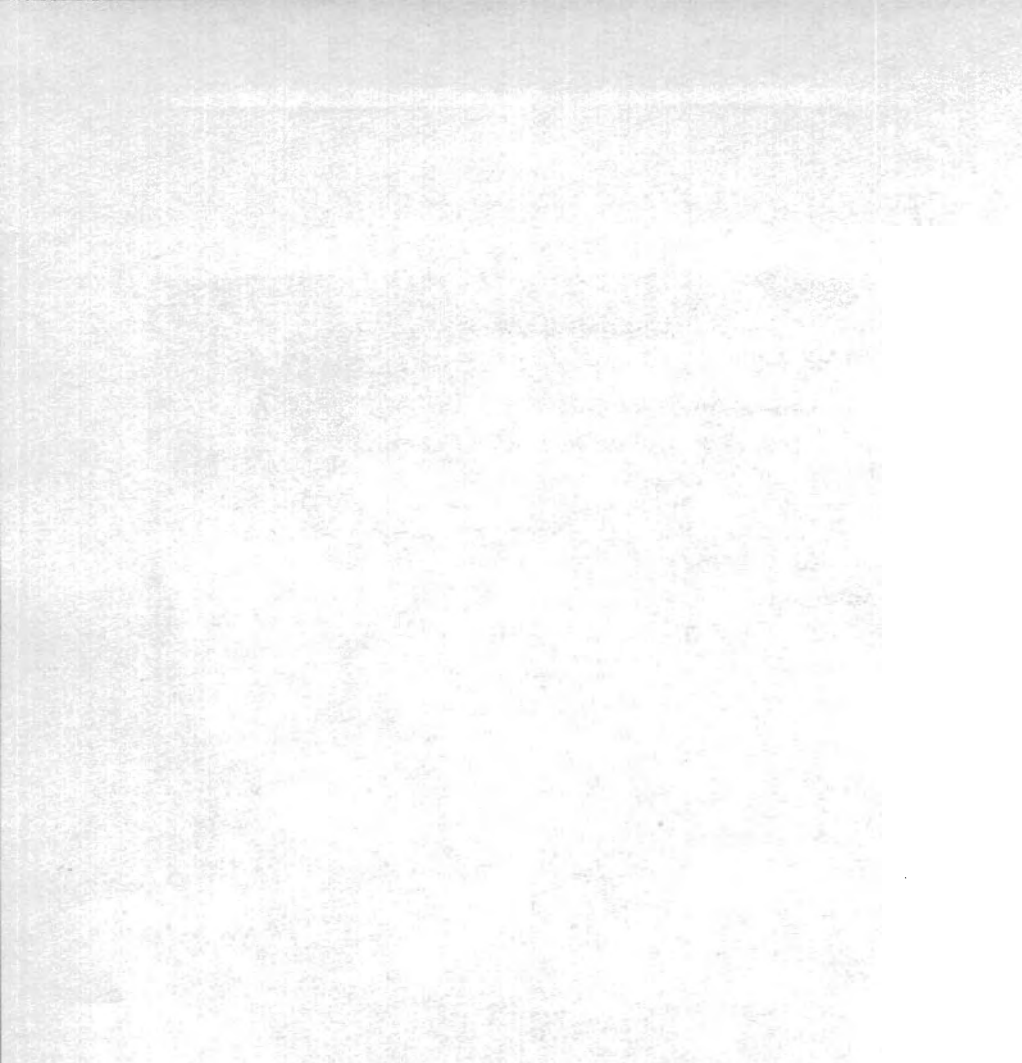




THE THEOPHILE CARON FAMILY



## *French-Canadian, Pioneer and Subsequent Settlers.*

---

---

In the Probable Order of Their Establishment in  
Lehigh, Goodrich and Irwin Districts.

Pierre Paul Caron .....	1848
Antoine Lajoie .....	1849

### 1850-1860.

Jean Baptiste Tetreault, Sr. ....	
Leon Bertrand .....	1853
Leon Bernier .....	
Francois Begnoche .....	1855
Hubert Bonneau .....	
La Brecque .....	
Ambroise Patenaude .....	
Joseph Dugas .....	
Amedee Dupuy .....	

### 1860-1870.

Vincent (Frank) Boner .....	1860
Timothy Fortin, Jr. ....	1860
Alec Fortin .....	1860
Antoine Saucier .....	1862
Prudent Menard .....	1863
Jean Baptiste Reinich .....	1863
Hipolyte Senesac .....	1865
Prudent Senesac .....	1865
Alexandre Senecac .....	1865
Benonie Menard .....	1865
Louis Beland .....	1865
Louis Pare .....	1865
George Bachant .....	1865
Antoine St. Germain, Sr. ....	1866
Toussaint Denault .....	1867
Louis Joron .....	1867
Frank Landrie .....	1867

Pierre Lagesse .....	
George Martin .....	
Napoleon Racette .....	
Alfred Fortin .....	
Joseph Goudreau .....	
Laurent Charbonneau .....	
Jean Baptiste Cyrier .....	
Louis Lafontaine .....	
Narcisse Paquet .....	
Thomas Brais .....	
Pierre Merillat .....	
Edmond Brosseau .....	
Benjamin Tremblay .....	
Joseph Blanchette .....	
Casimir Andereggen .....	
Antoine Girard .....	
Jean Baptiste Lapolice .....	
Joseph Morrissette .....	
Solomon Dumas .....	
Joseph Dumas .....	
Edward Alexandre .....	

1870-1880.

Francois Balthazar, Sr. and Jr. ....	1870
Gregoire, Joseph and Marcel Balthazar .....	1870
Theodore Caron .....	1870
Luc Bessette .....	1870
Joseph Bessette .....	1870
Israel St. Germain .....	
Damase Gosselin .....	
Joseph Tremblay .....	
Jean Baptiste Laflamme .....	
George Duval .....	
Joseph Provencal .....	
Theophile Denault .....	1871
Joel Menard .....	
Fabien Martin .....	
Joseph St. Pierre .....	1874
Joseph Lebeau .....	
Fred Fraser .....	1874

Jeremie Couture, Jr. ....	1875
Fred Keroack .....	1875
Octave Souigny .....	1876
William Fraser .....	1877
Mathias Tremblay .....	1877
Pierre Prevost .....	
John Desplaines .....	
Joseph Tremblay, Jr. ....	
Philip Menard .....	1880

1890's.

Joseph Plante .....	
Eusebe Lapierre .....	

**Time of Settlement Uncertain.**

Joseph Lesort .....	
Louis Lafleche Dericher .....	
Israel Bachant .....	
Eli Odette .....	
Alexis Odette .....	
Hubert Gervais, Sr. ....	
Jean Baptiste Granadam .....	
Israel Patenaude .....	
Prudent Souigny .....	
Joseph Savoie .....	
Benjamin Marcotte .....	

# Genealogical Tables.

---

---

## TETREAULT.

John (Jean Baptiste)

I Marriage: Henriette Bunker

CHILDREN: PHILIP, married:

Millen Caston Guy. Moved to Kansas state.

BETSEY, married:

John Michael, children:

Sarah, Mary, Julia, Oliver, Albert.

JOHN, married:

Eleonore Gosselin, children:

Helen, Edward, David, married Ida Tremblay; Flavie, married David Forgue; Mose, married Ida Neveux; Louis, married Lydia Tremblay.

MARIE PHOEBE, married:

Francois Leclerc, children:

Francois, Pierre, Mary, Didace, Celeste, Louise.

ELEONORE, married:

Felix Papineau, children:

Marie Victoire, Marie Louise, Joseph, Sarah, Anna, Josephine, Zephyrin, George, Hypolite, Blanche, Alphonse, Claire, Agnes.

