway. Some establishments between Niles and Wheeling have past reputations for being meccas for gamblers and vice runners.

Travelers along the highway through the years have known dangers from marauding Indians, roving bandits, hijackers, and now simply traffic accidents.

WHEELING AND Half Day were established nearly 130 years ago on the trail that is now Milwaukee Avenue. Libertyville was picked as the Lake County seat in 1830, probably primarily because it was on Milwaukee Road.

The road was surveyed in 1830, with one of the surveyors, George C. Klehm, describing it as a "crooked wagon track." He also related that the surveying party enjoyed drinking liquor while working.

The intersection of Touhy and Milwaukee was known as Planck's Point. Hickory Grove was just south of the Villa Venice where the road crosses the Des Plaines River. Half Day was then Indian Creek.

Wheeling first prospered and became known as a stage coach stop where passengers rested and dined at mid-day. (It was about half a day's journey to Wheeling from Chicago.) Wheeling's tradition-steeped Union Hotel, still flourishing, and a widely known dining place, was established during the stage coach era.

THE GRAND old avenue became gaudy and tawdry with neon signs during the Roaring 20s, continuing thusly through the 1950s.

But the Tri State Tollroad drastically reduced traffic on Milwaukee Avenue. So much so that two-lane Dundee Road running east and west now carries about four times more traffic through Wheeling than does Milwaukee Avenue with its four lanes. Truckers and overland travelers have just about disappeared from Milwaukee, and the traffic on it is primarily local and regional.

Its traffic volume will probably diminish much more with the completion of still other parallel expressways through the northwest suburbs, and the improvement of other roads such as Palatine and Dundee.

WHAT IS THE future for Milwaukee Avenue? Is it to crumble and decay into oblivion?

Not likely. It has existed too long, through too many revolutionary changes in modes of living and traveling.

Rather, Milwaukee Avenue seems destined to once again become the scenic, rustic trail that it once was, quiet and pleasant to travel, lined with trees, but without the discomforts of wagon ruts.

For local traffic it should remain an important artery. But it will probably grow as a by-way for Sunday pleasure drivers.

There is already a "restaurant row" along the highway in the Wheeling vicinity to which people come from throughout the Chicago metropolitan area

to dine. Some of the clientele have been coming to dine in Wheeling over a long period of years.

MILWAUKEE Avenue parallels the Des Plaines River. (It was once a portage between the Des Plaines and the Chicago River.) In the Wheeling-Prospect Heights vicinity the river is bordered by the Cook County Forest Preserve.

Through Lake County the highway courses through pleasant, rolling farmland.

The historic trail still is valuable as a traffic artery. But it is also gaining a new picturesque, aesthetic value. It seems destined to a greater fame than it has ever had, a renown which no strictly utilitarian roadway can garner.

# German-American 'controversy' led to shooting in Wheeling in 1895

## OLDEN DAYS IN WHEELING

A clipping of a story appearing in the Cook County Herald "way back when" has been handed to the editor by Mrs. Otto Utpadel and reveals that Wheeling of yesterday had some "wild and woolly days." Here is the story:

Saloonkeeper Chris Utz shot by F. Pfiffer

In a good-natured contest to decide whether Americans or Germans were better drilled in military tactics, Christopher Utz was accidentally shot. The accident happened at Utz's saloon at Wheeling, where the farmers are wont to congregate. The comedy which ended in tragedy took place last week Friday (about January 1895).

George Comb, the only Yankee present, hotly maintained that no soldiers on earth could surpass the American soldiers on the points raised. Pfiffer, the spokesman for the Germans, laughed at Comb's statement. The dispute became so interesting that the men finally decided to put the matter to a test.

The Germans lined up under Pfiffer's command and marched with admirable precision about the old billiard table.

"Hay foot, straw foot," Comb called out in derision. "You Dutchmen get back to your beer glasses and let me show you how this thing is done."

"Wait a minute," interrupted Utz, "I will get you a gun and give you a good show."

The saloon keeper secured an old rusty shotgun, one of the muzzle-loading double-barrelled kind. He placed it in Comb's hands and told him it was not loaded, but would answer the purpose.

