

## NUGGETS of HISTORY

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### LINCOLN'S "WIDE AWAKE" LEADER by Michele Y. Spray

In 1857 Elmer Ephraim Ellsworth, a renowned leader of Zouaves, traveled to Rockford, Illinois, to attend a military banquet given by the Rockford City Greys, a corps of marching men. While at the banquet he was asked if he might drill the Greys, which Mr. Ellsworth did to perfection. This feat amazed everyone in attendance, and they asked Ellsworth to return to Rockford the following summer and spend the summer drilling the Greys. He did so, but Ellsworth would not be the one to lead the Greys to glory.

Garrett L. Nevius, a native of Lodi, New York, and a photographer, came to Rockford in 1858. Like Ellsworth, he was totally enthralled with the entire Zouave idea. Even though Nevius was a photographer by trade, he soon became leader of the Greys upon the recommendation of Ellsworth.

The Greys were commissioned by Abraham Lincoln to become a major part of his famed "Wide Awake Marching Club" which campaigned for him in the Presidential election campaign of 1860. After the election, Nevius and his men, now known as the Rockford Zouaves, continued to drill and perfect their skills.

When the Civil War broke out in 1861 and President Lincoln called for volunteers, the Rockford Zouaves answered his call. Reporting for duty on April 24, just ten days after the fall of Fort Sumter, the pride of the city of Rockford marched off to war. This group of men formed Company D of the 11th Illinois Infantry.

Just a few days after the Zouaves left Rockford, news was received that Elmer Ephraim Ellsworth had been murdered by a Rebel hotel owner in Virginia. The notice of his death made the former Greys even more determined to fight for their cause, so most of them, after their first three-month enlistment expired, re-enlisted and returned to action.

Captain Nevius was advanced to major on July 30, 1861. He became a lieutenant-colonel on February 15, 1862, and was finally promoted to colonel on March 16, 1863.

Late in May, 1863, the charge of Ransom's Brigade at Vicksburg put another damper on the high-spirited Zouaves. Their 26-year-old leader and friend, Colonel Nevius, was shot in the head while waving his sword and urging his men forward. His body was brought to Rockford by a guard of ten men led by Rockford captain W. E. D. Andrus.

Mayor Charles Williams and a delegation from Rockford met the funeral guard at the Illinois Central depot in Chicago. As the Illinois Central did not have a line to Rockford at that time, Nevius' body had to be taken by wagon to the depot of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad and brought to Rockford on that line, arriving here June 3rd. Memorial services were held on the courthouse square the next day, and all business in the city was suspended during



COL. G. L. NEVIUS.



COL. THOMAS G. LAWLER.

the service. Mayor Williams led the meeting, and an eloquent eulogy was given by Dr. Thomas Kerr, pastor of First Baptist Church. Nevius' body was then brought back to the railroad depot by a military honor guard and sent to Lodi, New York, where his mother still lived.

But even after the service, Nevius was not soon forgotten. When the Civil War was over, and enthusiasm for the zouave idea had faded, some Union veterans decided to form a veterans' organization which they called the Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.). The first G.A.R. post was formed at Decatur, Illinois, on April 6, 1866. A Rockford post, established June 1, 1866, was named after Garrett L. Nevius, and became Illinois Post No. 124. In the following years, as other G.A.R. posts in Illinois were disbanded, Rockford's Nevius Post became the oldest in Illinois, so it was then designated Post No. 1. Col. Thomas G. Lawlor, who was commander of the Nevius Post during most of its first thirty years, in 1894 was elected national commander of the G.A.R.

Elmer Ellsworth was a dashing zouave and he gave his life in defense of the Union, but Garrett L. Nevius can truly be called Lincoln's "Wide Awake Leader".

#### SWEDES IN STILLMAN VALLEY by Armour F. Van Briesen

Like Rockford, the Stillman Valley area was a Swedish community, and many of them are related to the Swedes in Rockford. The two communities were therefore quite similar. The first Swedes to settle at Stillman Valley were Peter Johnson and his family. Johnson arrived in the 1860s and lived to be over ninety years old, spending the last years of his life as a janitor in the public schools. He retired in 1926 and died in 1928.