SUSANNA, married:

Joseph Caron, Sr., children:

Louise, Joseph, Thomas, Alex, Alfred, John, Marie, Ida, Henriette.

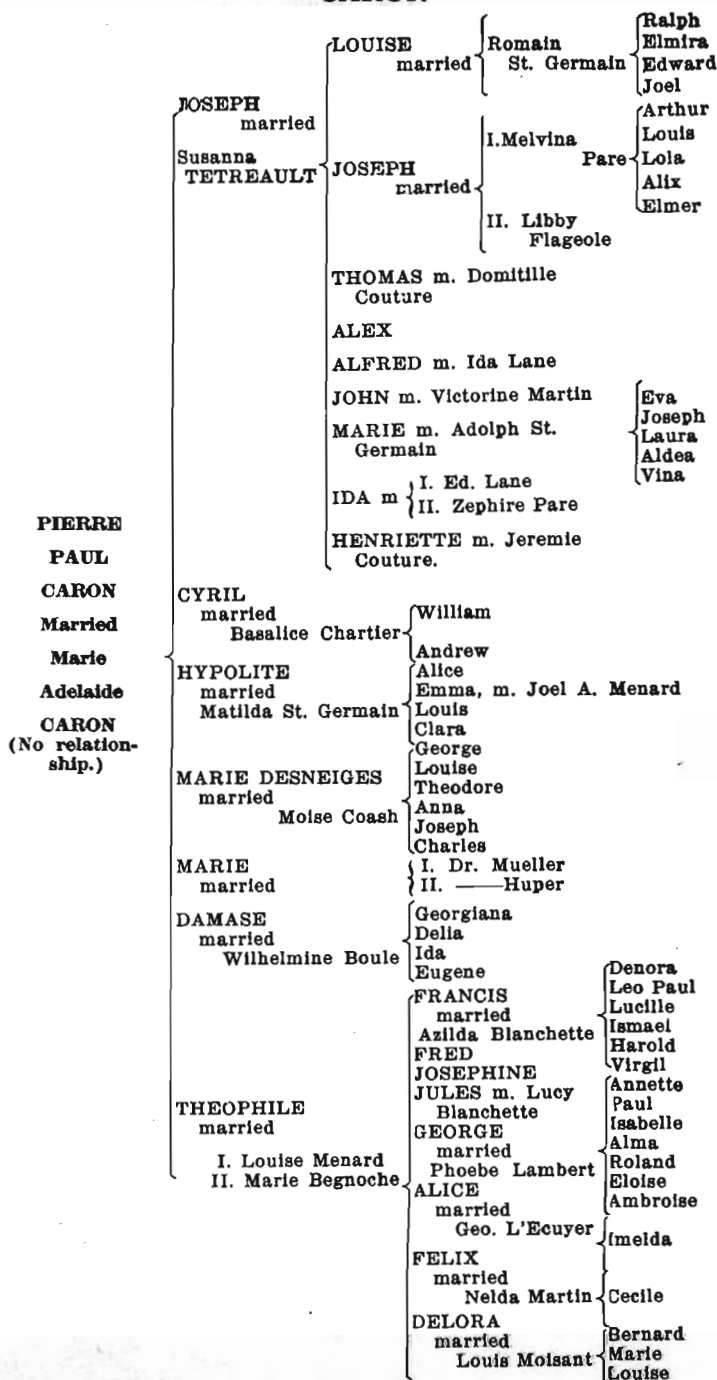
LIZZIE, married:

Antoine Lajoie, children:

Mary, Henriette, Pierre, Julie, Vlatique.

II. Marriage: Amienne Gosselin

## CARON



## LAJOIE

LOUIS—Married Julie Martin—Born in Canada. Came to America 1850, died about 1865

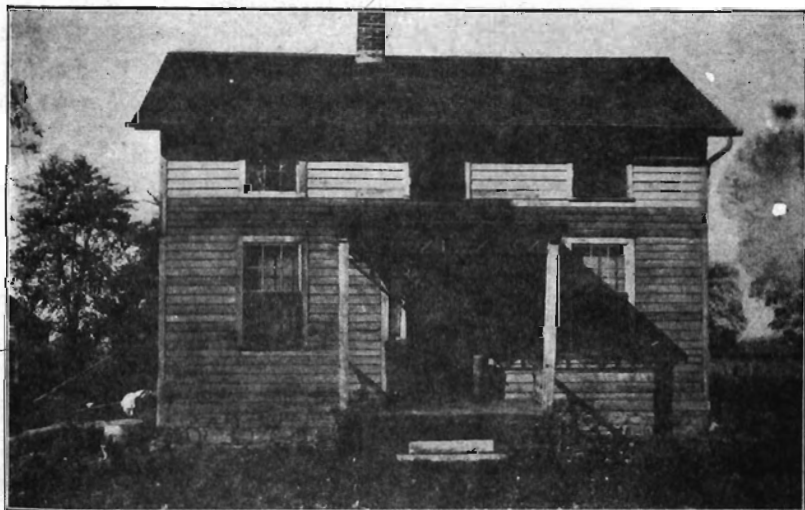
ANTOINE	NAZAIRE	MARY	NARCISSE
Married Lizzie Tetreault Died Sept. 22, 1897	Married Sophie Tetreault (Died in Kansas)	Married Fred Provost	Married Marguerite Labrecque Died in Kankakee Jan. 1902
MARIE	HENRIETTE	PIERRE	JULIA
married	married	married	married
Louis Betourne	Oliver Giroux	Susan Metzger	Leandre Giroux
Kat	Julia	Netty	VIATIQUE
Agnes	Mathilda	Eva	Mary
Julia	Stephen	Alice	Albert
Mahtilda	Mary	Ida	Fred
Mose	George	Julia	Frank
Fred			
Rosalie			



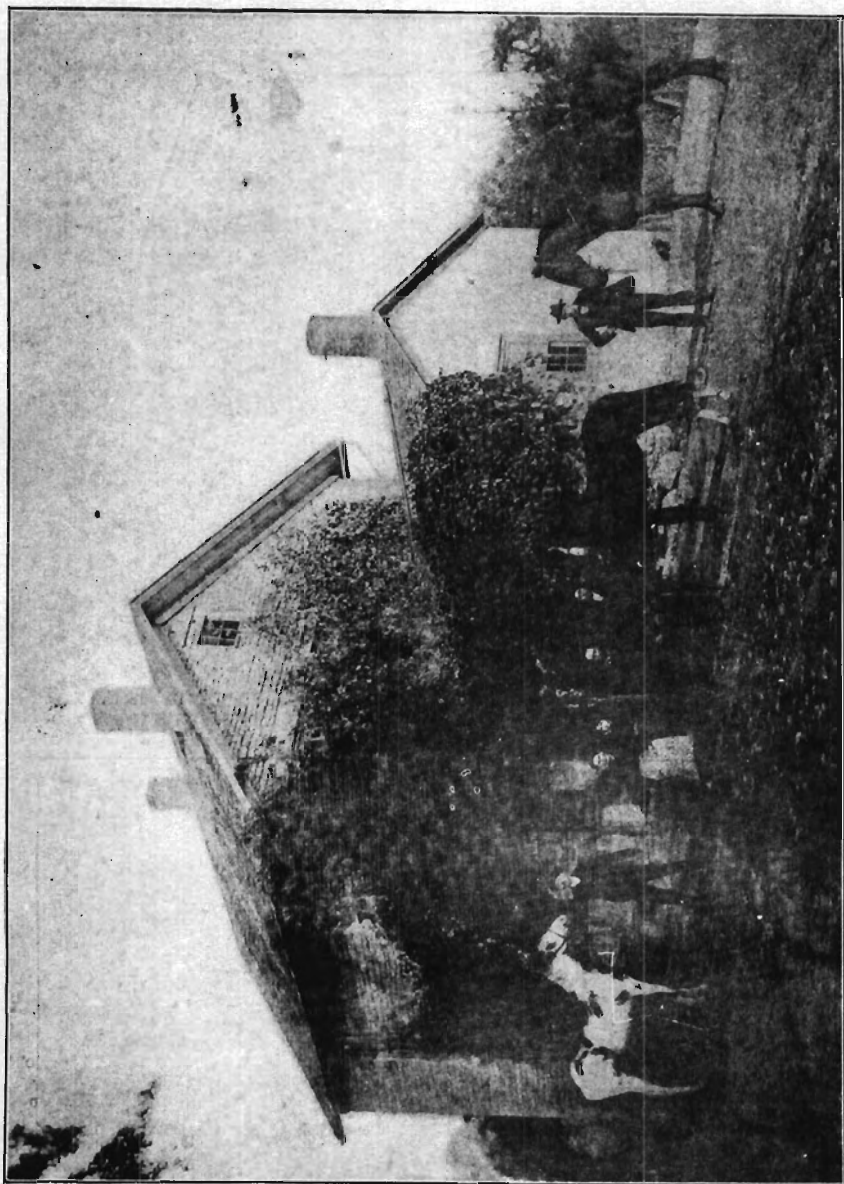
HOMESTEADS AND DWELLING PLACES OF THE  
PIONEER AND SUBSEQUENT SETTLERS  
ST. JAMES PARISH.