Comb tramped about the billiard table. He wanted to do justice to his native land and proudly went through the various maneuvers. The proprietor gave the orders.

"Forward march!"

Combs walked about the table, turning the corners at exact right angles.

"Ready, aim, fire!"

Comb raised the weapon, and pointed it at a beer keg on the end of the bar, pulled the trigger. The Germans admitted that he showed good training, but prevailed upon Pfiffer to represent them in a similar drill. Pfiffer took the gun, and, in response to the orders of Utz, pressed it to his shoulder. Then he tramped about the table.

"Ready, aim, fire!" shouted Utz.

Pfiffer raised the gun and took deliberate aim at the saloon keeper. To the consternation of those in the little bar room, the charge, whose presence in the old gun was unsuspected, exploded. Utz fell to the floor, his right arm being almost torn from the shoulder.

Dr. Bentz, of Wheeling, and Dr. Earle, of Des Plaines, were summoned to dress the wound, and at once expressed grave doubts as to the man's recovery. Utz became so weak from loss of blood before and after the amputating operation that he could not recover from the shock and died Sunday afternoon.

Pfiffer was so filled with remorse at what he had done that he became wildly vehement in his self-reproaches and threatened to take his own life. Utz leaves a wife and family of small children.

## Wheeling man helps Uncle Sam quell insurrection of Philippinocs 50 years ago

During the last war Paddock Publications published over 5000 letters from the boys in service. In 1900 the U. S. had a small war on its hands to subjugate the Philippinocs. Aloysius Becker, of Wheeling, who was wearing an Army uniform sent this letter to the Herald:

Malate, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1900  
Dear Friend Tony,

I will drop you a few lines and let you know how I am getting along. Got your letter the 4th and landed here the 5th. We saw all kinds of sights coming over, it took 45 days. For Christmas we had turkey. I have lost about 11 lbs., since being in the army. I will send you one of my pictures later on, they are not much account. We expect to go on the south firing line any minute and are always ready to start at once. Our first battalion left this morning to go on the line, we expect a hard scrap there and it might be the finish of it as I hope it will. I only care to get into the scrap once good and hard. We use the Krag-Jorgensen rifles and each of us has 100 cartridges in our belts and fifty in our haversacks. We are living in Chinese houses now; they are very cool. It is terrible hot here, the soldiers who were here for some time are as tanned as Indians. The 14th regulars' barracks are right across from ours and there are four hundred of them sick in the hospital with various diseases. The water is the worst here. It is as bad as poison. Just received \$20 for two months pay.

Must close now, I remain your friend,

Aloysius



MEMORANDUM

ITEM I - The Village, as agent for the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago, agrees to furnish all necessary employees for the efficient operation of the aforesaid sewage treatment works, and for outside maintenance and operating work around the aforesaid sewage treatment works, and for any minor temporary construction at said treatment works during the period of this Agreement, all work done by such employees to be satisfactory to the Chief Engineer of the Sanitary District, and the Sanitary District agrees to pay necessary expenses in connection with the maintenance and operation of said treatment works. The cost of such help and expenses shall be billed by the Village to the Sanitary District monthly at cost, using rates of pay approved by the Chief Engineer of the Sanitary District, and all personnel employed in the operation of said sewage treatment works shall be approved by the Chief Engineer. The Sanitary District agrees, within a reasonable time, to reimburse the Village of Wheeling for such expenditures.

The Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago agrees to save and keep harmless the Village from any liability owing to injury to any person or any real or personal property occasioned by the maintenance or operation of the sewage treatment works and the Sanitary District will assume the responsibility of defending the Village from any lawsuit arising therefrom provided the Sanitary District is given immediate notice thereof and the Sanitary District will pay any judgment obtained against said Village arising out of injury as aforesaid provided the Sanitary District has had sufficient notice and opportunity to defend against any such claim. The Village agrees to give immediate notice of any claim or suit against it occasioned by the maintenance and operation of said treatment works.

CHEVY CHASE IS A COUNTRY CLUB JUST NORTH OF WHEELING ON THE WEST SIDE OF MILWAUKEE AVENUE.

