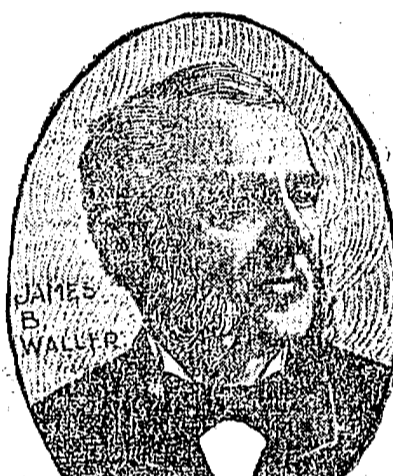
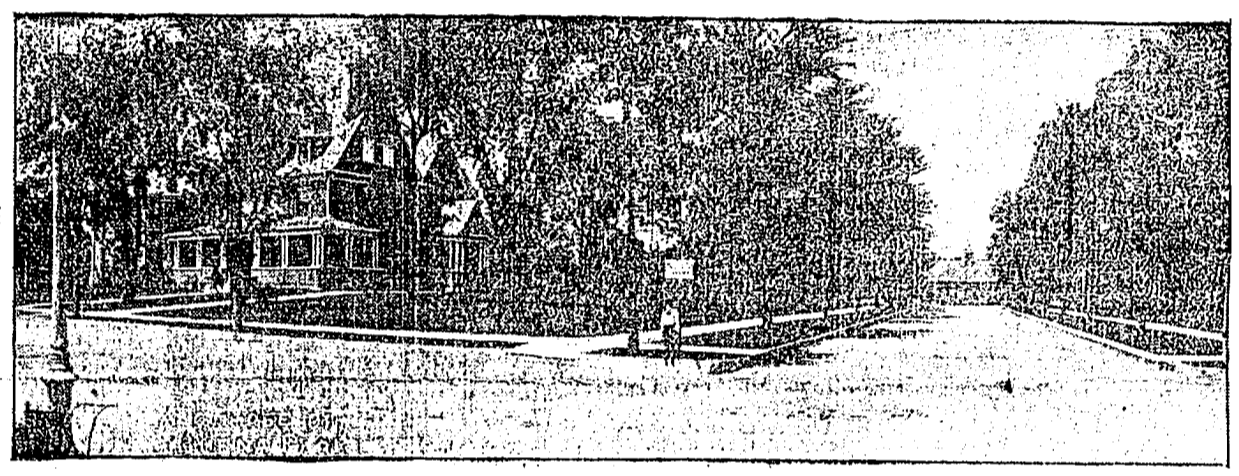
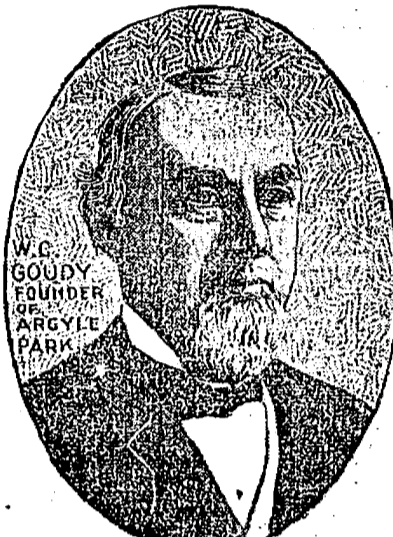
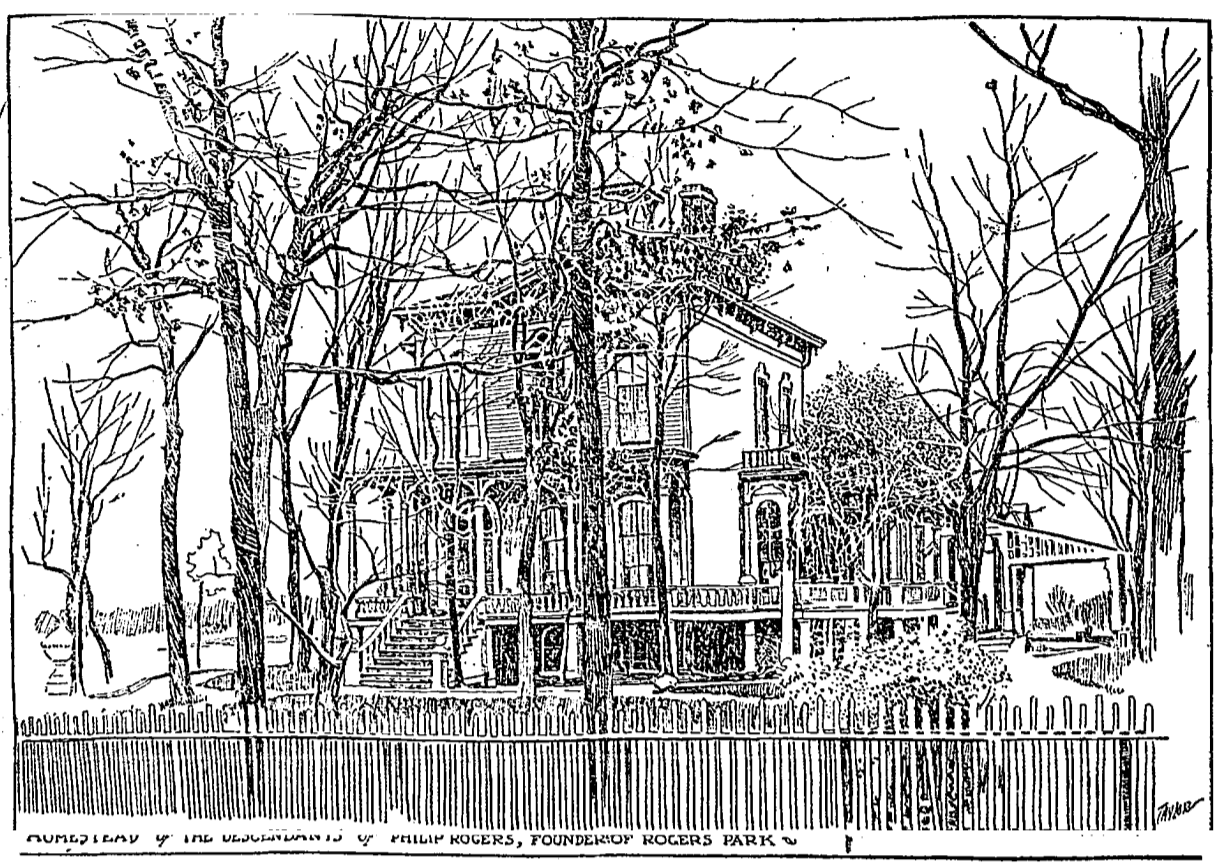