LOG HOUSE OF PIERRE PAUL CARON 1848. RECONSTRUCTED. LIME-  
STONE TOWNSHIP SECTION 31.



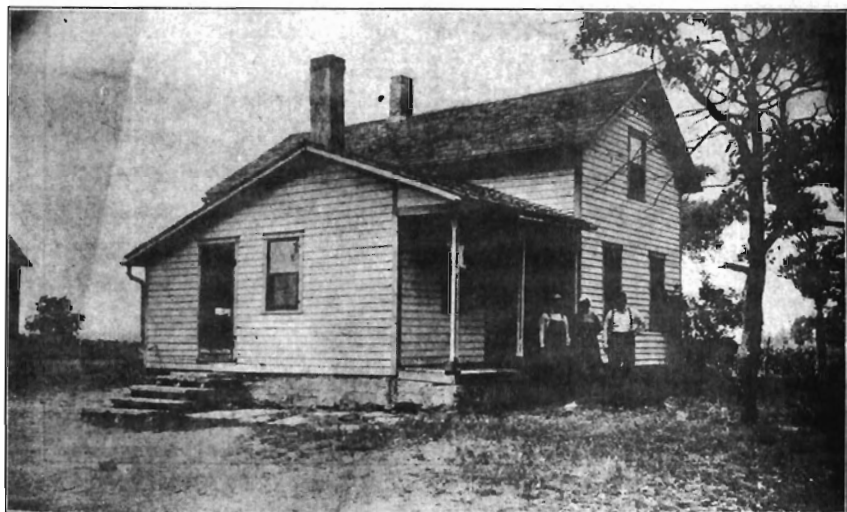
RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH CARON SR. WEST PART 12'x14' (STONE).  
BUILT IN THE 1850'S. MASS CELEBRATED THEREIN BY REV. ALEXIS  
MAILLOUX, VICAR GENERAL OF QUEBEC (CANADA) AND SUBSE-  
QUENTLY BY REV. JAMES COTE. PILOT TOWNSHIP SECTION 1.



DWELLING PLACE OF ELIE GIRARD, LIMESTONE TOWNSHIP SECTION 31.



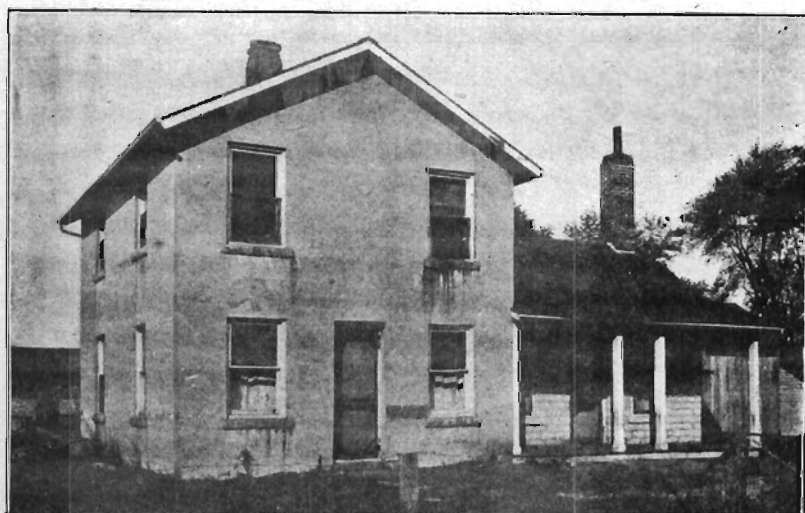
DWELLING OWNED AND BUILT BY TIMOTHY FORTIN ABOUT 1861. MASS WAS CELEBRATED THEREIN BY THE REV. FATHER PARADIS FROM KANKAKEE.



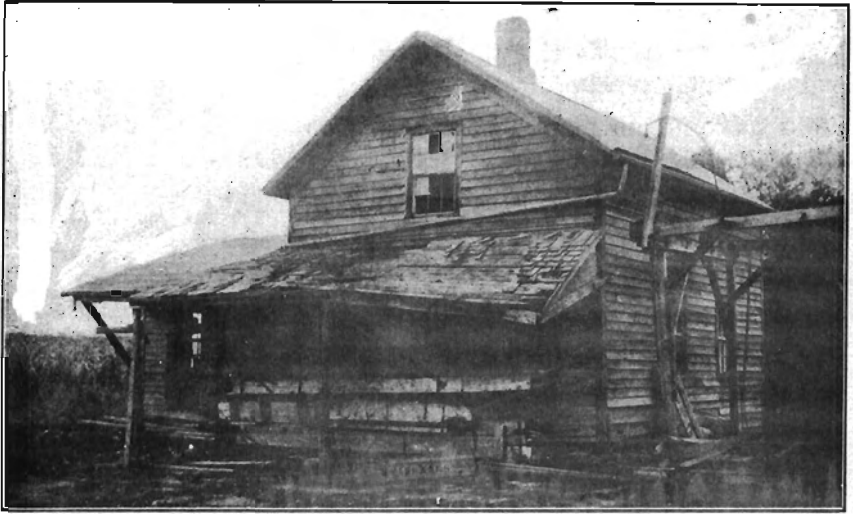
DWELLING OF JOSEPH GOUDREAU. BUILT IN 1862. PRESENT OWNER (1920) JOS. DUMAS



VINCENT ANTONY BONER'S. PLACE PILOT TOWNSHIP  
SECTION 12.



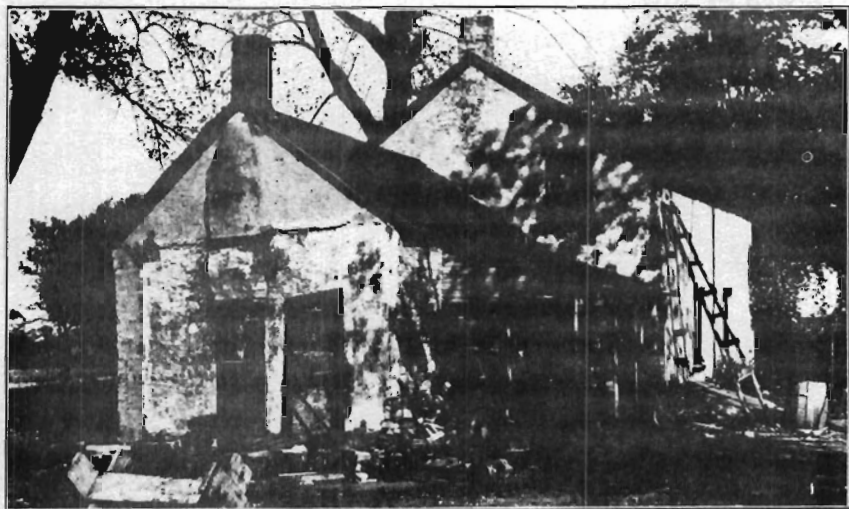
DWELLING OF JAMES CROWLEY. PILOT TOWNSHIP SECTION 1  
BUILT IN 1864. SUBSEQUENTLY OWNED BY JOS. CARON SR AND  
JR. AT ONE TIME A POST OFFICE



DWELLING OF AMBROISE PATENAUDE. BUILT IN THE 1860'S. IN 1920  
ON THE PREMISES OF ARTHUR BERTRAND.