The biggest influx of Swedes to Stillman Valley occurred after the coming of the Milwaukee Railroad in 1875. Some of the early land owners arranged for a large shipload of men from Sweden to work as hired men on the farms. They arrived by train and disembarked at the depot. The farmers who had sent for them selected the ones they wanted to hire for their own farms, and the remainder were hired by other farmers in the area. Their wage was one dollar per day plus room and board. However, for a time the workers themselves received only fifty cents, and those who had sent for them, and had probably paid their way across the ocean, received the other fifty cents. Often they were poorly fed so they would drink warm milk from the cows and sometimes even sneak eggs to suck raw. Those who were unable to do so would have to spend their meager earnings in town for bakery goods, sardines, etc.

There were other jobs to be had too, such as at the creamery, the cider and vinegar plant, livery barns, and on the railroad. Their wives and girlfriends soon arrived and obtained jobs doing housework or working in hotels. When they had saved some money and could purchase land of their own, they would get married and begin to raise their families, becoming prominent citizens of the area.

Two church congregations were organized by the Swedish immigrants of Stillman Valley, a Free Church and a Mission Covenant Church. In 1885 the Scandinavian Brothers and Sisters Society was organized with seven charter members. They built a small frame church which was dedicated on September 26, 1886. In 1892 this congregation reorganized as the Christian Swedish Mission Church. Their pulpit was supplied by pastors from Rockford until 1899 when they welcomed their first pastor, Rev. Andrew Solberg. A new Mission church building was erected in 1907.

The Swedish Free Church of Stillman Valley began in 1890. Their first building, a small frame edifice, was demolished in the cyclone of 1898, and a new house of worship was built at the same site. By 1919 so many Swedish folks had moved from the community, it was thought advisable to merge the two Swedish congregations. The old Free Church building was sold to a Methodist congregation in Davis Junction and moved to that town. When the Mission Church and Free Church merged, the new congregation was called the United Christian Church. It was not affiliated with any organized denomination, but used mostly Mission Covenant material and order of service. Eventually the congregation rejoined the Covenant denomination, and for about the last twelve years has been known as Valley Covenant Church.

Former Congressman John B. Anderson's parents ran a store at Stillman Valley around 1910, before their famous son was born. Mrs. Anderson was the former Mabel Ring from south of town, and her brother Ed was a Rockford police detective for many years. Martin Gustafson's folks lived on a farm north of town. P. N. Alfors, another Swedish immigrant, ran a tailor shop and made suits for Chief of Police August Bargren, Barney Thompson, Adam Geschwient, Mayor Edward Brown, and many more.

SCHOOLS KEPT APACE  
by W. Ashton Johnson

Rockford's first school was opened for a brief term in the summer of 1837 in a log house, which stood fifty feet south of East State Street on South Second Street, with six pupils in attendance. Miss Eunice Brown was the teacher.

Due to the influx of a dozen new families settling on the west side, Miss Brown launched her second school the following spring on the land which later became the courthouse square. Among her first pupils were the children of Daniel Haight, Eleazer H. Potter and Goodyear Asa Sanford.

Various teachers taught in private dwellings until 1841 when a brick schoolhouse was built on the southeast corner of what is now Haight Park. With between 40 and 50 pupils enrolled in these private halls of learning, little did these young people ever dream that Rockford would boast of a highly-rated college and a total of over 40,000 boys and girls enjoying a free education.

Until the state legislature passed the public school act in 1854, separating the Superintendent of Public Instruction's office from the Secretary of State's department educating youngsters was an expensive item. In 1855 the first school tax levy brought funds for the development of a public school system throughout Illinois.

Rockford adopted the city government plan in 1852, modeling its charter from that used in Springfield a short time previously. When the Illinois public school law became effective in 1855, the first tax for public school education was established at two mills per \$100 of assessed valuation of property.

In June of the same year the city council of eight aldermen voted to establish two school districts, one on the east side of the river and the other on the sunset side of the placid Rock. Early in 1856 the city had acquired two school sites, one where the Henry Freeman School (now an office building) was later located, and the other at Court and Park Streets where Franklin School later graced a one-quarter block area.

Until Adams and Lincoln schools were built, west side pupils attended sessions in the basement of the First Baptist Church, North Church and Mulberry. East side pupils marched to the old court house, built by Daniel Haight near the corner of North Madison and Market Streets, five days a week.