How Chicago's Suburbs Were Planted and Named.

No.1 Northern District.



ROGERS PARK.
 Philip Rogers was the pioneer of the region occupied by the north shore suburbs, and it was after him that Rogers Park was named. The place is now a part of the City of Chicago, but in 1836, when Mr. Rogers came west from Watertown, N. Y., it was prairie and woodland, trackless except for Indian trails and deer runs and a single road. The journey of nine miles to the courthouse in Chicago then was perilous and tedious. Now one can make it by steam or street railway while he is scanning his morning paper.

A portion of the north limits of Rogers Park is bounded by what is known as Rogers avenue, formerly the old Indian boundary line which runs from Lake Michigan in a southerly direction to the Fox or Illinois River, and is the boundary line between the land obtained by the United States from the Indians in 1816 and that purchased from them in 1832.

Ownership of the land now covered by the greater part of Chicago was held by the Chippewa and Ottawa Indians some time after the first settlement beside "Chicago Creek" was made. In 1816, after the close of the war of 1812, a conference was called of the chiefs of the Chippewas and Ottawas and of representatives of the United States at St. Louis, resulting among other things in the purchase by the United States of the title of the land embraced between the two lines, starting at the shore of Lake Michigan, ten miles on each side of "Chicago Creek," and running southwesterly to the waters of the Kankakee, Illinois, and Fox Rivers. The south line starts at the mouth of the Calumet River, the north at a point in section 29 known as the Indian boundary line, which is now Rogers avenue.

The lines bounded by the purchase were surveyed in 1821. The land between them was immediately thrown open to pre-emption and homestead claim. The growth of Chicago dates from that time, but to the north of Rogers avenue, or the Indian boundary line, there was no road, and no white settlement south of those at Green Bay and Milwaukee, on land which was purchased after the St. Louis convention, until 1837.

In September of that year the Ottawa, Chippewa, and Potawatomi chiefs of the country about Chicago were again called

together to consult the government officers, this time in Chicago. As a result of this powwow the land north of the Indian boundary line, or Rogers avenue, extending to the northern purchase and west to the Mississippi River, supposed to contain about 5,000,000 acres, was purchased by the government.