DWELLING PLACE AT ONE TIME OCCUPIED BY LOUIS PARE. LIMESTONE  
TOWNSHIP SECTION 6



STONE DWELLING OWNED AND BUILT BY ANTOINE ST. GERMAIN SR.  
LIMESTONE TOWNSHIP SECTION 7.

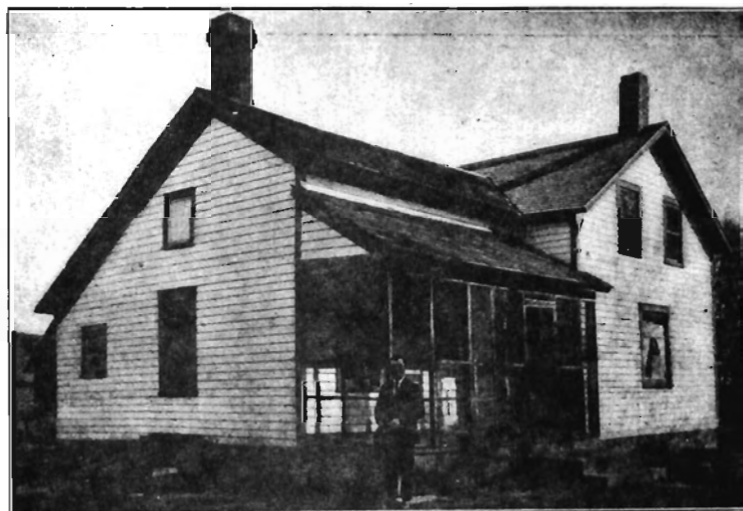


DWELLING OWNED AND BUILT BY LUC BESSETTE. SUBSEQUENTLY OWN-  
ED BY ANTOINE SAUCIER. PILOT TOWNSHIP SECTION 15.





DWELLING OF JOSEPH DUGAS. IN 1920 OCCUPIED BY FELIX CARON.



DWELLING OF LOUIS RAINIEH. IN 1920 OCCUPIED BY EDWARD DUMAS.

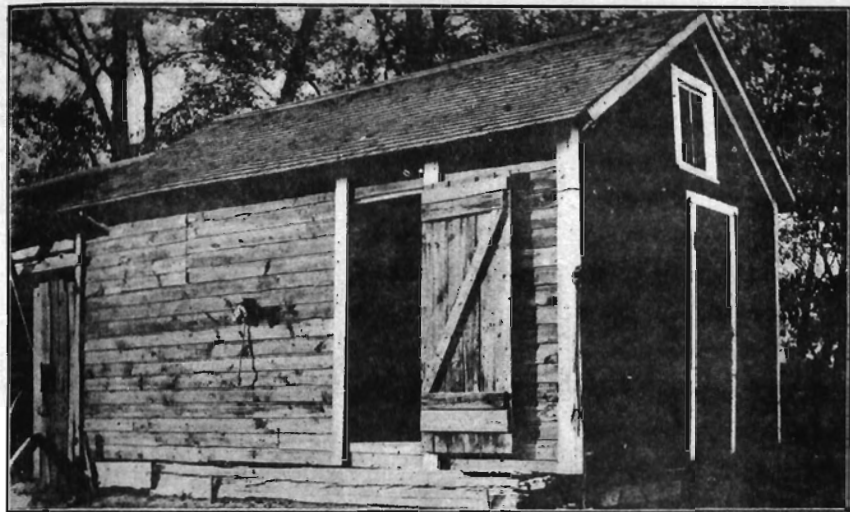


HOMESTEAD OF TOUSSAINT DENAULT. PILOT TOWNSHIP SECTION 15.

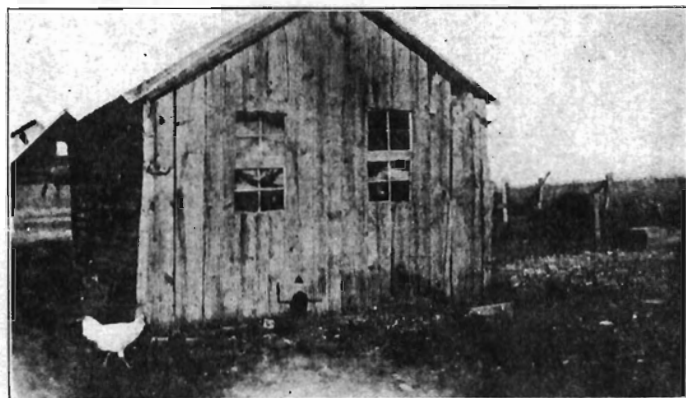


DWELLING OF JOSEPH PROVENCAL, SR. PILOT TOWNSHIP SECTION 16





AT ONE TIME DWELLING OF LOUIS BERTRAND. IN EARLY DAYS FOUR CHILDREN WERE RAISED IN THIS SMALL BUILDING—LATER USED AS A COB SHED.



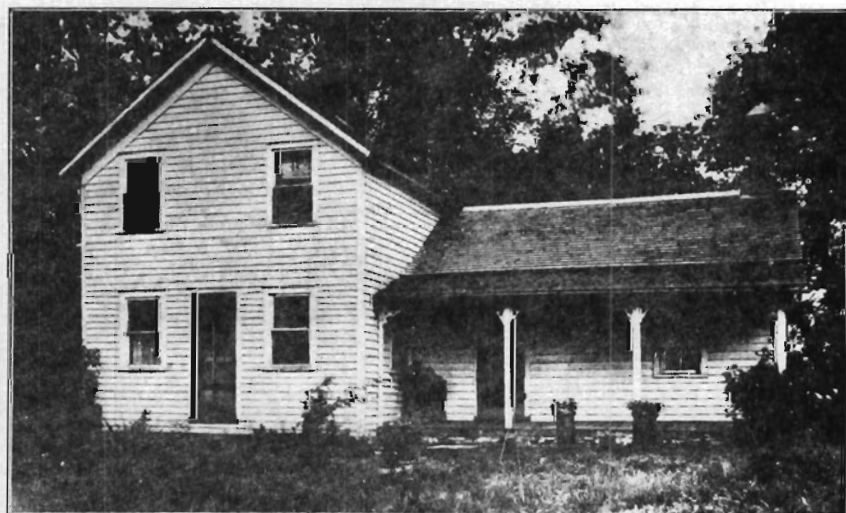
DWELLING HOUSE OF SOLOMON DUMAS SR. TOWNSHIP OTTO, SECTION 20.



DWELLING HOUSE OF MATTHIAS TREMBLAY, TOWNSHIP OTTO, SECTION 29.