IT WAS BUILT BY A MR. JOHNSON IN THE 1920'S OR 30'S , HIS NEPHEW IS STILL LIVING AROUND WHEELING, AS A NIGHT CLUB AND GOLF COURSE.

RUMOR HAS IT THAT AL CAPONE AND HIS GANG FREQUENTED CHEVY CHASE.

AT THAT TIME THE COUNTRY CLUB WAS QUITE A GLAMOROUS PLACE, HOLLYWOOD PERSONALITIES OF THE TIME VISITED WHEN THEY WERE IN THE CHICAGO LAND AREA.

BECAUSE THE COUNTRY CLUB WAS BUILT DURING THE PROHIBITION, AND PERHAPS BECAUSE OF MR. CAPONE AND OTHER SHADY CHARACTERS, THERE IS RUMORED TO BE A NUMBER OF SECRETS TUNNELS AND PASSAGES.

NEEDLESS TO SAY, THE CLUB SERVED LIQUOR AND WAS OFTEN RAIDED BY THE LOCAL AND STATE POLICE ONLY TO FIND A NICE NORMAL DRY CLUB.

IT IS SAID THAT A TUNNEL EXISTED BETWEEN THE MAIN BUILDING AND A SMALL GREENSKEEPERS BUILDING BY THE SECOND GREEN.

WHEN TROUBLE WAS SEEN COMING DOWN MILWAUKEE AVE. A LOOKOUT AT THE ARCH, OUT FRONT, ALERTED THE GUESTS INSIDE AND THEY WERE EVACUATED INTO THE TUNNEL AND TO THE SHACK.

THERE IS RUMORED TO BE A TUNNEL WHICH LEADS FROM THE MAIN BUILDING UNDER NEATH MILWAUKEE ROAD AND TO THE DES PLAINES RIVER, WHERE BOATS WERE USED TO BE MOORED WAITING FOR A HURRIED SKIPPER.

THE TUNNEL TO THE SHACK AT THE SECOND GREEN IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN FILLED IN WHEN THE COUNTRY CLUB WAS PURCHASED BY THE PARK DISTRICT.

MORE INFORMATION OF THE GENERAL HISTORY AND THE TUNNELS MIGHT BE REVEALED BY THIS MR. JOHNSON.

THIS SEEMED TO BE A PERIOD IN WHEELING HISTORY, NOT ONLY WAS THE COUNTRY CLUB A HOT SPOT BUT A BROTHEL IS PURPORTED TO HAVE BEEN LOCATED NEAR THE CURRENT LOCATION OF THE CRAB HOUSE, FORMERLY THE HARTMANN HOUSE.

IN THIS ERA OF SECRET TUNNELS CHEVY CHASE DIDN'T CORNER THE MARKET THE BROTHEL IS SAID TO HAVE HAD A TUNNEL TO THE RIVER ALSO.

TO SPY ANY ATTEMPTS TO RAID THE HOUSE THE HIGHEST FLOOR OF THE BUILDING WAS SAID TO HAVE HAD A LOOKOUT POSTED DURING STORE HOURS.

DOWNSTAIRS IN THE BASEMENT THERE IS RUMORED TO BE RELICS FROM THIS BYGONE ERA, AND POSSIBLY REMAINTANTS OF THE OLD TUNNEL. ( THESE STATEMENTS SHOULD BE INVESTIGATED FOR AUTHENTICITY )

JULIE WOODS RECEIVED A LETTER FROM MR. LES KASSEL OF 1219 ROTH CT. WHEELING (459-8549).

ALONG WITH THE LETTER A PHOTO WAS SENT. THE PHOTO DEPICTS THE 1926-27 CLASS OF WHEELING PUBLIC SCHOOL. MR. KASSEL SAYS THAT THIS WAS THE LAST GRADUATING CLASS AT THE ORIGINAL SCHOOL BEFORE IT WAS MOVED. AMONG THOSE IN THE PHOTO ARE ED GIESKE, LATER TO BE VILLAGE PRESIDENT, JOHN SICKS, AND LEO KASSEL.

IN THE LETTER HE ALSO MENTIONS A BUTCHER SHOP AT 34 N. MILWAUKEE. HE ALSO MENTIONS A PICKLE FACTORY LOCATED NEAR THE SOO LINE TRACKS.