The first road to the north, the old Green Bay road, was surveyed and laid out along the high ground that year. In the following year it was cut to a width of two rods as far as Milwaukee, and was improved with corduroy through the swamps and log bridges over the streams. This thoroughfare, now known as Ridge boulevard, extends far to the north through what is now important, intellectual, ambitious, and wealthy Evanston, of whom Philip Rogers is also the accounted pioneer settler.

Mr. Rogers from time to time bought land from the United States government, and in 1836, when he died, he owned 1,600 acres. Included in this tract were the sites of the present suburbs of Rogers Park, Ravenswood, Sheridan Park, and Sunnyside Park. Some of the giant trees now standing in Sunnyside Park were planted by Philip Rogers.

The first road to the north was laid out in 1833, and during the next year it was cut two rods wide as far as Milwaukee. This was called the old Green Bay road, and now is known as Ridge boulevard. The first structure built on this broad avenue, now lined with the costly residences of Evanston, was the log cabin of Philip Rogers.

Mr. Rogers' large estate went to his daughter, Catherine C. Rogers, now Mrs. P. L. Touhy. She and her family reside in the old homestead built in 1871 in what is now North Clark street, formerly the Indian trail between Fort Dearborn and Green Bay. Black Partridge's wigwam used to stand beneath the oak trees that now surround this building. Among the celebrated persons who have tasted the hospitality of the descendants of Philip Rogers were Charles Stewart Farwell, John Fitzgerald, Bishop Do Koven, and General Phil Sheridan. In the yard is a relic of the old Chicago Courthouse, an ornamental stone corner piece saved during the great fire.

The descendants of Philip Rogers now living are: Mrs. P. L. Touhy, her four daughters and two sons—Maybell, Catherine (now Mrs. Edward W. Cullen), Alice, and Grace, and S. Rogers Touhy and Joseph Touhy. All reside in Rogers Park.

Philip Rogers is described as a large man, whose resemblance to Henry Irving was so strong that two descendants, having no photograph or other likeness of him, keep in the old homestead a profile picture.

It is said that he may show their friends how the pioneer of the north shore looked.

ARGYLE PARK.
 William C. Goudy founded Argyle Park, and he so named it as a tribute to the memory of his mother, Mrs. Goudy was of Scotch descent. She loved the name "Argyle," and her son not only called the suburb after this shire, but he gave Scotch names to all the streets laid out in the place, such as Kenmore, Anslie, Aberdeen, and Glenlyon.

Mr. Goudy bought the site, five and one-half miles north of the City Hall, and with a frontage of half a mile on Lake Michigan, in 1872. It was then a tract of sandy shore land, partly covered with oaks and with no buildings except an old-time farmhouse. A little of it was cultivated, but it was used mostly as a hunting and picnic ground.

The panic of 1873 retarded Mr. Goudy's plans, but ten years later, partly to develop the property, its owner procured the construction of the Evanston and Lake Superior railroad, now the Evanston Division of the St. Paul line. The road began service in 1884, and Mr. Goudy built at that time the first purely suburban houses erected between the then city limits at Fullerton avenue and Evanston. A feature of Argyle Park is its rapid development from a sand dune to a well settled city district, for it is within the present limits of Chicago.

LAKE FOREST.
 Lake Forest, twenty-nine miles north of Chicago, named itself. The site was a deer park, noted for its large and numerous oaks and ravines, and the place was fringed by Lake Michigan. So when, half a century ago, a real estate association selected it as the location for a city and a university, the members gave the place the name that its natural conditions suggested. Among the men who composed the association were Peter Page, Sylvester Lind, the Rev. Dr. Robert W. Patterson, D. R. Holt, and H. M. Thompson.

The association gave to Lake Forest University one-half the lots it platted, and sold

BUENA PARK.
 Buena Park, six miles north of the City Hall, derived its name from the homestead of James H. Waller, who was the originator of the suburb. This homestead—called "Buena"—occupies a tract of about sixty acres, and is all that is embraced in the subdivision. But by custom all the property from the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway on the west to the lake on the east, and from Irving Park boulevard on the south to Montrose boulevard on the north, comprising about 100 acres, has acquired the name of Buena Park. The most conspicuous building in the suburb is the manor house of the Waller family. It is situated in a large wooded tract between Evanston and Buena avenues and the Sheridan road.