DAN HURLEY'S PLACE. BUILT IN THE 1850'S. IN EARLY DAYS CALLED THE "WHITE HOUSE" HAVING BEEN PAINTED IN WHITE COLORS. OCCASIONALLY SERVED AS A PLACE OF WORSHIP. MASS CELEBRATED THEREIN BY REV. GEO. KERTSON. SALINA TOWNSHIP SECTION 15



DWELLING PLACE OF GARRET FITZGERALD; PARTLY BUILT 1850. MASS WAS CELEBRATED THEREIN BY REV. D. J. RIORDAN FORM WILMINGTON IN 1873.



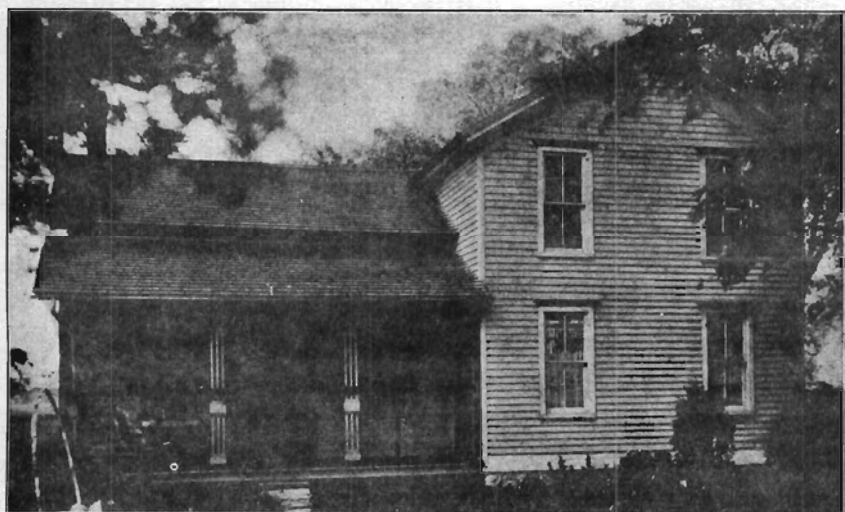
EDWARD LEWIS' PLACE. BUILT IN THE 1860'S. MASS CELEBRATED THEREIN BY REV. GEO. KERTSON (MAIN SECTION). SALINA TOWNSHIP SECTION 1. BUILDING TO THE RIGHT WAS USED AS A SCHOOLHOUSE IN DAYS.



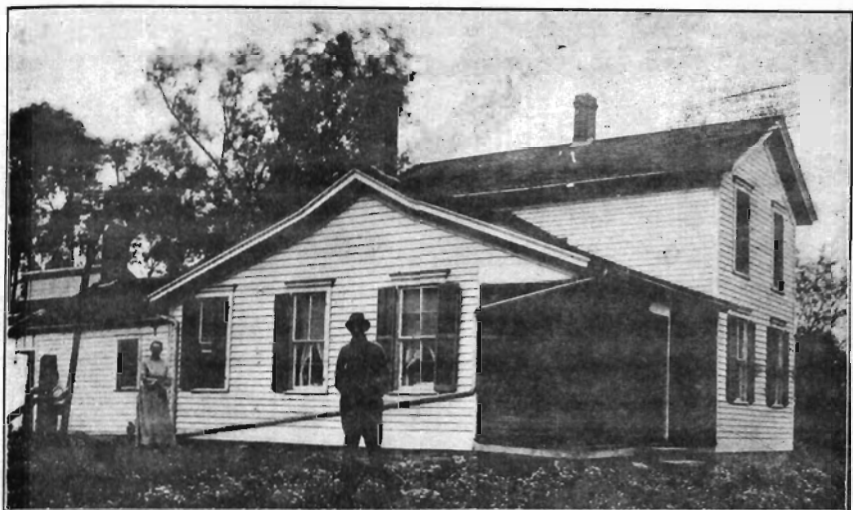
HOMESTEAD OF THOMAS O'KEEFE BUILT ABOUT 1868. SALINA TOWNSHIP SECTION 12. MASS CELEBRATED THEREIN BY REV. HUGH O'GARA MC-SHANE FROM WILMINGTON AND REV. GEO. KERTSON. AMUSEMENT HALL IN EARLY DAYS.



CURRAN'S PLACE, WHERE MASS WAS CELEBRATED IN EARLY DAYS.  
WILL. COUNTY.



HOMESTEAD OF WILLIAM DWYER OCCASIONALLY A PLACE OF WORSHIP  
IN THE 1880'S . MASS WAS CELEBRATED BY REV. GEO. KERTSON.  
SALINA TOWNSHIP SECTION 2.



DWELLING PLACE OF BRYAN O'KEFFE BUILT IN 1882. MASS CELEBRATED THEREIN BY REV. FATHER G. KERTSON AND REV. FATHER J. LEVASSEUR. SALINA TOWNSHIP SECTION 1. IN 1920 OCCUPIED BY JOHN CASHEN.



HOMESTEAD OF CORNELIUS LUBY SR. WHERE MASS WAS CELEBRATED IN EARLY DAYS BY REV. FATHER LUBY AND REV. FATHER LEVASSEUR. SALINA TOWNSHIP SECTION 13.





HOMESTEAD OF FREDERIC STEYER, WHEREIN MASS WAS CELEBRATED IN  
FORMER DAYS BY REV. J. LEVASSEUR S. T. D. SALINA TOWNSHIP  
SECTION 12.



HOMESTEAD OF GEORGE O'NEIL  
PILOT TOWNSHIP, SEC. 36.

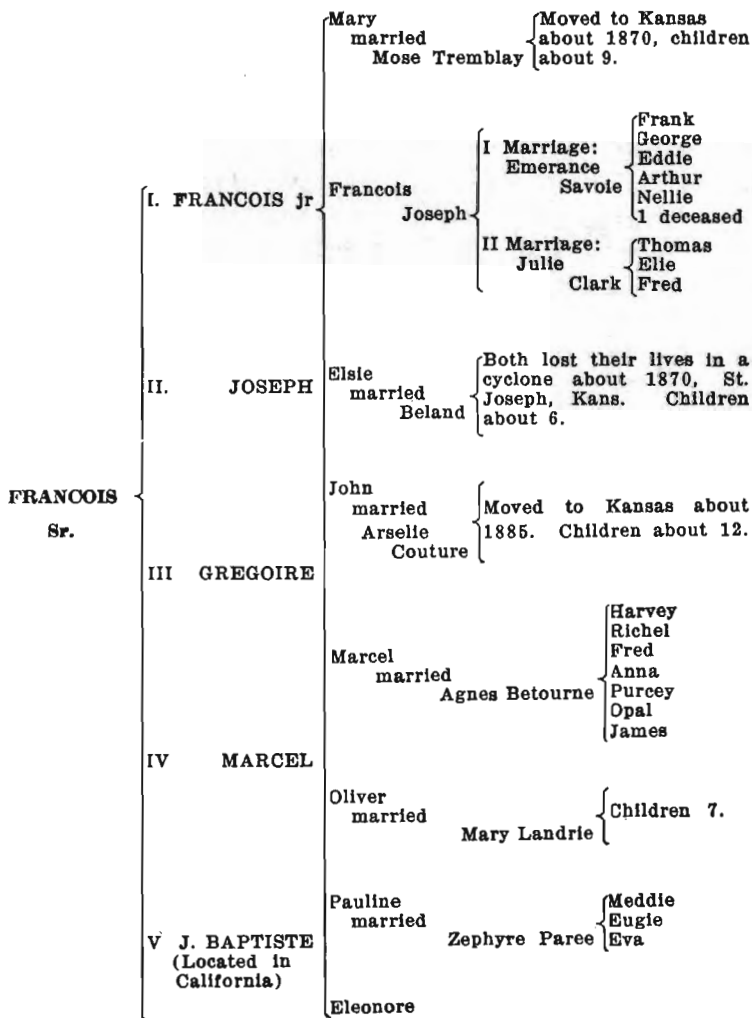


DWELLING HOUSE OF DANIEL KELIHER  
OTTO TOWNSHIP





## BALTHAZAR



## *Concerning the Motherland.*

---

---

### Home Country of the French-Canadian Pioneer Settlers Who Located Immediately West of the Town of Kankakee.

It may not altogether be without interest, especially to the descendants of the French-Canadian settlers, who located immediately west of the town of Kankakee, to know something more definite concerning the home country of their forefathers. This may also help to throw a better light and give a better understanding of some perhaps otherwise obscure questions and peculiar conditions. A short descriptive sketch of Canada, gathered from different sources, is herewith presented.