Dedication of the city's first two "modern" schoolhouses was an event of August 14, 1857. Two weeks later sessions began in the new buildings. District No. 1 -- the east side area -- enjoyed the leadership of three principals between 1857 and 1884. They were Orlando C. Blackmer, Henry Freeman and Prof. A. W. McPherson. Blackmer was succeeded in 1859 by Freeman, a native of Massachusetts who was hired away from his position in Freeport at a salary of \$1,000 per year. He held the reins over a period of 21 years, supervising the teaching of pupils from first grade through high school. McPherson succeeded to the principalship following resignation of his predecessor in 1880 and



OLD ADAMS SCHOOL.

remained until 1884, when the two districts were consolidated.

West side educators at Lincoln School included George C. Lyon, principal from 1857 to 1863. He was succeeded by E. M. Fernald (1863-1865). E. D. Weller (1865-66) was succeeded by Prof. James H. Blodgett, who remained as "principal No. 2 high school" until 1881. While principal he loaned books from his own library to Robert P. Porter who came here in 1872 as a reporter on the Register. In 1881 the teacher became editor of publications of the United States Geological Survey for a five year period. His former pupil, Porter, was appointed supervisor of the 1899 census by President Benjamin Harrison. Remembering his benefactor of the 1890s, Porter appointed the educator to the post of Collector of Educational Statistics. Prof. Blodgett was employed by the Federal Department of the Interior for over 15 years and retired to a Washington, D.C., home in 1912. He died four years later, revered by many federal government associates and by hundreds of former pupils in northern Illinois.

When the junior high school plan was adopted here, the "new" sandstone Lincoln School had its name changed to Franklin School by school board dictate. This was to accommodate one of the new junior high buildings, which was named Abraham Lincoln Junior High. (Franklin School has now been razed.)

East and West side high schools graduated their last classes in 1884, the city council decreeing that a one-district school system would be more economical and beneficial than two city districts. Mayor Alfred Taggart, who was a well-educated scholar as well as a fine executive, addressed his council and the public, advocating thumbs down on a new state school act. He proved his point and advised separation of the school board from city council supervision. When the polls had closed on the April elec-



OLD LINCOLN SCHOOL.

tion day, Taggart's strong pleas resulted in voters rejecting the free school law by 1200 ballots. The voters did approve of one district and the vesting of administrative powers with a city superintendent of schools.

P. R. Walker, a Civil War veteran from Rochelle, assumed the post of "principal teacher" of city schools. The fall of 1884 found high school classes launched in a second floor hall above 113 West State Street. Walker announced that there were approximately 8,500 persons of school age (under 21) in Rockford that autumn.

The first faculty of Rockford High School who toiled faithfully in the makeshift quarters for two years included Prof. A. W. McPherson, principal at \$1,300 per annum; Miss May Frye, assistant principal; Miss Jennie Waldo, science; and Miss Anna Lathrop, English and history. The new red brick high school on South Madison Street was dedicated in March of 1886. Three additions were later built on the South Madison Street site, including the present Board of Education building.

Among the educators who served as principal at the old R.H.S. were Prof. McPherson, Charles A. Smith, Walter A. Edwards, B.D. Parker, E.U. Graff, C.P. Briggs, J. C. Marberry, W. W. Haggard, Frank J. DuFrain and James Blue.

When the two high school system was reactivated after a 56 years lapse, James E. Blue assumed the direction of West High, while Harry C. Muth, a junior high executive, was tendered the principalship of East High School. Mr. Blue remained as principal at West until 1957 when he reached the mandatory retirement age of 65. He had served Rockford schools longer than any other principal, a period of over 30 years.

James E. Rose came to Rockford as a social science teacher and assistant football coach in 1946. In 1951 he

succeeded Arthur Lundahl as assistant principal at West High and in 1952 was named principal of Lincoln Junior High School. In 1957 he returned to West as principal.

With the launching of East High, Harry C. Muth's fine record as Lincoln Junior High School principal made him the unanimous choice of the education board for the new administrative post. From the day the "first bell" rang in 1940 until November of 1951, Principal Muth took just pride in his changing student body. Always keeping apace and sometimes out in front, East High's "honor roll" listings were eagerly awaited by 1500 parents each five weeks of the academic year.

