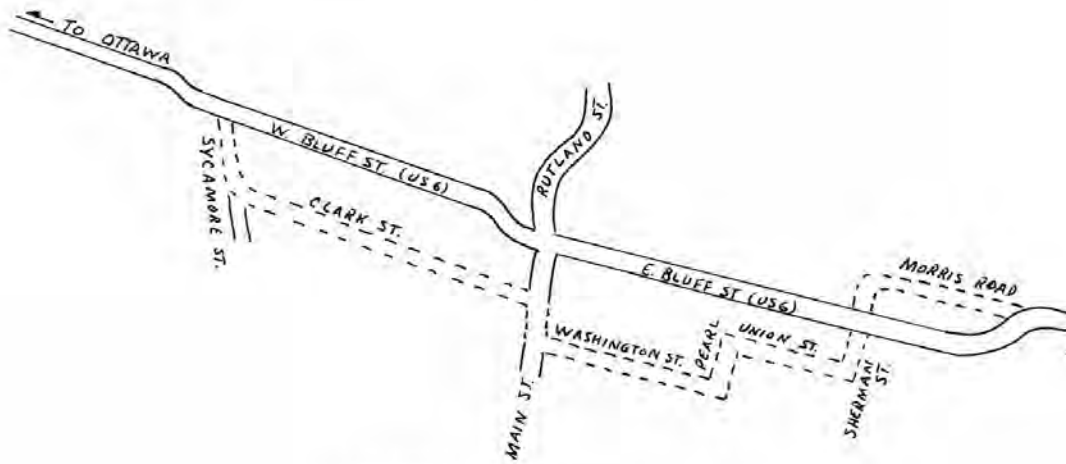


THIS HISTORY OF MARSEILLES PROUDLY SPONSORED BY
THE CLASSROOM, INC. - OTTAWA



LEGEND:

===== U.S. ROUTE 6 (BLUFF ST.)
----- S.A. ROUTE 7 (OLD MAIN ROUTE)

STATE AID ROUTE 7 CHANGED TO US ROUTE 6 IN 1926

Stories from jea

The Ivy Way

What is the significance of the phrase “Ivy Way” and why was it so popular as a business place name in Marseilles?

The name became very popular in Marseilles about 1920. In the early years of that decade the east-west road through Marseilles was named U. S. Route 7 by the U.S. Highway Department, but was fondly known as the Ivy Way Trail or Road. It's unknown why or when the road became known as the Ivy Way. Did the name apply to the route in its entirety across the state or was only a local portion so named?

Many Marseilles news articles in the 1920-decade refer to the road as the “Ivy Way”. In 1932 when east-west routes were officially given even numbers and north-south roads uneven by the U. S. Highway Department, U. S. 7 became U. S. 6. It seems that at that time referring to the road as the “Ivy Way” lost its popularity and those growing up in the 1930's do not even remember it being called by that name. The road is also known as the “Grand Army of the Republic Highway.”

Marseilles's fondness for the “Ivy Way” name is reflected the following list of known businesses that have used the name:

- The Ivy Way Restaurant operated by Charles Woodward in the Grand View Hotel building in 1921.
- The Ivy Way Gardens dance pavilion was built in 1923 by Henry “Penny” Thompson, where the River City Apartments are today.
- Another Ivy Way Restaurant was located on Main Street, where Mike Mason's office is today. Proprietors over four years, from 1923 to 1926 were Mr. & Mrs. Ben Sanato, J. W. Hittle and Frank Sigler.
- The Ivy Way Garage on West Bluff Street from 1928 to 1976 started by Guil Marchioni and later operated by Charles Huss.
- The Ivy Way Inn, a tavern at 800 West Bluff in 1934, operated by William Walter.
- The Ivy Way Super Way Grocery Store stood at the corner of Clark and Sycamore Streets from 1953 to 1982, owned by Joe Biama and Son.
- The Ivy Way Auto Salvage Company located on the grounds of an old dance pavilion on Clark St. from 1965 to 1967, operated by Henry Byrd.

THIS NEWSPAPER HISTORY LISTING PROUDLY SPONSORED BY
SEALS-CAMPBELL FUNERAL HOME

MARSEILLES NEWSPAPERS

The Marseilles Gazette, The Clipper, The Marseilles Citizen, The Marseilles Advertiser, The Marseilles Herald, The Marseilles News, The Weekly Register, The Daily Register, The Marseilles Chronicle, The Marseilles Courier, The Knot, The Plaindealer, The Marseilles Plaindealer, The Daily Tribune, The Marseilles Daily Press, Illinois Street Flash, The World, The World-Press, The Marseilles Press, The Town & Country, The Thrif-T-Nikel Mid-Week and The Pilot. All of the above twenty-two newspapers have served Marseilles at one time or another. This list does not include the two Ottawa papers that, also, carried a Marseilles section with news of our city as well as having a bureau office in our city. *The Times*, has served in this capacity since 1908 when it was known as *The Daily Republican-Times*, and had a bureau office here until 2008. *The Free-Trader* gave Marseilles the same service, but was bought out by *The Daily Republican-Times* in 1929.

The Gazette, Clipper, Citizen & The Marseilles News

A. St Clair initiated *The Marseilles Gazette* in 1866. It was still in existence in 1867, it is unknown when the last edition was printed.