---

The name Canada is probably derived from the Iroquois Indian language, meaning "Cabin". The Dominion of Canada lies north of the United States and is bounded by the Atlantic, Pacific and Arctic oceans. Space and scope permit us here to be concerned only with the southeastern portion of that immense territory whence our colonists came, namely so-called Lower and Upper Canada, and more specifically the St. Lawrence valley. This district was broken ages ago by igneous rocks, traces of which are shown in the abrupt heights of Mount Royal at Montreal. Who has not heard of the awe-inspiring stream of St. Lawrence (at Tadousac 20 miles in width) discovered by the Canadian Columbus, Jacques Cartier, on August 10, 1535, a day of the church marking the feast of St. Lawrence. Among its tributaries we must mention the Gatineau, St. Maurice, the far famed Saguenay—the saddest, most somber and mysterious river in the world—and the Richelieu (Chambly). A little to the west of Montreal rapids suddenly interrupt the course of the St. Lawrence. The lower rapids are called Lachine (China) because the early explorers believed China could be reached by way of the St. Lawrence. Just east of Lake Ontario in an expansion of this

remarkable river is a collection of small islands of picturesque beauty, called the Thousand Islands (actually about 1700). Canada in general is most effectually a water country. The soil is loamy and of great fertility, especially in the river valleys. The winters are long and cold but the air is remarkably dry and free from fog, hence bracing and invigorating. Animals are of a very diversified kind; some are becoming rare, like the beaver. There are about 300 species of birds, but the majority are migratory. Fishes are numerous, but reptiles are scarce. This part of Canada contains extensive valuable forest areas, hardwoods and great varieties of evergreens; we find also fruit trees especially in the central part of the St. Lawrence valley.

### History.

Canada is said to have been discovered by John Cabot in 1497, an Italian navigator (Giovanni Caboto) from Venice, sailing under the English flag, although it is probable that the coast of Canada was sighted by Norsemen in 986. Basque and Breton fishermen began to visit the cod banks of New Foundland as early at 1504, but Canada's real history dates only from 1534, when Jacques Cartier sailed from St. Malo, France, to take formal possession of the country in the name of the king of France. In 1541 a colony from France failed disastrously and over half a century nothing more was heard in Europe of the country beyond the seas. The first European settlement on Canadian soil was established in 1608 at Quebec (meaning "strait" in the Algonquin dialect, but called Stadacona) by Samuel de Champlain in the shadow of Cape Diamond. Montreal (Mount Royal), originally inhabited by the Hochelaga or Beaver Indians, was founded by a company of religious, headed by Sieur de Maisonneuve in 1642. Canada remained in the possession of France for a century and a half. The history of this period is filled with exploits of fur trade, daring attempts of exploration, wars with the Huron, Algonquin and the powerful Iroquois—"most warlike of men"—Indian tribes. After many vicissitudes and struggles between the French colonies in Canada and the British colonies south of it, at last in 1759 near Quebec under the command of Wolfe

and Montcalm, English and French generals, was fought the battle that ended French domination in America.

The first marriage contract of the first colonies was the Hebert-Couillard marriage about 1620.

### People.

History owes much credit to the indomitable energy and undaunted courage of the first French colonists in helping to advance civilization. The hardships and insurmountable difficulties of these brave pioneers are well known. The field had to be tilled by bands of armed men under the eyes of soldiers, ready at a moment's notice to defend them. Farm after farm was thus protected until the seed had been planted. In harvest time the same precautions were repeated. At night the inhabitants took refuge in a settlement, consisting of log cabins, surrounded by a high fence. Thus they had to protect themselves against the cunning, ferocious and bloodthirsty Indians. In the words of a missionary of those times: "They approach like foxes, attack like lions and disappear like birds". Their malignity and treachery made life quite miserable for the first settlers day and night. Frequently the Indians would crouch all night among the vegetables in the gardens of the nuns, hoping that one would come out that they might brain her with their tomahawks.

In the interior of the country we find yet the real descendants of the original French colonists in what is known as the "habitants". They are as a rule in poor circumstances, uneducated to a certain degree and somewhat unprogressive. Many are utterly ignorant of the great world lying beyond the hill confines of their parish, but their faith in God and trust in man is sublime. Their simplicity, frugality and contentment make life easy to live. They live in cabins, low frame structures built irregularly on each side of a winding street. Inside these cabins the spinning wheel, the loom and the carding block still holds sway. Families are invariably large; race suicide is not known. Several generations are peacefully domiciled together; marked respect is always shown to parents and old age and crimes are scarcely known.

Physical strength and moral endurance fitted the early Canadian to satisfy his yearning for exploration and exploits of daring. That he left his improved estate to his successor and made a new home in an unknown district was perhaps due to the wandering instinct and desire to better himself. Along with agriculture, hunting, fishing, trapping and cutting timber were the occupations of the early and subsequent settlers. As a rule the early Canadian settlers were blessed with longevity, being of simple and frugal habits.

The Canadian is proverbially fond of outdoor sports, such as hunting, skating, canoeing and tobogganing. Folklore—in which the poetic genius of French-Canada lies enshrined—music and songs originating from the Breton and Norman peasants, fill a humble but cherished part of his life. Whether sung at the fireside of the habitant or elsewhere by the *coureur de bois* (bushranger) and the brave *voyageur*, these songs voice the deeper sentiments and emotions of the heart, the Canadian being of a congenial, sociable and convivial disposition.

The first colonists emigrated from all parts of France, but mostly from Normandy, Brittany, Poitou and Picardy. After 1680 emigration lessened considerably. The different French elements have greatly influenced the general formation of the character, habits and in no small degree the language in new France. The educated class, government officials, clergy and teachers always spoke correct French, although their pronunciation showed some differences from the present day French. The common people spoke a French, a composite resulting from the patois of the different original districts in France, and today even the uneducated speak the original French of the time of Louis XIV. The amalgamation of the different dialects, influenced by the English idiom, resulted in the so-called Canadian French language—the official French language always having been the same as in France. When the valley of St. Lawrence was wrested from France by Great Britain the population was preeminently French and the major portion remained so in Canada. At present, although, under English rule, the old French regime and language have survived

and are very influential in private and public life. The habitants always keep their God, their language and their laws. In Montreal, English and French are spoken; in Quebec and in communities away from the St. Lawrence river English is taught in school but spoken only in the larger cities. Rivers, lakes, cities, villages as a rule bear names of French saints, pioneers, princes, statesmen, missionaries, soldiers and adventurers.

In 1760 the French population of about 70,000 was confined to the immediate vicinity of the lower St. Lawrence and its tributaries. In 1791 Upper Canada had about 20,000 inhabitants and Lower Canada about 125,000. In 1861 the total population (exclusive of Indians) was over three million and in 1911 over seven million.

The main resources are agriculture and fisheries, which produce sustenance for a majority of the inhabitants. Favorable hunting grounds for fur bearing animals and waterfowl are more plentiful than in any other country. Lumber is one of the main industries.

Transportation in early days was very difficult. Within a frail canoe travelers were obliged to hold themselves in painful immobility—the least awkward movement might cause an upset. In winter a long and fatiguing march on snowshoes (raquettes) over the frozen surface of the river was required; then beyond the outpost—an unknown world wrapt in solemn silence. Commerce and interchanging of useful objects for furs was with the Indians.