(Continued in next issue)

#### TIES WITH THE PRESENT

by Hazel M. Hyde

(Continued from preceding issue)

THE REGISTER, dated October 10, 1915, carried a large headline: "Magnificent Gift for Rockford Womans' Club." The daughters of Adeline Talcott Emerson presented the present site at Church and Park. In addition to the property worth thousands of dollars, the Emerson family paid two-fifths of the cost of the building with the provision that it be made a memorial to Mrs. Emerson, founder of the "Argonauts", which was an inspiration in the work of the later Rockford Womans's Club. But reading on, "The Talcott property is given with the proviso that provision be made for the Rockford Chapter Daughters of the Revolution, of which Mrs. William Talcott was then regent, and Mrs. Emerson was founder and honorary regent; and also a fire-proof room be set aside for preservation of works of art and for exhibits of Rockford Arts and Crafts Association." What a beautiful web links the regular meetings in Belle Keith Art Gallery with our very first regent, Mrs. Adeline Talcott Emerson!

A romance is always of interest. Ralph Emerson wrote in his "Autobiography":

"While Wait Talcott had gone east ... his daughter Adeline came to the office one day and said she had an opportunity to go to teaching in the east side high school and asked my advice ... Of course I told her it was a noble thing to do and her Father found her hard at it to his joy when he got home. I wonder how it happened, accidentally, at times that I should be driving past their home just as she started for school and took her over. An acquaintance so formed ... could of course have but one result. It was the next fall that we were married."

"May Lee", a Rock River boat named for Captain Theodore O. Largent's two children, was the scene of a gala event. The invitation read, "Compliments of Mrs. Ralph Emerson for a boat ride, to meet the Daughters of the American Revolution attending the Third Conference. The "May Lee" at the Water Works Wednesday, June 7th at 5 o'clock."



THE RALPH EMERSON HOME.

One of her personal interests was writing poetry and some historical prose, which were published.

This remarkable woman was active in many civic and social endeavors. She was a charter member of the Monday Club, a group that still thrives after more than one hundred years, and offers intellectual stimulation to its members.

The list of her accomplishments as a regent and worker in Rockford Chapter is outstanding. She was Honorary Regent until her death in 1916. These words on the cover of early yearbooks are ascribed to Adeline Talcott Emerson, and I quote:

"Perpetuating the memories of an heroic past, gives courage to the present and kindles enthusiasm for the future."

Many of us are happy to see a picture or a painting that recalls the personal appearance of those who have achieved greatly. As you walk through the Memorial Room of the Rockford Woman's Clubhouse, you see the portrait of Adeline Talcott Emerson, for she is closely associated with Rockford Woman's Club. The entire beautiful building is a memorial in brick and stone to Adeline Talcott Emerson.

AMA ROBINSON TAYLOR, the wife of Attorney Horace W. Taylor, joined Rockford Chapter in June of 1895 on the record of her Revolutionary ancestor, Moses Robinson. She became the second regent, serving from 1897 through 1899. Her father was Smith Robinson and she was born in Enfield, Massachusetts.

Ama Taylor was graduated in 1847 from Mt. Holyoke College, the oldest college for women in America, and according to the DAILY REGISTER GAZETTE, she was the pupil of Mary Lyon, a name which ranks in educational annals with Mark Hopkins. She taught school for several years after her graduation.

After her marriage to Horace Taylor, April 17, 1854, she arrived in Rockford in November of 1857. For more than fifty years the Taylors lived at the corner of North Church and Fisher Avenue. She was, along with Mrs. D.S. Clark, one of the first women to serve on the Rockford School Board, under Mayor Henry N. Starr. She was founder and president of Century Club.

The Spanish American War was in progress and under Mrs. Taylor's leadership, the Rockford Chapter DAR held a benefit for Cuban relief. The membership had reached 101 persons. Mrs. Horace Taylor lived until January 31, 1915, when she was in her 87th year. She was one of those people about whom it can be said, "She was alive as long as she lived." She was greatly concerned with American history and during her years of service the chapter showed a great interest in perpetuating the memory of historic events.

At the annual meeting held in January of 1899, FANNIE STEVENS WOODRUFF, daughter of Charles John Stevens, born in New Marboro, Massachusetts, became the third regent. She was the wife of George Lewis Woodruff.

During the period in which she served Rockford Chapter as regent the State Conference of DAR was held in Rockford in the church parlors of Second Congregational Church. Mrs. William A. Talcott, a charter member, was State Regent at this time and on the evening preceding the conference gave a reception for visiting delegates in her home. This was the occasion for the boat ride given for the delegates by Mrs. Ralph Emerson on the May Lee.