Mr. Waller bought the land now known as Buena Park from Ellisha E. Hundley in 1839 for about \$250 an acre. The place now is largely built up with fine residences. Among the promoters of the suburb was the late City Controller, Robert A. Waller, son of James B. Waller.

WENNETKA.
 Winnetka was named originally by the Potawatomi Indians. They called it "Wynetka," or "Beautiful Land." So when Charles E. Peck bought the site of the present suburb in 1874 he perpetuated the name given by the aborigines. Mr. Peck subdivided his holding in 1878. In 1880 the Village of Winnetka was incorporated. The land now held at a round sum was secured by patent from the United States govern-

ment in 1843 by Erastus Bowen for \$1.25 an acre.

Among the men who are or have been interested in Winnetka holdings are Timothy Wright, Artemas Carter, John Garland, and Gilbert Hubbard, the last named celebrated as the owner of the ravine-traversed "Hubbard woods." Winnetka is eighteen miles north of Chicago. A unique fact about the village is that it owns and operates its public utilities.

EVANSTON.
 Evanston, which was not born a Chicago suburb, but had its suburban honors thrust upon it by the swelling of a city that would not be pent up, will be a monument, while its name endures, to the memory of Dr. John Evans, a Chicagoan of pioneer days, who fancied the pretty lake shore retreat and built himself a summer house there in the late '40s. Dr. Evans was afterward the virtual founder of Denver, Territorial Governor of Colorado, and in time Senator from the Centennial State, but for Chicago he never did anything else so famous as leaving his name to the north shore college town.

In the days when Indians camped on the "ridge," it was known as Gross Point, and this was still its name when Philip Rogers built a log cabin there in 1836, and burned charcoal which he hauled to what there was then of Chicago with an ox team. In 1850 the name was changed to "Ridgeland," in deference to the backbone of high ground extending through the low, swampy region.

The high tone of public sentiment which

later insisted on the "four-mile limit" in order to conserve Evanston morals and society was in embryo in the community even then, for the new town of Ridgeland had to take continued and emphatic disavowal of all participation in or sympathy for the duello, either as principal or second.

Northwestern University, with whose fame the name of Evanston is bound up, was started practically in 1854, though it had been chartered in 1851. The first quarterly conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Evanston (or Ridgeland) was held in July, 1854, and the same year the present university site was purchased. The old Chicago and Milwaukee railroad reached the town also that year.

Still the dominant idea in the minds of the leading men was to keep the town an educational center and remote from such extraneous influences as were presumed to be indigenous to Chicago, eleven miles away. It is not generally known that the Town of Jefferson was an applicant for the university seat, and came near getting it, but it was too near Chicago, and Ridgeland's relative remoteness, as well as the lake shore, gave it the prize.

In 1857 Ridgeland, as the name of the town, made place for "Evanston" in recognition of Dr. Evans as official title, and in 1873 the village, now the city, was separated from the rest of the town and took up its independent existence as a suburb of Chicago. Instead of being a mere university town it has become the home of a mixed population of many thousands, and in a sense the intention of the founders has been carried out through of the foundations, and it is still a college seat unsurpassed in the country for the safeguards with which it surrounds its resident student body.

KENILWORTH.
 Joseph Sears founded Kenilworth, fifteen and one-half miles north of Chicago, about ten years ago. He purchased a large tract of forest and shore land lying between the northern limits of the Village of Winnetka and the southern limits of the Village of Winnetka. It was Mr. Sears' idea to build a suburban village that would combine country features and city improvements. At the time of the purchase the land was unimproved. Now it has realized the plans of its founder.

Mr. and Mrs. Sears, during a trip abroad, visited Kenilworth castle and were much

impressed with the place and with the historical romance woven about it by Sir Walter Scott. When Mr. Sears was casting about for a name for his north shore suburb he remembered the trip abroad and called the place Kenilworth.

One of the attractive features of the place is the superior character of the houses and the large grounds. A general plan is to have the lots of at least 100 feet frontage. Many of them increase this to 200 and 400 feet.

Among the institutions of the place are a boarding school for girls, a college preparatory school for boys, and a public school with a kindergarten adjunct. The Northwestern depot is a picturesque structure and a public fountain adds grace to the landscape.

EDGEMONT.
 J. L. Cochran founded and named Edgewater. The name is given because the 350 acre tract comprising the suburb lies along the edge of Lake Michigan. The place is seven miles north of Madison street. Only a few years ago it was practically as nature made it. Now it is laid out in fine streets which are lined with costly residences. The most notable semi-public place in Edgewater is the clubhouse of the Saddle and Cycle club.