HE MENTIONED SOMETHING ABOUT AN 'ANDY GUMP' A NEWSPAPER COMIC IN THE TRIBUNE, RODE THE STANLEY STEAMER THROUGH WHEELING.

PETE

5 POKE 16427,30  
10 PRINT " CHILDERY PARK "  
20 PRINT "TODAY, THE FAMILIES CONNECTED WITH THE HISTORY OF THEPARK HAD A PICNIC BACK AT THEIR OLD HOMESTEAD."  
30 PRINT " ALL THE PARTICIPANTS AT ONE TIME LIVED OR WORKEDON THE OLD FARM."  
40 PRINT "THEY TALKED ABOUT THE APPLE ORCHARD WERE ONE MAN SAIDTHE FIRST TIME HE VISITED THE FARM HE ATE HIMSELF SICK ON THE APPLES."  
50 PRINT "HE ALSO TALKED ABOUT THE CREEK THAT HE SAID WAS MOVEDABOUT TWO HUNDRED YARDS FROM WHERE IT ONCE RAN."  
60 PRINT "HE SAID HE AND HIS FRIENDS ONCE SWAM DOWN THE CREEK DOWNTOWN WERE THEY PROMPTLY PUT ON THEIR CLOTHES AND WENT TO SCHOOL."  
70 PRINT "HE ALSO SPOKE OF A VERY LARGE BARN ACROSS THE CREEK ON THE TOP OF A HILL, HE SAID THAT THE BARN WAS ONE OF THE BIGGEST BARN IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS AT THAT TIME."  
80 PRINT "FOR THE NAME OF THE OWNER MRS. JUNE STUART HAS THAT INFORMATION."  
90 PRINT " "  
100 PRINT" ABOUT THE HOMESTEAD, I CAN'T RECALL WHAT THE NAME OF THE FIRST OWNERS WERE BUT PORTS LIVED IN THE HOUSE AT ONE TIME."  
110 PRINT" NEXT TO IT, NOW GONE WAS A HOUSE CALLED THE LILLY HOUSE, I CAN'T RECALL WHO THIS LILLY WAS EXCEPT THAT ONE OF THE PEOPLE MENTIONED IT "  
120 PRINT "IT WAS SAID TO HAVE STOOD WHERE THE FAR PARKING LOT IS TODAY.  
130 PRINT"THE CHAPEL THAT STANDS IN THE PARK TODAY WAS BUILT MORE RECENTLY BY ONE OF THE PEOPLE WHO LIVED IN THE PORT HOUSE."  
140 PRINT" SOMEONE AT THE PICNIC SAID THAT THE WOMAN WHO HAD IT BUILT WAS A VERY DEVOTE CATHOLIC AND WANTED IT THERE FOR SOME REASON."  
150 PRINT "IT IS SAID THAT COUPLES ARE STILL MARRIED IN THAT CAPEL. WHEN I SAW IT IT WAS STILL VERY CLEAN AND SOMEONE WAS INSIDE WORKING."  
160 PRINT"MAYBE, THE SISTERS FROM THE OLD FOLKS HOUSING ACROSS THE STREET WORK IN THAT LITTLE CHAPEL."  
170 PRINT"DIRECTLY IN FRONT OF IT, LINED UP WITH THE FOUNDATION OF THE CHAPEL, STOOD THE OLD LOG CABIN. (THERE IS A POST CARD AT THE MUSEUM WITH A PICTURE OF IT.)"  
180 PRINT"someone mentioned that an old occupant of the port house had either gotten married in it or was raised in it and moved it and restored it on that foundation."  
190 PRINT"BETWEEN THE CHAPEL AND THE FOUNDATION OF THE LOG CABIN, IS A LITTLE FOUNDATION WHERE ONCE STOOD A LITTLE GARDEN, IT INCLUDED A GOLDFISH POND."  
200 PRINT""  
210 PRINT" A MRS. HABEN WHO LIVED AT THE PORT HOUSE WHEN SHE WAS MARRIED WAS ALLOTTED ABOUT THREE ACRES OF LAND WEST OF THE PARK. "  
220 PRINT " SHE STILL LIVES THERE AND HAS MANY PHOTOS OF THE CHILDERY PARK AREA OF DAYS GONE BY."  
230 PRINT" HER MOTHER ELSABETH PORT IS HONORED WITH A MONUMENT IN THE OLD FOLKS HOME ACROSS THE STREET. THE BACK OF THE MONUMENT FACES AWAY FROM THE HIGHWAY, WHICH WAS QUITE BUSY BACK THEN."  
240 PRINT"OLD MCHENRY ROAD WAS SAID TO GO ALL THE WAY UP TO THE WONDER L AREA, A VACATION SPOT FOR THE RICH FROM THE CITY, IT WAS A GOOD ROAD BACK THEN NOT VERY MUCH DIFFERENT FROM WHAT IT LOOKS LIKE NOW. A TWO LANE DIVIDED HIGHWAY."  
250 PRINT"THE END FOR NOW."  
260 END