Cooperation with public schools was developed by Rockford Chapter. Grade school children gave programs for meetings and the chapter provided school children with pictures of historic events. At receptions for children the members showed them stereoptican slides of historical significance.

Praise has been given Mrs. George Woodruff for her social consciousness. It was a real loss to Rockford when she transferred to Seattle Chapter in 1908.

The fourth regent of Rockford Chapter was CLARA GOODALL SANFORD, Mrs. Goodyear Asa Sanford, who descended from Rev. David Goodall of New Hampshire.

The Rev. David Goodall was a student in Dartmouth College when there came a call for the militia to go to Ogdensburg to defend Ft. Prescott. Although studying for the ministry he felt called upon to defend his country. Three of his brothers were in the army.

David Goodall said of his experiences that he did not know where his first shot went. But, after that, if an enemy so much as showed a hand, he brought down his man every time. He was a noted marksman.

He graduated from Dartmouth in 1777 and preached in Halifax, Vermont. After being a pastor of Congregational Church in Littleton he died at age 80.

When exploring the past, it is exciting to find a tie with the present. Our fourth regent in Rockford Chapter, wife of Goodyear Asa Sanford, and our present registrar,

Mrs. Arland Honeycutt (Blanche) descend from the same line. Their common ancestor was Robert Goodell who was born in England in 1604 and the line goes back to Sir Joseph Goodall, Baronet, Suffolk, England. Mrs. Sandford's Revolutionary ancestor was Rev. David Goodall and Blanche Honeycutt's Revolutionary ancestor was another David Goodell.

In tracing the lives of early regents and the activities of the chapter under their leadership, we are made aware of the history that was happening in the country. On September 17, 1901, the chapter met in memorial to mourn the death of William McKinley who had died at the hands of an assassin.

But social affairs also flourished. A reception was given at the Nelson Hotel in honor of Mrs. M. T. Scott of Bloomington, Vice President General; Mrs. C. S. Brett, State Secretary; and Mrs. Clara Goodall Sanford, local regent, on April 30, 1901. The chapter's first regent, still a supporting pillar, gave this reception.

Prominent clergymen were represented on the program. Some of these were: Dr. R. H. Pooley of Court Street Methodist Church; Rev. P. M. Snyder, of the Second Congregational Church; Rev. Hugh M. Bannen of Trinity Lutheran; Dr. John Gordon of Second Congregational and Dr. Charles R. Goff of Court Street Methodist Church.

Seventh and eighth grade children were invited to hear an address of Rev. Hugh Bannen. We see a thread that runs through the activities down to the year 1980 of involvement with young people. Think especially of the Good Citizens of the high schools of the area, the J.A.C. program recently reactivated, the energetic programs of the C.A.R.'s, the annual R.O.T.C. awards, and the history essay contests. You will no doubt think, also, of our local support of the DAR Schools and the Indian Schools.

CARRIE SPAFFORD BRETT was the wife of Frederic E. Brett and the daughter of Charles H. Spafford and Abby Warren. She was a charter member of Rockford Chapter DAR and the first recording secretary. Her term of office was 1902 to 1905 as the fifth regent.

Carrie Spafford was born December 2, 1843, in a brick farm house on Kishwaukee Street. In 1850 her father, Charles Spafford, built a house that was to be home to Spaffords and their descendants for almost ninety years and the address came to be 220 South Madison Street, when East Side Main Street name was dropped in 1887.

Students of Rockford history can recount the story of Elmer E. Ellsworth, close friend of Abraham Lincoln, who met his death at the hands of an Alexandria, Virginia, innkeeper in May of 1861. Carrie had met Ellsworth when she was fifteen years of age and at the time of his death she had seen her seventeenth birthday the previous December. The love letters she had received for almost three years from him are preserved in Illinois State Historical Society. Everyone assumed they would be married at the end of the War Between the States.

After a period of grief, Carrie was married, March 7, 1866, To Frederic E. Brett. Frederic and Carrie lived first in Boston and then in Chicago. Brett was connected with the wholesale house of Marshall Field Company. In a period of six months from September 9 to March 1893 she lost by death her father, son, and husband. Soon after her husband's death she moved to the old home at 220 South Madison in Rockford.