JEFFERSON.
 Jefferson's first white settler was John Kinzie Clark, known locally as "Indian" Clark, and No-ni-mo-o ("Prairie Wolf"), who went to live with his Indian wife in 1830. Later the same year Elijah Wentworth, who was the second hotelkeeper in Chicago's history, built a log inn near Clark's cabin. The site was on the old Indian trail running northwest from Chicago, and the

place was known as "Wentworth's" for a long time. In 1845 it secured promise of a postoffice and "Monroe" was chosen for a name. This was discovered to be a duplicate, however, and U. S. settlers being all of one and the same mind in politics, said "Jefferson," and Jefferson it remained until it in a measure lost its identity by absorption into the city.

Originally the road to Jefferson was run to avoid the prairie sloughs. When the engineers started to survey Milwaukee avenue a man named Powell, who then had a tavern at the southern edge of the town, raised a flag above his hostility and told the surveyors there was a "spread" awaiting them, with whisky and wine to wash it down. If they struck the flag in a straight line, they kept the line to the tavern all right, but it took a bend just beyond, and tradition has it that this was to the "bender" in which the engineers indulged at Powell's.

DESPLAINES.
 Desplaines has had more names than any other suburb of Chicago. It was christened "Rand" in 1810 for Socrates of that name, who settled in Maine Township in 1808. It got a postoffice the same year and gave promise of being known beyond Cook County in time. But in twenty odd years it had become so mixed in nomenclature that strangers went hopelessly astray in trying to find it by name, and even the residents had trouble sometimes on dark nights in picking it out from its burden of official titles.

The postoffice had been changed to "Maine," the village was "Rand," and the railroad station was "Desplaines." In this extremity the Legislature was appealed to and the solons in 1839 happily settled on the railroad's name, and Desplaines the town has been ever since. The Methodist campground was established there in 1860 and village organization was secured in 1873.

NORWOOD PARK.
 Norwood Park was named "Norwood" only at first by George Dunlap, afterwards a member of the Illinois Legislature, after Henry Ward Beecher's novel of that name. The township was organized in 1870 by talking sections from Jefferson, Leyden, Nile, and Maine, and the reason for this late nomenclature of independence was alleged unfairness in the distribution of the road tax. Village organization was secured in 1874, and "Park" was added to the name for dignity. A. J. Snell had a toll road to Norwood Park until 1875, when he was induced to abandon it by the arguments of the villagers. The first settler on the site was Mark Noble Sr., who built his cabin in 1833. Norwood Park is inside the city limits.

LAKE VIEW.
 Lake View never had any other sponsor than the instinctive sense of marine and landscape beauty which the early settlers possessed. The name belongs to that semi-political class of which Edgewater, Riverside, and Delnook are other specimens. Who

CRAGIN.
 Cragin was known as "Whisky Poli" until 1882, because, local legend has it, in the "good old days" the best liquor in the county could be had at Deacon Lovett's, or George Merrill's; and the young men got not a few of the older ones had the habit of driving over for a social evening. It got its present title from the Cragin Manufacturing company, which moved its plant thither in 1882.

PARK RIDGE.
 Park Ridge would have been called "Arenyville" if the modesty of George W. Penny had not stood in the way. It was settled in 1840, but never amounted to much until Mr. Penny mired in one of his clay beds in 1854 and, being of a practical mind, determined to stick there and start a brickyard. In 1858 the population decided it wanted a postoffice and fixed on the founder to stand sponsor as well. When he declined the honor the molders and burners took the next suggestion from the environment and named the hamlet "Brickton." It worked along on this makeshift until the Fourth of July, 1872, when a plethora of fireworks led some untinged genius to paint "Brickton" in big letters on a fire balloon and send the apparatus and unepithetous label to be concatenated together in the upper air. As the balloon flamed up "Park Ridge" was suggested as a new name and uproariously adopted by the mass-meeting of patriots. Village organization dates from 1873.

BOWMANVILLE.
 Bowmanville was known first to local fame as "Roe's Hill" neighborhood, from the delectable fact that Hiram Roe, the pioneer settler sold whisky there of no uncertain proof. His cabin was on a rise of ground just north of the present village. It gained its modern name in memory of the exploits of one Bowman, who came there in 1850, bought a large tract of land, subdivided, and sold it in sections on mortgages, and "skipped" and the rest on the proceeds. Too late his grantees learned his title was bad and they had to pay for their holdings all over again.