The Clipper, a monthly printed by D. H. Slagle. The Marseilles Library has the only known copy of the newspaper, donated by Brad Cresto. The issue is dated October 08, 1868, and features an article about a Tanner's convention in Marseilles, which was a political branch of the G. A. R. It also lists many businesses and their locations; almost all are in the East End or Old Town. D. H. Slagle was a veteran of the Civil War and postmaster at the time of the papers publication. It is unknown when the paper originated or when it ended.

The Hayward Brothers established *The Marseilles Citizen*, in 1870. W. W. Hayward was editor and publisher in 1870. It is not known how long it was in existence.

At about this time *The Marseilles News* was in print, but when it began and ended is unknown.

The Advertiser, Herald, Register & Chronicle

The Marseilles Advertiser, believed to have been established in 1869 and was published by Albert Burton with William H. Monk editor, Burton and Carrier were owners. It was a single sheet printed on both sides and issued weekly. Burton bought Carrier's share and became sole owner. The name was changed to *The Marseilles Herald*, in 1874, and was owned by the Burton brothers. The newspaper was sold to Ira George and then to Baldwin and Douglas. It was then sold to David Burton, who sold it to D. W. Stone and a Mr. Smith in 1879; they changed the name to *The Marseilles Register*. A. L. Stone bought out Mr. Smith in 1883 and the Stone brothers owned the weekly. J. M. Grantham and J. H. Newport later purchased it. The paper was printed at 322 Main Street, as an item from the 1935 Marseilles Centennial Edition of *The Ottawa Republican-Times* would indicate: "*The Marseilles Register* newspaper office (since torn down) was situated where the Hunter Allen Lumber Company now stands." In August of 1895, Millard F. Bovard purchased the paper and acted as both its editor and publisher. Shortly after he sold the paper to W. D. Boyce who became publisher. Mr. Bovard was retained as business manager and editor. It's probable that when he purchased the paper in 1895, Mr. Bovard moved the printing facilities into the east half of the Columbia Opera House on the corner of Washington and State Street. The weekly was also changed to a bi-weekly at that time.

In 1900 a daily paper was added by the publisher, known as *The Daily Register*, Mr. M. Bovard hired John M. Nicholson as its editor. In 1904 a fire destroyed the second floor of the Opera House and severely damaged the lower section of the building, putting the newspaper out of business. Mr. M. F. Bovard purchased a newspaper in Pontiac, Illinois and set up shop in that city.

At this time Henry E. Kohl, had already started a new publication in Marseilles, known as *The Marseilles Chronicle*, a weekly that was published in the Osgood building, at 288 Main Street. The January 1904 edition listed Richard Bond Thompson as editor, and carried the banner at the top of the front page that read: "The Chronicle Has The Largest Circulation Of Any Paper In Eastern La Salle County." The newspaper had an agreement with *The Chicago Chronicle* to home deliver the two papers at a reduced price to Marseilles customers.

Mr. Bovard returned to Marseilles after several years and made an offer to Mr. Kohl for *The Chronicle*. Henry Kohl accepted and M. F. Bovard re-christened it *The Daily Register*, however it was called *The Register-Chronicle* for quite sometime. In 1909 the revived paper was printed on the second floor over the Hertz 5 & 10 Cent Store at 529 Main Street, where the Arrow Realty Group is today. Stella Danley and Lessie Fleming were hired as typesetters. A few years later, the newspaper installed the first linotype machine in La Salle Co., which made typesetting obsolete, Lessie Fleming stayed on as a reporter.

THIS NEWSPAPER HISTORY LISTING PROUDLY SPONSORED BY SEALS-CAMPBELL FUNERAL HOME

Newspapers that were either printed, or delivered, locally to Marseilles since 1866.



Closeups of *The Clipper* and *Illinois Street Flash* are shown below.



Through the years, quite a few of the kids in Marseilles earned their spending money by delivering papers to the businesses and residents of the town.

You could see them, daily, on their bikes, riding through the streets. Some of them used the time as a challenge to do the perfect throw and make the paper land in the correct spot on the porch.

Today, though a few papers are delivered by bicycle, many households get their news via the internet. Most paper boys/girls have Mom or Dad driving them on their routes. The throw, however, still remains important.



THIS NEWSPAPER HISTORY LISTING PROUDLY SPONSORED BY SEALS-CAMPBELL FUNERAL HOME

The Courier, The Knot, The Plaindealer, The Marseilles Plaindealer & The Daily Tribune

It is known that John C. Foley was editor of *The Marseilles Courier* in July of 1893; Frank Montgomery sold *The Marseilles Courier* to John Nicholson and Chapin Butterfield in June 1894. Again, we do not know when this newspaper was established or when it closed; it was obviously out of business before 1900, as by 1900 Nicholson was editor of *The Marseilles Daily Register*. In 1872 Terry Simmons started his journalistic career with *The Knot*, we have no other knowledge of its existence. His second endeavor into newspaper publications was with *The Plaindealer*, which began as a monthly in December 1876. He printed the early editions of this newspaper in his home. In June 1877 the equipment was moved into his small store, known as the Red, White & Blue Store at the corner of Main and Clark Street, where the Mars Theater Building now stands. A two story, brick addition was later added to the rear of the store to accommodate the growing newspaper. The paper soon became a semi-monthly and as it prospered, it became a weekly. The name was changed to the *The Marseilles Plaindealer*. Terry retired in 1919, ending the paper's run of 43 years, delivering news to the citizens of Marseilles. During its entire run the paper was printed at this site, except for the first six or seven editions. When *The Marseilles Plaindealer* closed its doors in 1919, Marseilles was left without a local newspaper.