PETE

(1969)

W H E E L I N G

Where Progress is by the People

Compiled by the members of  
The Wheeling Historical Society

2/2/82

# Industrial annexation on horizon for village

by Eric Norment  
Herald staff writer

The former owner of the Chevy Chase Golf Course has asked Buffalo Grove to annex 58 acres he owns at the northeast corner of the village and zone it for industrial development.

The board referred the matter to a planning body for public hearings and does not plan to annex the land before February. But the proposal has set the stage for a battle between taxing districts over control of the vacant land, which some day could offer a tax windfall.

The landowner, William Johnson of Libertyville, said he has not lined up a developer and currently has no plans to develop the vacant property. But the land is located just east of the Buffalo Grove Commerce Center — the village's first industrial center — and "I'm sure it's going to be valuable land," Village Planner James Truesdell said.

Village President Verna Clayton said the proposed annexation is the result of a compromise between Johnson, Buffalo Grove, and Wheeling over the fate of 250 acres surrounding the the Chevy Chase Golf Course. Both villages have coveted the land for years, but when Johnson tried to have the whole parcel annexed to Wheeling, Buffalo Grove threatened to use its "sphere of influence" powers to block Lake County sewer connections there.

UNDER THE agreement, Johnson will annex roughly 200 acres west of the Soo Line Railroad tracks to Wheeling for a mixture of residential and commercial-office development. Buffalo Grove will take over the parcel bordered by Wheeling Avenue on the west, the Soo Line Railroad tracks on the east, Lake-Cook Road to the south and West Drive to the north.

Clayton said she anticipates no problems annexing the land. "We have always wanted more industrial property in the village to provide tax base," she said. Combined with the commerce center, it gives the village more than 100 contiguous acres earmarked for industrial development, she said.

Currently, the land is within the Vernon Fire Protection District and, under an agreement worked out in 1977, is about to become part of the Wheeling Park District. Nevertheless, Buffalo Grove officials plan to have the land disannexed from the fire district and are exploring ways to capture it for the Buffalo Grove Park District as well.

The idea, Buffalo Grove Trustee Bobbie O'Reilly said, is to lower taxes for residents. "If you're going to have an annexation of a revenue producing area, then you want the village and the park district to annex it at the same time," she said. "It seems to me that the the park district part of the tax bill is just as important as the village part."

Park District President William O'Reilly said his district will be interested in obtaining the property. "If it's industrial land, we'd be nuts not to," he said.

IN PRACTICE, the park district has tried to keep its boundaries contiguous with those of the village, which is "what seems should be the logical course of events," O'Reilly said.

But Wheeling Park Superintendent Dave Phillips said his board plans to meet later this month to formally annex the land. When the park district bought the 126-acre Chevy Chase Golf Course in 1977, the purchase agreement included a provision that if the land were not annexed by a neighboring village within two years, the park district could have it, he said.

Phillips said his district wants the land — and the tax base it promises — in order to spread the \$3.4 million cost of the golf course among more taxpayers. "The land is legally committed to us," he said. "Buffalo Grove and the Buffalo Grove Park District have no position in this."

On another front, Clayton said "we would not anticipate any objection" when the village seeks disannexation from the Vernon Fire Protection District. Vernon Chief Ted Tarr conceded his district did not object when the village took about three acres of the Buffalo Grove Commerce Center next door. But he did not rule out a court challenge this time.