The town's other claims to fame lie in its pickle trade and the fact that in aboriginal days it was the site of an Indian arrow and spear head and ax factory. The chips of the workshops are still turned up by the curious in its vicinity. A bit of its local history is preserved in "Roschill," the name of a cemetery, which is only a modified spelling of "Roe's Hill."

WINNETKA.
 Winnetka was named originally by the Potawatomi Indians. They called it "Wynetka," or "Beautiful Land." So when Charles E. Peck bought the site of the present suburb in 1874 he perpetuated the name given by the aborigines. Mr. Peck subdivided his holding in 1878. In 1880 the Village of Winnetka was incorporated. The land now held at a round sum was secured by patent from the United States govern-

CHICAGO'S SUBURBS.

(Continued from thirty-seventh page.)

first called it Lake View no one now living knows; probably not even the man himself thought of giving a name when he spoke his sense of the charm of the scene as it burst on him in primeval beauty. Old timers remember it as one of the prettiest regions around the lake, and almost from the start a favorite residence spot.

The first settler was Conrad Sulzer, who took up a farm in 1837. Many of his descendants still live in the neighborhood of the homestead acres. The township was organized in 1857 and the town in 1865. In 1872 the Town Hall, deemed a magnificent structure, was erected at Halsted and Addison streets, at a cost of \$17,000. It was the pride of the suburb and served the local government and more or less occasional concert and theatrical companies until the City of Lake View (formed in 1887) was absorbed into Chicago in 1889. Now it is the police station of the Forty-second Precinct, but still a landmark.

The social importance of Lake View at an early date is recalled by the opening of the famous old Lake View House, south of Graceland avenue on the lake shore. Cassius M. Clay was one of the guests on that occasion, and the élite of Chicago society drove along the lake-front road and through the groves that fringed the beach to participate in the festivity.

OTHER NORTHERN SUBURBS

Dunning was named for Dr. S. Dunning, who settled in Du Page County in 1830, but later removed to the site of the present county institutions and established himself in fruit growing. The original farm site was owned by Peter Ludby, who entered on the land in 1839. The first train on the Milwaukee road reached Dunning in 1882.

Highland Park was first familiar to the white world as "Port Clinton." Its change of name was due merely to a recognition of its natural beauties—the magnificent bluff commanding a fine view of the lake and the picturesque ravines, which have been utilized to such advantage by the landscape artists who have had charge of the later development of the suburb.

Arlington Heights was plain "Dunton" until 1874. It was so called in memory of W. H. Dunton, on whose farm the hamlet grew. The land was part of a tract taken up in 1837 by Asa Dunton for his sons. The

historic name was abandoned for Arlington Heights for euphony's sake.

Ravenswood was the creature of a land company's artistic and commercial sense. The first settler under the plan which gave it individuality in the Township of Lake View, of which it was a part, was M. Van Allen. Its christening, so far as known, had no reference to association, and was merely intended to give a pretty title to a pretty spot.

Niles' was known as "Dutchman's Point" until 1850. Why the name was changed is not of record, except that the action was taken at a mass-meeting of the townspeople. The first settlement in the town was made in 1831 by Joseph Curtis.

Ridgeland was given its present name by A. C. Badeau in 1873. From 1854 until that time it had been called "Canfield" after an early resident.

Mont Clare, while it was merely an unimportant station on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road, was known to the train crews and semi-occasional passengers as "Sayre." It was rechristened in 1876 in the interests of a real estate boom.

Kelvyn Grove was named by the early Scotch settlers in memory of their home in "Auld Scotia," near Glasgow.

Grayland was christened by John Gray, whose homestead still exists in the suburb and who platted it for the market.

Garfield was named for the President in 1882 by E. S. Dreyer & Co.

Pennock's sponsor was Homer Pennock. It came into existence in 1883.

Humboldt, another old time suburb, north of Humboldt Park, received its name from its German settlers, who in it commemorated the famous German scientist shorn of the "von."

Calvary's name needs no explanation to those who know it as a cemetery, but it is not without interest that it was laid out and formally dedicated as long ago as 1849.

Wilmette, fourteen miles north of Chicago, got its name from Ouilmette, the Pottawatomie Indian chief, who lived on the site of the place when it was in an Indian reservation.