Politically the Dominion of Canada has been divided, dependent upon geographical position, in groups of provinces, nine in all, each province being again subdivided into counties. The provinces of lower or French Canada (now Quebec) and upper or English Canada (now Ontario) which were the scenes of activities of the first colonists, belong to the group of the central provinces. Of the main cities in this part of Canada, Quebec, the cradle of Canadian civilization, must be mentioned, with its air of antiquity and quaintness, favorably comparing with St. Malo, a coast town in France. In the Canadian city we see the same narrow passage ways, picturesque gables, steep roofs. Quebec is famous for its stately terrace, its

imposing Chateau Frontenac and the cannon belted citadel. The city enjoys the distinction of launching in 1833 the first vessel that ever crossed the Atlantic propelled by steam. Montreal, called thus by Jacques Cartier in October, 1535, is the city of churches—Notre Dame holds 10,000 people. The settlement on its site, directed by the devoted French patriot Maisonneuve, was originally called colony of Villemarie. Quebec is the military, Montreal the commercial and Ottawa the political capitals of Canada. At the time of discovery the explored districts were under the government of France with a lieutenant governor. When the valley of St. Lawrence was taken over by Great Britain it was made one of the self-governing countries within the British empire, with a governor general, entirely independent so far as its domestic affairs are concerned.

Soon after the discovery of Canada, or New France, zealous priests left their dear country to endure the loneliness of exile, if only they could teach the savage. They erected at first modest buildings intended as schools alike for Indian pupils and the children of the French colonists. Later on convent schools and colleges arose. Francois de Laval, first bishop of the colony, established at Quebec a seminary in 1663. The celebrated Laval university was founded in 1852. In the stupendous work of christianizing Canada we also find many noble young self-sacrificing women from la belle France, scores of nuns of different congregations, who gave up all that the world deems indispensable, to cross the sea in order to teach the Indians and minister to the sick and suffering of an unknown, lonely and savage country.

The pioneer colonists who settled in the deep forests, far from centers of education having to work for their livelihood received no formal mental training and few only were taught to read and write—this being the case of quite a number who had emigrated to the districts immediately west of Kankakee. It goes without saying that with the improved school system there is now a marked decrease of illiteracy.

Strong faith and deep religious convictions inherited from their ancestors is a characteristic and distinctive mark of the first French colonists. Religious activities of undaunted missionaries of different orders, especially the courageous self-sacrificing Jesuits, kept pace with the pioneers through the trackless wilderness and in their zeal to plant the cross of Christ at every vantage they often laid down their lives without a murmur, although subject to the most atrocious tortures known to the worst of savages. At least a passing mention of the names of those courageous men of the gallant French race who were very influential in advancing christian civilization must be given: Cartier, Champlain, Maisonneuve, Montcalm, Frontenac, LaSalle and the Fathers Marquette, Breboeuf, Jogues, Garnier, LeJeune. Soon the then known territory in Canada was dotted with small churches of humble pretensions, and soon stately houses of worship, fine hospitals and benevolent institutions were erected with the outlay of great but cheerful sacrifices. The church in Quebec was the first and practically for a long time the only church in Canadian territory. St. Anne is a favorite name in Canada, but famous as a pilgrimage is the little village of St. Anne de Beaupre, on the north bank of the St. Lawrence, twenty miles below Quebec. There the relic (fingerbone sent from France in 1668) of the "Bonne Sainte Anne" is piously preserved. Marvelous cures have taken place, as may be judged from the numerous ex-votos. Many a sailor in early days, as he passed on the broad St. Lawrence on his way to sea, looked to the famous shrine and breathed a fervent prayer in honor of the patroness of sailors.

Such is the interesting history of the country from where our pioneers emigrated to settle in the western section of Kankakee county. But why this emigration? One of the main reasons, which induced so many to pack all their earthly belongings and say farewell to their beloved mother country, was the legitimate desire to improve and better themselves. Large areas being wooded, this was a drawback for agriculture and hence the saying among the Canadians—the three, there is the enemy. Coming from



an industrious and prolific race, the rich prairie soil of Illinois strongly appealed to them for larger and more commodious quarters. Mainly instrumental in inducing them to emigrate was Noel Levasseur, of whom mention has already been made, and not a small number were also induced by Father Chiniquy, likewise mentioned previously.

The county of Kankakee is deeply indebted to these colonists for the upbuilding and improving of the land by their untiring industry, unexempled perseverance in their praiseworthy efforts to succeed—which is an accomplished fact. The beaver, widespread in colonial days, and being of a specific type of intelligent industry, has fittingly been adapted as the national emblem of the outstanding characteristics of the Canadian people.

## *St. James Pioneer and Subsequent Settlers.*

---

---

### Irish Colony (North)

EDMOND DAYLOR—Although this pioneer settler did not attend St. James church, some of its members were wont to worship in his log cabin whenever a missionary would say mass there. He was born in Cork county, Ireland in 1818; came to this country in 1848 and settled at Feeder Dam, Will county, then in Salina Twp. Married to Jane Timney. Children: William, Dennis, Michael, Edward, Mary, Anna, Margaret, Lizzie, Catherine. Two died in infancy. Bought 80 acres at \$1.25 per acre from the government. Traded a horse and a cow for 40 acres from a buyer in Indiana in 1849 in Salina Twp., Sec. 9. Mr. Daylor is buried in Wilmington.

James McDermott built the first log cabin, Charles Palmer is supposed to have built the first frame house in the township of Salina.

In early days mass was also celebrated in the following homes: J. Kern's loghouse by Rev. Dr. McMullen in Custer Twp., Sec. 22, in 1860, two years later the loghouse was replaced by another dwelling place, where Father Riordan celebrated mass. In 1870 Father Lonergan was the second and last priest to say mass therein; Thomas O'Keefe, Daniel Hurley, Garrett Fitzgerald, later on occupied by Alec McGillivray, William Dwyer, Ed. Lewis, Bryan Keefe by Father Lonergan, Father McMullen, Father Riordan and others, who came from Wilmington to minister to the pioneer settlers in Salina township.

EDWARD LEWIS—Born in 1836 in Syracuse, New York. His father was of Welsh descent, his mother of German extraction. Nathan, his father, and his mother (Mary Palmer) were both born in Onondaga county, New York. In the fall of 1843 they came with six children to

Aurora, Ill., and lived there for five years. In 1848 they settled in Salina Twp. and in the fall of 1853 in Goodrich, where Nathan Lewis built the first house, in 1864 owned by Dr. Knott. Edward Lewis, his son, was united in marriage to Bridget Fitzgerald. Children: Mary, Rose, Francis, Helen. Bought 80 acres from Hiram Matheson for \$800 in Salina Twp. Sec. 1, in 1870; also 80 acres from George Huling. Edward Lewis died in 1914 and is buried in Mount Hope cemetery, Goodrich.

PATRICK JOHNSTON—Born in West Mayo, Ireland, about 1818. Came to America in 1848 and settled in New York state, then at Twelve Mile Grove, Ill., and finally in Salina Twp. Married to Alice Whalon. Children: James, Mary Ann, and Lawrence. The mother died in 1874, or thereabouts. He entered a second marriage with Anna Cashen, nee Kirk, a widow with five children: Philip, Julia, John, Elizabeth and Ellen. He owned land in Salina Twp., Sec. 10. Died in 1908 and is buried in Wilmington.