"Now we're talking about 60 acres," he said. "That's different."

<u>NAME</u>		<u>IMPORTANT NOTE</u>
Elsabeth Port	D	Childery Park
William Johnson	D	Bon-Aire (Chevey Chase) 1930's
George Periolat	D	Son of Robert
Emma Schneider	D	(nee) Mrs. Geo. Periolat niece of Lucille Schneider
Bollenbach	D	Circia late 1800's General Store
Chris Utz	D	Circia 1895 - Saloon Keeper
F. Pfiffer	D	Shot C. Utz in 1895
George Comb	D	Involved with shotting of Utz
Dr. Bentz	D	Dr. in Wheeling - late 1800's
Aloysious Becker	D	Served in army 1900 against Philippinoes
Frank Miramonti	D	One of the owners of Union Hotel 1947
George E. Palm	D	One of the owners of Union Hotel 1947
Jacob Glos	D	1865 Elder from Presbyterian Church
C.F. Waldecker	D	2nd Pastor of Presbyterian Church 1865
Salome Murbach	D	1866 First death recorded in Presbyterian Church
John Murbach	D	1867 first wedding in Presbyterian Church
Sarah Reiterer	D	1867 " " " " "
George Rockenbach	D	Farmer near Wheeling 1870's
Les Kassel	?	1927 Class from Wheeling Public School

J. R. Beck

The Origin of the Holy Roman Catholic and Apostolic Church

When the little group of Christians left Jerusalem they carried with them the greatest gift God ever made to mankind. The Jews in the Holy Land were never theologically or philosophically inclined, but for centuries there had been the "Jews of the dispersion" scattered all over the world with their little synagogues. Those Jews were the first ones to come into contact with the great minds of Greece, and the intellectual ones were much stimulated and inspired. They founded a great philosophical and theological center at Alexandria.

The Christians first came in contact with the intellectual life by finding intellectual Jews in the synagogues where they first made their appeal, and then they too had the same experience as the Jews in meeting the brilliant Greeks. And among the intellectual Greeks there were some spiritually sensitive people who responded to the message of the simple Christians who were coming into their midst. Thus the intellectual aspect of the Church began under the stimulus of Greece. The dogmas were defined and clarified, and the whole intellectual structure was begun.

The Church grew in the Roman Empire, and as the Romans were converted they began to build the governing structure of the Church on the Roman model. The Church then had its movement into all the countries of Europe, and from each one in turn it learned new ways of living. But since its government came from Rome, Rome became the second great center of the Church. As a matter of fact, it lived in Jerusalem only a very short time. I do not believe anyone but Peter ever got very far away. It was all handed over to Europe as a great trust.

I often tell my children that it was like a great vine whose roots spread through Asia and Africa and came to the surface at Jerusalem and then moved over Europe, and as it grew all the people who were interested in vines took a hand in watching over it and pruning it and stimulating it. It is called the Roman Church because it was the Roman law that taught it government. The governors of the Church are still largely Romans; more than half the Cardinals are Italian, and there seems to be no inclination in the Church to change that. The Romans know how to govern, and other nationalities will add their own gifts.

From time to time the different nationalities have wanted to have national Churches. The last effort was in Czechoslovakia. My nephew and President Masaryk were very much interested in it, and when I was in Prague I went to see one of the national churches. However, the movement has practically been finished. Although they started off bravely the movements rapidly diminished and the Catholic Church arose again in its might.

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France and Spain have also had such a movement, and England too. England cut loose entirely, and the lifeblood that had created so much of English history departed. I have never been in an English cathedral. It always seemed to me to be too tragic. The vastness of the buildings of the Middle Ages, the enthusiasm and the power was beyond anything you can conceive of. When I saw the outside of Canterbury Cathedral a friend who was with me pointed out the ruined walls of another structure that he said was even larger. It was built at the same time, every stone having been brought in small boats from France. Canterbury and this great abbey were built so that their corners touched. Nothing of that kind has happened since, either in England or in any other place where the English system of religion is going on. There has been building, but with nothing like the vitality of the building in the Catholic countries.