This high spirited woman became active in the Rockford community. She was a charter member, first secretary and fifth regent of the Rockford Chapter DAR, assistant historian of the Daughters of 1812, chairman of the building committee of the Y.W.C.A., and a member of Colonial Dames, the Outlook Club, and Second Congregational Church. A fine article in NUGGETS OF HISTORY by Robert Borden gives a good vita of Carrie Spafford Brett.

On Flag Day, June 14, 1902, a tablet in memory of Jehiel Harmon, a Revolutionary soldier, was placed in Greenwood Cemetery. Mrs. Brett, the regent of Rockford Chapter DAR, unveiled the bronze marker as part of an appropriate ceremony.

The minutes show many other events such as furnishing speakers for high school assemblies on Washington's birthday. A group of thirty members were guests of Belvidere Chapter, June 18, 1902, making the trip in a special interurban car. The date commemorated the anniversary of the British leaving Philadelphia, June 18, 1778.

When a chapter passes its 85th Birthday Celebration, it seems strange to find links to the present. Carrie Spafford Brett descends from Dr. John Warren of Boston and her earliest ancestor in America was Peter Warren of Boston in 1659. Knowing that two present members, Eva Sanborn and Nell Kjellgren descended from William Warren, I had them consult their copy of the Warren Genealogy. Their earliest ancestor in this country was Richard Warren who came in 1620 on the Mayflower and signed the Mayflower Compact. Apparently the exact lines were different but the whole line of Carrie Brett was in the Warren book. The Warren Family in America arrived at an early date and the book is exciting to read.

EMMA WILDER DERWENT, Mrs. Luther Derwent, became a charter member of Rockford Chapter on the record of Jothim Wilder. She had served Rockford Chapter as its first treasurer before becoming the sixth regent, 1905 to 1908.

Interest during 1905 was in reform and women's place in bringing about needed action. In December of that year, Mrs. Fessenden, State Regent, read a paper for the chapter on "Women's Work in Reform" at Rockford College.

Annual meeting date was changed to May and was held May 27, 1906. This practice is presently observed with our May Breakfast.

May 7, 1907, was the date of forming a chapter of C.A.R. Our present Children of the American Revolution

group, the Hononegah Chapter, is very active, even attending and performing for the State CAR Conference.

In the 1907-1908 yearbook the day of meeting was set as the third Friday unless otherwise designated.

Classes of study were formed concerned with American leaders in such fields as history, oratory, diplomacy and finance. Our present American Heritage Group is somewhat similar except the members also consider cultural and artistic achievements.

Mrs. Derwent died July 23, 1924. One of her personal interests was art and she had spent one year in the East in an artists' colony. She was widely acclaimed for the artistry of her photographs.

In May 1916, Lucy Derwent, the Daughter of Mrs. Luther Derwent, designed and received a twenty-five dollar prize for the best design for an Illinois state flag.

Mrs. Derwent continued to work actively for years after she had served as regent. She held the office of Vice State Regent 1911-1912. She was appointed by the President General as Chairman of the Committee of Preservation of Historical Spots in Illinois. She inspired many persons to seek out and preserve our own historical sites.

In the same spirit, Rockford Chapter in 1980 took the Project of Verifying Applications for fifty homes in the area called Haightville to be placed on the National Register, as a cooperative effort to assist Restoration Education Association. Those who spent hours in the Rockford Public Library and in the Court House checking records reported it was an educational endeavor as well as one of service.

Thanks are due program chairman Gertrude Pedersen (Mrs. Harold), Blanche Honeycutt (Mrs. Arland), Rosemary Carratt (Mrs. A. Dennis) and Ruth Lunde (Mrs. O.B.) for making information available. Quotations from NUGGETS OF HISTORY are greatly appreciated.

The Rockford Chapter DAR has presented programs consisting of the DAR aims: Historical, educational and patriotic. There has been continuing support for State and NSDAR. Worthy projects of the community have received support.

Following the example and leadership of our first six regents, our leadership has been dynamic — inspiring officers and members to cooperative activity and forward-looking projects. Some famous person has said, The Past is prelude, We now look to the Future."

The historical objective: To perpetuate the memory and spirit of men and women who achieved American Independence.

This talk could be entitled: Six Women Whom Made a Difference in Their Community.

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