The Daily Tribune came into existence by Henry Kohl sometime after he sold *The Chronicle* to Millard Bovard. Henry Kohl had a large printing plant in the stone building that was later to become the National Biscuit Club House. An edition issued in September 1915, described the Marseilles Homecoming that had been held that week. John Nicholson was editor at that time. *The Ottawa Republican-Times* may have bought out and absorbed this newspaper, we know the paper was defunct by 1919.

The Marseilles Daily Press

With two Ottawa newspapers having bureau offices in Marseilles, each with full time agents or correspondents, writing columns just for the Marseilles public, it would seem all was well. But a group of Marseilles merchants, known as the Greater Marseilles Club, realized that with the Ottawa papers circulating though out the city, the advertising by the Ottawa merchants was drawing business away from Marseilles. With the interurban at its peak and the automobile coming into its own, it was very easy for Marseilles residents to travel to Ottawa to do much of their shopping. The merchants went in search of a newspaper to move to Marseilles and counteract the influence of the Ottawa papers. In Mazon they found the Dunlap family publishing a weekly newspaper. They were willing to move to Marseilles and print a daily newspaper.

Walter I. Dunlap and his wife Etta, along with their daughter Lucille and sons; Elvyn with wife, Freida and infant son Harold; and Claude with his wife, Jesse, all came to Marseilles.

The Marseilles Daily Press printed its first edition on December 16, 1921. It was originally located on the west side of Main Street on the second floor of the Goodell building. It moved to the southeast corner of Lincoln and Main Streets, in late 1935, when the Goodell building was razed for the construction of the Mars Theater building. It was a four page daily, with the first correspondent being Neita Harrington. The last edition was printed November 07, 1966, in memoriam to Claude Dunlap soon after his death.

Illinois Street Flash

In 1945, Jack Sutton started a small newspaper to supply information for our fighting men and women, wherever they were around the world. It was a letter size sheet, folded in the center to make a small booklet and printed from edge to edge, top to bottom, there was not a space that was not used. It is surprising how much information was printed on this single sheet of paper; it was called *The Illinois Street Flash*. He gave a little hometown news, as well as where hometown servicemen and women were serving, who had been injured, who had been killed or was missing in action and where they were at the time. Seven issues were printed from spring, until fall of 1945. It's said that the FBI asked him to discontinue the paper as it was divulging too much information, some which may be of use to the enemy. By this time the war was over, so that was of little importance. The news did raise the morale of our servicemen and women, however.

The World, World-Press, The Marseilles Press, The Town & Country & The Thrif-T-Nikel Mid-Week.

The World, printed once per week on Thursday was started by Fred Dickey in 1965, with offices above the old bank building at 457 ½ Main Street. When the *Marseilles Daily Press* ceased its operations in November 1966, the paper added the word *Press* and became *The World-Press*. The office moved across the street to 466 Main Street in 1967, where it remained until it was sold in 1972. The new owners, David Davidson and Kenneth Winston, changed the name to *The Marseilles Press*; otherwise, the paper remained essentially the same. It remained at 466 Main Street until 1975 when it moved to 405 Main Street. It closed its doors in 1976. To take their place in 1976 *The Town & Country*, published by Fred Gray of the Gray Publishing Co., in Ottawa, Illinois, began publication. The weekly carried news of Marseilles and Seneca until 1994. Also published by the Gray Publishing Co. was the *The Thrif-T-Nikel*, which added Mid-Week to its name and on June 8, 1977 the *The Thrif-T-Nikel, Mid-Week* issued its first edition. These two papers seem to have served the same purpose and by the same publisher, it's unknown when the Mid Week ceased publication.

THIS NEWSPAPER HISTORY LISTING PROUDLY SPONSORED BY SEALS-CAMPBELL FUNERAL HOME

The Pilot

The Pilot served Marseilles and Seneca and was published by Hometown Newspapers of Illinois, L.L.C. The first edition was published January 22, 2003. Its Marseilles office was at 531 Main Street until 2006 when it moved across the street to 500 Main. It stopped circulation in Marseilles on February 28, 2007.

Ottawa Free Trader & Ottawa Free Trader Journal

The Marseilles Bureau office of the *The Ottawa Free Trader & Ottawa Free Trader Journal* first opened in Marseilles in about 1918. The Daily Republican-Times later absorbed it in 1929. The following were known Marseilles Bureau Chiefs:

- 1918-1919 Miss Theresa Phillimore, office in the Phillimore Harness Shop at 364 Main Street.
- 1922 Mary McArthur, office over Star Theater at 442 Main Street.
- 1923 Miss Vera Naretty, office at 583 Main Street.
- 1924-1929 Vera Naretty, office, Kroehnke Jewelry Store at 452 Main Street.

The Daily Republican-Times, The Daily-Times & The Times; Ottawa, Illinois.