DANIEL HURLEY—Born in Cork county, Ireland, in 1806. Married to Margaret Kennedy, widow of Dennis Murphy, who had two children, Michael and Mary; Mrs. Murphy was born in Ireland in 1816; died June 22, 1900, at the age of 84 years and is buried in Chebanse. Mr. Hurley bought 40 acres of government land in 1853 for \$1.25 per acre in Salina Twp., Sec. 15. In 1867 he bought 160 acres in Pilot Twp., Sec. 34 at \$8 per acre. His small dwelling place in Salina, because of being painted white, was in those days called the "white house." He died in the district of Irwin on April 21, 1904, at the age of 98 and is buried in Chebanse. He was a resident of Illinois since 1822.

JOHN CASHEN—Born in Aghaboe, Queens county, Ireland, in 1827. Came to America when about 20 years of age and settled first in New York state, then in Joliet and Salina Twp. Married Anna Kirk. Children: Philip, Julia, John, Elizabeth and Ellen. Record shows 40 acres bought from Illinois Central Railroad company for \$320 in

1871. Came to the states in a sailing boat, the trip on the ocean requiring six weeks. He died in Salina Twp. in 1877 and is buried in Wilmington.

PATRICK DUNN—Born in Ireland in 1827 and came to America in 1841. Settled in Elgin, Ill. and Salina Twp. Married to Margaret Farrell. Children: John, Margaret, William, Mary. Bought 80 acres of land at \$800 in 1867. Died in 1901 and is buried in St. Rose cemetery, Kankakee.

THOMAS O'KEEFE—Born at Fort Covington, New York state in 1840. Settled in Limestone Twp. for two years and then in Salina Twp. Married to Mary Walsh. Bought 160 acres at \$16 per acre from Chas. Ostrander. Retired to Chicago. Mr. O'Keefe broke prairie land for seven years with a team of oxen. Rented at first 40 acres at \$2 per acre and claims to have made a lordly living.

WILLIAM DWYER—Born at Glenville, Cork county, Ireland, on August 1827, the son of Thomas and Johanna (Callahan) Dwyer. Came to America in 1848 after 72 days on the ocean. Settled in the states of New York and Massachusetts until 1853, then moved to Chicago where he worked in a car repair shop. In March of 1855 he moved to Kankakee where the trees in the present Court street were just being cut down. In the same year he moved to Limestone Twp., Sec. 17, on William Mensing's farm, where he lived four years in a loghouse. In the spring of 1859 he again moved to where the old Spring Valley creamery now stands on Sec. 9 and in March 1864 to the farm in Sec. 2, Salina Twp., where he bought 175 acres from William Wormley at \$15 per acre. Married Mary Toomey of Piermont, N. Y., in 1858. Children: Amelia, Mary, Josephine, William, David and two deceased. Died January 3, 1901 and is buried in Bourbonnais. In early days, Mr. Dwyer, like many others, was obliged to attend divine service either at Bourbonnais or Wilmington, and later at St. James (Lehigh) and at the old St. James church in Irwin district, still later at Essex and Goodrich. The trip was made with a team of oxen and a lumber wagon.

DENNIS MURPHY—Born in County Cork, Ireland, about 1811. Left his native country for America in the later part of the 1840's. Located at first near New York for a short time, from where he moved to Chicago and after a short stay bought 80 acres of government land in Salina Twp., Sec. 15, paying one hundred dollars in gold, the savings of previous years for it. Married to Margaret Kennedy. Children: John, Michael, Mary. Died on his farm about 1851 and is buried in Bourbonnais, where Maternity church now stands, or nearby. After his death Mrs. Murphy married Daniel Hurley.

MRS. MICHAEL KLEIN—(nee Caroline Haas)—Born in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany and married to Michael Klein, born in Sessenheim, Alsace, who came to America about 1857, and settled in the vicinity of Bonfield, where he bought 80 acres three miles north of Bonfield at \$10 per acre in 1875. Died in 1902. Mrs. Klein attended St. James and SS. Peter and Paul's church. She died in 1893.

FREDERIC STEYER—Born near Coblenz, Germany, 1832, came to America in 1841 with his parents who located at first in Milwaukee and afterwards 12 miles from that city. United in marriage to Elisabeth Kasper, about 1863. Children: John, Anthony, Anna, Margaret, Henry, Emma and Frank. Settled in Salina Twp. in 1866 and bought 100 acres from William Rowley for \$2000 in 1867, in Sec. 12. Died in 1914 and is buried in Mount Calvary cemetery, Kankakee.

BRYAN C. KEEFE—Born in County Wicklow, Ireland, March 20, 1843, a son of John and Ann (Burk) Keefe. Left Ireland in 1852 and located at first in Otsego county, N. Y. In 1867 he moved to Chicago where he remained a year and then settled in Salina Twp., where he bought 180 acres in Sec. 1. In October, 1863 he was married to Mary Kendlin in Oneida county, New York. Children: Edward, William, Anna, Bernard and Mary. Died on his farm in 1894 and is buried in St. Mary's cemetery, Kankakee.

**WILLIAM SCANLON**—Born in Middleton, County Cork, Ireland, in 1837. Came to America in 1852. Lived in New-York for 10 years, in Chicago one year and in Vicksburg, Ind., then came to Bonfield in 1881, where he found only two houses. Married to Mary Grogan, widow. Children: William and Mary. Served one year during the Civil war. Retired to Bonfield, Ill.

**FERDINAND SWEENEY**—Born at Spencer, Will county, Ill., in 1860. Moved to Bonfield in 1888. Married to Eleonora Kinny. Children: Catherine, Leona, Mary, James, Harry, Honor, Nellie, Marcella and Howard. Moved to Chicago in 1918.

**CORNEI IUS LUBY, Sr.**—Born in County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1826. Came to America in 1852, settled in Brooklyn, N. Y., and then in Bloomington, Ill., in 1855. Moved to Salina in 1889. Married to Catherine Hartnett. Children: John, Mary, Cornelius, Joseph, Michael, William, and Edward. Bought 160 acres at \$35 per acre. Died August 28, 1910 and is buried at Bloomington, Ill.

## IRISH COLONY (NORTH)

---



EDWARD LEWIS



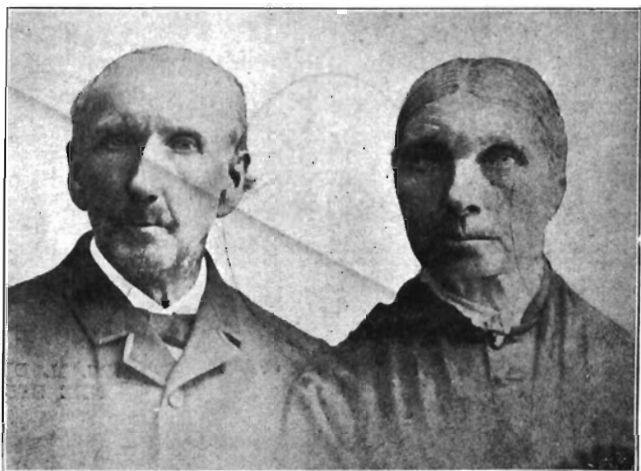
MRS E. LEWIS nee  
FITZGERALD



MRS. WILLIAM  
DWYER NEE  
TOOMEY



MRS. PATRICK  
DUNN NEE  
FARRELL



DANIEL HURLEY

MRS. D. HURLEY



FREDERIC STEYER



MRS. F. STEYER



FERDINAND  
SWEENEY



MRS. F. SWEENEY

## IRISH COLONY (SOUTH)

---



THOMAS CLARK  
SR.



MRS. T. CLARK  
NEE GROGEN



MICHAEL O'CONNOR



MRS. M. O'CONNOR  
NEE CASTELOO



MICHAEL DEVINE



MRS. M. DEVINE  
NEE STOCK



MICHAEL MORTELL



MRS. M. MORTELL  
NEE GALLAGHER



MICHAEL  
O'CONNOR JR.



MRS. M. O'CONNOR  
NEE HURLEY