The Ottawa Daily Republican-Times opened a Marseilles Bureau in August 1908, with Daniel J. Beffel from Seneca the first agent. After Daniel his sister, Josephine, ran the Marseilles office for a short time. Brother J. Ray Beffel headed the bureau from 1916 to 1919. The first office was with Daniel A. Nicholson, Magistrate, whose office was on the second floor of the Masonic Building at 432 Main Street. For a short time in 1919 Miss Mildred McCurdy was agent, with her office in Collier's Cigar Store at 350 Main Street.

John M. Nicholson son of Daniel became Marseilles Bureau Manager in December 1919; his first office was also in Collier's Cigar Store. For a few months in 1925 and 1926 Sydney L. Angel replaced him as Marseilles agent. Later in 1926, John M. Nicholson was back at his position as head of the Marseilles Bureau when he moved into space in Timmons's Dry Goods Store at 473 Main Street, which was owned by his wife, Beulah. John met an untimely death in 1930, from complications after a throat operation.

Vera Naretty was named Bureau Chief, to replace John M. Nicholson in 1930. She began with her office remaining in the Timmons store for a short time. Vera headed the Marseilles office for 39 years, retiring in 1979. Her office moved many times in those years, but always north of the tracks on Main Street. One time in the 1940's her office was listed as 487 Main Street, but it was in the back of the business and the entrance was from what is called Post Office Alley today. Since coming to Marseilles the paper has changed its name to *The Daily-Times* and now to *The Times*. The Marseilles Bureau Chief was discontinued in January 2008.

Marseilles Bureau Chiefs:

- 1908 D. J. Beffel,
in office of Magistrate, D. A. Nicholson
- 19??-1916 Josephine Beffel.
- 1916-1919 J. Ray Beffel.
- 1919 Miss Mildred McCurdy,
Collier's Cigar Store, at 350 Main Street.
- 1919-1925 John Nicholson,
Collier's Cigar Store, at 350 Main Street.
- 1925-1926 Sydney L. Angell, Collier's Store, at 350 Main
- 1926 John M. Nicholson, Collier's Store,
at 350 Main Street.
- 1926-1930 John M. Nicholson, Timmon's Store,
at 473 Main Street
- 1930 Vera Naretty, Timmons Store 473 Main Street.
- 1931-1934 Vera Naretty, second floor Masonic Temple
at 432 Main Street.
- 1935-1938 Vera Naretty, Bluff & Main Street.

Continued next column...

- 1939-1946 Vera Naretty, at 487 Main St.
(entered from alley in back of store)
- 1955-1956 Vera Naretty, 2nd floor Masonic Temple
- 1957-1967 Vera Naretty, at 527 Main Street.
- 1967-1976 Vera Naretty, at 452 Main Street.
- 1976-1979 Marion Barra, at 452 Main Street.
- 1979-1983 George Stowell, at 452 Main Street.
- 1984-1994 George Stowell, at 491 Main Street.
- 1994 George Stowell, at 407 Main Street.
- 1994 Jo Ann Hustis, at 407 Main Street.
- 1994-1995 Jo Ann Hustis, at 174 Washington Street.
- 1996-1998 Carol Kinan, at 174 Washington Street.
- 1999-2003 Myke Finan, at 174 Washington Street.
- 2003-2008 Charles Stanley, at 174 Washington Street

January 2008 – Marseilles Bureau Office closed.

THIS HISTORY OF MARSEILLES PROUDLY SPONSORED BY MAIN ST. & MORE BOOK COMMITTEE

The following subjects were taken from John's notes, but were not in any particular order. The information has been combined and chronologically arranged to give the readers an idea about the early saloons of the city.

Early Saloons

There was much changing around of ownership in those days and I may be a little off on the number operating at that time. However, eight licenses were issued. All saloons had to be south of the tracks. At one time licenses were \$1000.00 and beer sold for a nickel a glass, and they all put out a free lunch and had a big jar of pretzels on the bar.

Thru out (my) readings, it has been noted there is much controversy re-saloons. The "Trustees" who preceded the mayoral form of city government tabled liquor licenses on several occasions. In May of 1885, F. Madaus, Dennis Heaton and Schultz & Boomer applied for licenses and it was tabled. At this point in history of town there seems to be a big issue over liquor. (*Apparently Marseilles had no legal saloons that year*). F. Madaus' saloon was on the south east corner of Lincoln and Chicago Streets, Dennis Heaton's saloons location is unknown, Schultz & Boomer's thought to be in what is known as the Schultz building, later O'Brien, and later McNally's building on Young Street, -- now torn down.

In 1892 William Schultz, O. W. Cross, Long & Churchill, O. J. Stickle and F. Madaus, all obtained licenses. In 1893 the same group, except O. J. Stickle, were issued licenses. Also, noted in that year, that a Kilmer had a billiard hall in the old city hall building, *before it was the city hall*. In these years the city had changed to the mayoral form of government and the licenses were \$600 per annum, which was the cost that they remained at throughout the following years.

Licensee's for May 1894 are unknown, but T. Crocker received a license in June. In 1895 there was Schultz, F. Long, O.W. Cross, Crocker & G. A. Miller. In 1896, Schultz, F. Long, Stickle & Kilmer, Brady & Brady and G. A. Miller all obtained licenses.

On May 1, 1907 a total of nine saloons were issued licenses: Leon Messinee & Fenton, in two story building, which is part of Bowl-Rite Lanes today; E. F. Long, where the Main Street Pub is today; William Schultz in his building on Young Street, which has been razed and is a vacant lot today; George Wilson, where Carroll's Variety Store is today; Bart Bungart where Illini Lounge is today, corner Young and Main Streets; John Halligan in the old "Ark" west of Illini Lounge on Young Street (*This was before present building was built.*); O. J. Stickles on northeast corner of Main and Lincoln Streets; J. H. Timmons, location unknown (*Timmons ran hotel where the Schultz Building on Young Street was, could there have been two saloons in that building?*); and Joe Pierart, location unknown.



Pictured above, left to right: Antone Marco & Herb Close, Sr.

Pictured at
left:

Marco's
Buffet and
Tavern. –
where the
Main St. Pub
is today

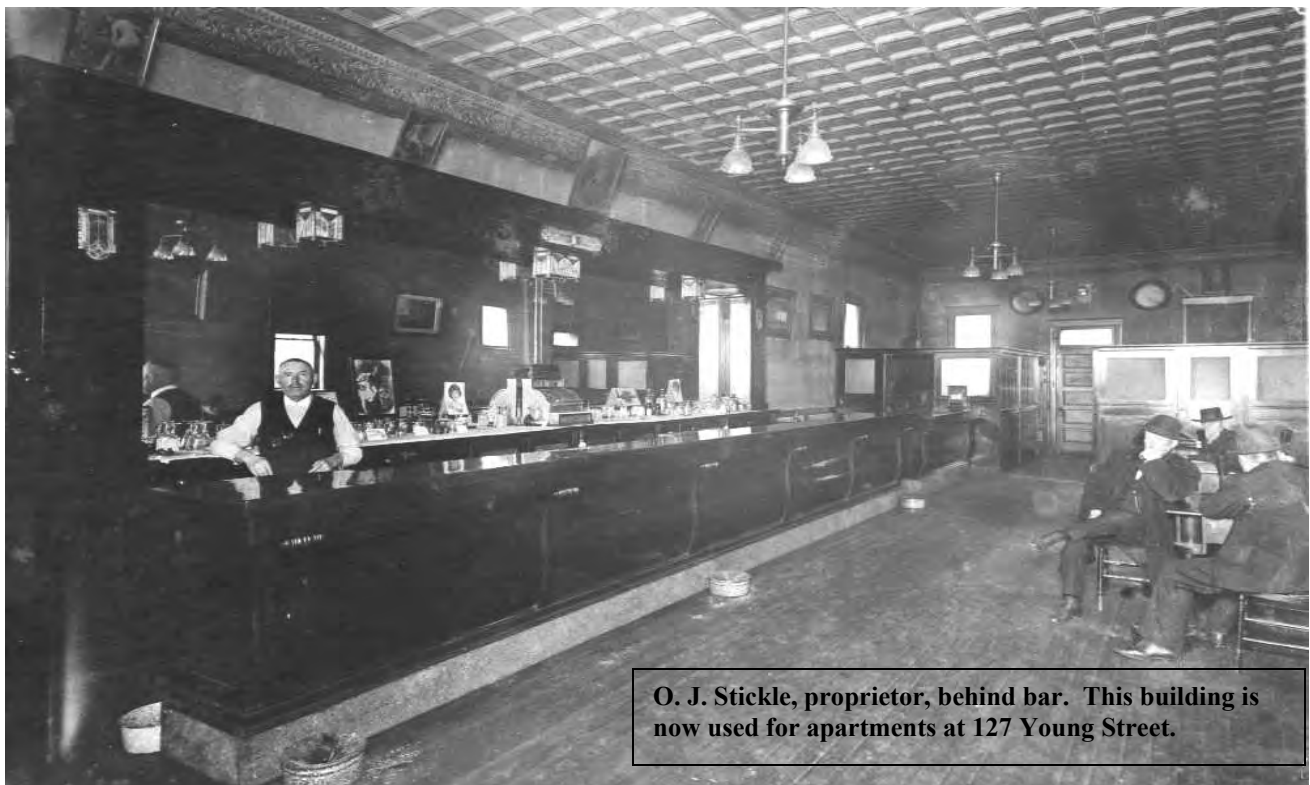
THIS HISTORY OF MARSEILLES PROUDLY SPONSORED BY MAIN ST. & MORE BOOK COMMITTEE

In 1909, they cut saloons down to a limit of five, and various owners doubled up forming partnerships. Morello bought out George Wilson and then bought out F. Long, about 1909. Morello & Fenton went into partnership and opened the Morello Building, which today is part of Gleason and Company (second building south of railroad tracks). There were saloons on both north and south corners of Main and Lincoln Streets, and also in the two-story building that is part of Bowl-Rite Lanes today.

Bolatto & Boggio bought out Boodle Bungart, on corner of Main & Young Street, in 1910. In 1917 Fred Bolatto moved next door north, into the Star Union Building, (*he probably purchased the business of Antone Marco who is known to have had a saloon here in 1915 – see photo previous page*). Later, Thersea Bolatto opened a grocery store in the north side of the building, selling especially Italian goods. Bolatto later moved to the building on the east side of Main Street, which later became the Deluxe Bowling Alley and Tavern.

Halligan had a saloon on Main Street, south of Chandler's hardware store in 1913, before he moved to his new building on Lincoln Street in 1916.

Just before prohibition, Oscar J. Stickles built the Stickles Building on Young Street. He handled Gebhardt Beer from Morris and ran a fine bar room. A brass rail ran along the bar with running water in a trough under the rail. When prohibition came in 1919, he closed his doors and never opened it again as a tavern. O. J. always wore a neat clean bar apron, very white & spotless and it appeared to be starched. I used to go in there as a kid, to peddle timetables and collect express bills. Today this building has been converted to apartments. (*In 1907, this was the site of John Halligan's "Old Arc".*) The *Red Onion Saloon* was located on the west side of the alley behind Gleason & Co. complex, prior to 1905, this building was used by Charles Barker & Son Plumbing & Heating from about 1905 to 1945.



O. J. Stickles, proprietor, behind bar. This building is now used for apartments at 127 Young Street.

Beer Case Story: A fellow lived on the hill, neighbor to a group of DRYs and he would have a case of beer delivered once a week with instructions that it be covered with a horse blanket, and that the empty case also be covered. I found a record of this in an old order book of June 1916, and the deliveries run until November of 1916. Some of the churchgoers got wind of this and a deacon of a church came over to the house to try and get the deliveries stopped. He and my father had a big row, but the deliveries continued. I noticed that after the row the order read (name) "CASE" instead of "BEER."

Researcher: Leo Ingmanson – gleaned from information found among John Armstrong's notes.

THIS DOCTOR-DENTIST-CHIROPRACTOR HISTORY LIST SPONSORED BY KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS INSURANCE – Ronald R. Wackerlin

<u>Doctors</u>			<u>Doctors (cont.)</u>		
year(s)	name	office location	year(s)	name	office location
1842-1873*	Daniel Ward (1 st in Mars)	896 E. Bluff St	1947-1983*	Richard F. Dunn	2 nd floor, 432 Main St.
1860	Otis P. Hathaway	Old Town			527 Main Street
1867*-1896*	James W. Montgomery		1948-1952*	Roy Brown	2 nd floor, 432 Main St.
1867*	Payne				1948 362 Main St.
1867-1868	Bateman		1948*-2000	Edwin Jed Johnson	362 Main St.
1868*	Tumbleson	Old Town			1968-2000 171 Clark St.
1868	Failing	Old Town	1955-1957	Wm. C. Hayes	468 State St.
1868*-1870*	John J. DeMott		1957-1991	H. K. Sutton	468 State St.
	Jenks				1975- 580 Sycamore St.
	Pitcher		1991-1996	Sutton continued on with Ottawa Hospital	
	Wood		1984-2009	Janet Beck (Jakupcak)	171 Clark St.
1870	Charles H. Prague/Payne				2002 150 Washington St.
1860-1870	Ebenezer S. Morey		1991-1994	Noel Villanueva	
1877	John Hubbard Goodell	504 Main St.	1996-1999	Shelly Kaufman	580 Sycamore St.
1880-1888	Clement A. Weirick		1996	N. Kaufman	580 Sycamore St.
1880*-1929*	Milton E. Blanchard	2 nd floor, 442 Main St.	1996-2009	D. Toussant	580 Sycamore St.
		1899 moved to 527 Main St.	1996-1999	P. Vienne	580 Sycamore St.
1893	D. J. Meyer		1996-2006	Mildred Muary	580 Sycamore St.
1894-1925	Wm. Stokes Sterrett	2d floor, 432 Main St.	1996-2009	Lloyd M. Flatt	580 Sycamore St.
1897*	R. N. Baughman		1996-2001	Dawn R. Do Mieser	580 Sycamore St.
1897	W. C. Lovejoy	101 E. Bluff St.		Robert McGuire	171 Clark St.
1898	D. F. Cotterman	2 nd floor, 436 Main St.	2005-2009	Ian Best	580 Sycamore St.
1898-1904	William M. Patton	2 nd floor, 462 Main St.	2009	Cynthia Cabalfin	171 Clark St.
1898-1900	Albert L. Stebbins	2 nd floor, 436 Main St.			
1899*	B. Ochsner		<u>Dentists</u>		
1899-1900	Edgar Ferris	2 nd floor 527 Main St.	1870	Joshua Smith	
	Smith		1895	E. B. Griffin	2 nd floor, 457 Main St.
	Sherman		1898	D. F. Cotterman	
	Wright		1900-1913	R. L. Ankeny	2 nd floor, 458 Main St.
	R. E. Egbert		1900-1916	Daniel J. Kuns/Kerns	2 nd floor, 428 Main St.
1904	Tombaugh	2 nd floor, 442 Main St.	1900	F. A. Richards	2 nd floor, 457 Main St.
1908-1920	Albert J. Weirick	2 nd floor 432 Main St.	1904	Hutton	
1910	A. H. Ingram		1923	John Harold Wagner	
1913	E. V. Smith		1933*-1982*	Donald Vespa	2 nd floor, 457 Main St.
	V. Massman				later 362 Main Street
1913-1916	D. H. Blankenship	2 nd floor 466 Main St.	1936*-1952*	Ted Clark	2 nd floor, 457 Main St.
1921*-1945	Paul R. Clark,	2 nd floor, 457 Main St.	194?	Joseph Carr	2 nd floor, 457 Main St.
		1940 468 State St.	1961-1962	Joseph Trampota	2 nd floor, 457 Main St.
1923	Emmett Douglas		1962*-1994*	Charles E. Newton	2 nd floor, 457 Main St
1923-1924	A. E. Staps	2 nd floor, 529 Main St.			1990 118 Clark St.
1923	Josephine Serles	res. on west hill.	1994*-2009*	Sam. S. Simos	118 Clark St.
1923-1924	J. H. Wagner	2 nd floor, 457 Main St.			
1926-1930	Ernest Donald	2 nd floor, 457 Main St.	<u>Chiropractors</u>		
1927	Joseph T. O'Neill		1908-1926*	Warrick & Warrick	2 nd floor 432 Main St.
	Raymond Dwyer		1948-1949	S. J. Paciulan,	92 E. Bluff St.
1923*	L. Dauen,		1954-1962	Reynold "Fausto" Macchietto,	
1928	C. M. Neilson	2 nd floor, 457 Main St.			2 nd floor 432 Main St.
1931	J. O. Flood	2 nd floor, 457 Main St.			1957 303 Main St.
1929*-1948*	Clifford J. Stricker	453 Main St.	1964-2005	D.L. Cowan,	473 Main St.
		1940 362 Main St.	2005-2008	Seth Perry,	453 Main St.
1920-1950	Jerry De Vries	2 nd floor, 457 Main St	2008-present	Active Life Institute,	
1944	David C. Richardson	Mars Hotel.		David M. Prator, Jr.,	457 Main St.
Continued on next page...			Legend: no asterisk, first or last year known to be in town *year came to, or left, Marseilles		

Researchers: Sue Mussatto, Leo Ingmanson, Brad Cresto, Sheila Wisneski, Nadine Morello, and Marianne Dahl

THIS HISTORY OF MARSEILLES PROUDLY SPONSORED BY AL'S PLUMBING & HEATING, INC.

MATCHTOWN

Located at the southwest corner of Marseilles, on Commercial and Clark Streets, is a community that years ago was somewhat isolated from the rest of the town. It was called "Matchtown"—thusly so because the Marseilles Match Factory was established there in 1892. This area was situated less than a half mile from the the Marseilles Manufacturing District on the Illinois River. The company had several homes built close to the plant for the workforce, including one large home for the plant manager. The plant was purchased by The Diamond Match Factory in 1893 and closed immediately. It stood empty until 1900, when the Hubbard Furniture Factory converted the run down structure into a successful business creating quality furniture. It flourished only one year, burned down in 1901, and was never rebuilt.

Upon the closing of these factories the homes erected in the vicinity were put up for sale. James Mortimer Smith and his wife, Sarah, migrated to Marseilles to find work in the southside coal mine. They had come from Pennsylvania along with their 11 children. The Smiths purchased the large home that had been built for the plant manager, for their growing family, which then included 14 children. Eight sons worked in the mines and they, too, built homes or bought factory houses for their families that had grown to include 38 grandchildren. With nine families of Smiths located in a one block area, it was often referred to as Smith Town. There were so many Smiths living in Matchtown, they started their own softball team known as The Matchtown Tigers.

In the early 1900's the city erected a long wooden bridge so pedestrians were able to cross a creek that ran east and west of the neighborhood which would give them access to the Illinois River. Rivershores Nursing Home is currently on that site. For many years it was used as a lovely picnic spot, with the area around it worked as farmland, by Mose Mann, to grow corn. A high wooden bridge was also erected over the I & M Canal for children to walk to school. The bridge had to be built extremely tall in order to accommodate the canal boats that would pass beneath.

West of this area, two large icehouses were built where large cakes of ice were cut in winter and stored in sawdust. They provided city residents with ice during summer. City water and sewer were extended to the area and roads were blacktopped. Over the years many new homes were built and older ones remodeled – all were privately owned. New homes were erected west on Canal Road to the area where Heritage Harbor started its construction in 2008.

Since the factory homes were built, generations of Smiths, Closes, and Haltermans have called Matchtown their home. Many descendents erected houses or purchased the remaining 14 factory homes that were built in 1892. June (Haltermann) Caputo was born here, and has resided here for most of her life. Several of these family descendents continue to live in the neighborhood – they are Brenda Eirhart Monroe, Fletcher T., Bernard and Kelly Smith, Judy (Smith) Blue, Denise (Schank) Carroll, Rosemary Brown, Carol (Reed) Downey, Pam (Close) Johnson, Tammi (Close) Raikes, Charlotte (Arnold) Caputo, Joe Haltermann, Kevin Foster and Joseph Terando. Other old-time residents were; Reuben Rice, Gus Jack, Henry Morrall, Wilmer Brockman, Orville Fisher and Delbert Eichart – and we must not forget the Vassen's, Farmer's, Scott's, Mill's, Gast's, and Enochson's.

Rusty's Salvage and Ralph's Body Shop were here. Four beauty shops were opened by Matchtown residents; Denise (Schank) Carroll, Kathy (Foster) Caputo, Brenda (Eirhart) Monroe and Linda (Arnold) Zaccagnini. None are open now. The Marseilles Street Department and the newly updated Water & Sewage Plant are part of the area today.

Each year several family and neighborhood friends come back to Matchtown to enjoy reminiscing, meeting new additions to the neighborhood, and watching children of all ages (the next generation) run and play as they, too, used to do. When the fire pit is lighted, these memories include building rafts, having war games on the Illinois Michigan Canal, creating great tree forts in the woods, learning to swim in the Illinois River, walking to the show as a gang on Friday night, raiding gardens, making a special stew and Saturday night street dances. They also remember when there was only one street light in the neighborhood. This generation still loves to play games on the "back street" or walk to the end of the block to play ball in the Marseilles Little League diamonds or jump on their bikes and ride one block down to the city pool in the summer.

It is a close-knit neighborhood, a friendly place with friendly ways, where you can set your lawn chairs out, yell a 'hi' to your friends and neighbors, enjoy the conversationsa, and create many good memories to relive over and over with your children and grandkids. You can learn a lot that may surprise you when you join in the fun in Matchtown.

THIS HISTORY OF MARSEILLES PROUDLY SPONSORED BY THE MAIN ST. & MORE BOOK COMMITTEE

Old John the Bee Man John Floyd Zeliff

Taken from notes by John E. Armstrong.

Some time ago while discussing early Marseilles several characters of early days were mentioned :

- Old Moscow, who wintered here in the old brick jail called “Hotel De Beau” until he finally set it afire and burned to death.
- The old lather who used to get “plastered” and lay around for a couple of days until one time he passed out and the boys put him in an old burial case. They said that when he came to and found himself in a casket that he tore things up like a mad bull in a china closet and that he never took another drink.
- Also mentioned was John Zeliff, the old bee man, who lived in a shack in the woods and drove a team of burros to town. Since then there has been several discussions about old John – though not many people remember him.

I remember him quite well from the time I was in second grade (1913) at Lincoln School until the late twenties.

He would be coming down the cemetery hill, with his wagon and burros, about the time school let out for noon. We would go home, eat dinner and head back for school, and he would be just about at Pearl Street – the burros walked along at about one mile per hour, or less.

The following stories have been picked up from old timers and some from memory. Little was known about his past, except he came from Pennsylvania, where he had been engaged as a ship builder. The story goes that he had been jilted in a love affair, and since he had no use for women, this seems to be the accepted story. He first settled northwest of Seneca on the hill back of the Catholic Cemetery; but about 1906, he moved into a empty house on the Chet Parr place north of town, where he lived for a couple of years. About 1908 he built a shack back in the woods on the west side of the road, just north of the last ravine, but still on the Parr place, and he began keeping bees.

He also worked by the day for various farmers in the area; and being a former shipbuilder was considered a good carpenter. A corncrib that he helped build is still standing on the old Parr place.

About 1907 or '08, a farmer in the area bought a carload of Texas burros and John bought two. They were wild and had never been harnessed. This was the slow moving team that he drove until the late twenties. When one of them died the other one had to be put to sleep, as it was dying of loneliness. I don't remember any burros being shipped in, but do remember several carloads of untamed western horses brought to town about 1920.

In addition to his beekeeping, which had grown to about 199 stands, or hives, he also put up a chicken house and kept about 100 laying hens. In those days chicken stealing was common, so he bought a 12 gauge single-barrel shotgun with a 28 inch barrel. Occasionally he surmised someone was bothering his chickens and he would fire a shot right thru the wall of his shack. The west side of his shack was covered with patches where he had shot thru the wall. To protect his burros, he dug a trench from his shack to the barn, buried some wires and rigged up an alarm system run by dry cells, so if any one opened the barn door, a bell would ring in the house.

There was always a pot of coffee on the stove and he had a cast iron pan full of navy beans with a big chunk of fat pork simmering on the stove at all times. At mealtime, when he ate where he was working, he was never known to take a second helping; and when offered seconds he would say, “eat to live, not to kill.”

Once, while helping a neighbor husk corn, he got his foot caught in the roller on the husking machine and got a bad cut. Refusing to let them take him to town to a doctor, he went home and packed his foot in pine tar and said it would be all right in a few days. A few days later, a neighbor seen it wasn't getting any better, so they loaded him up and took him to a doctor.

He was afraid of autos and seldom rode in one; but when he did, he kept the door open and rode with one foot on the running board ready to jump.

He didn't talk much, but had a favorite story that he told so many times that every one in the area knew it by heart. The story was about a man he knew who shot a wild goose. The goose was dressed and put in the kettle and cooked all day. At suppertime it was too tough the dogs couldn't eat it. Old John said “You know, all he had to do was to put a pinch of soda in the kettle and it would have been good in no time.”

He smoked a corncob pipe and bought Corn Cake tobacco by the five pound sack. This was about the strongest tobacco on the market, and not many could handle it. The only time he ever had his whiskers cut off was when a bucket of tar fell off the roof where he was working and splashed all over his whiskers.

Continued next page...

THIS HISTORY OF MARSEILLES PROUDLY SPONSORED BY
THE MAIN ST. & MORE BOOK COMMITTEE

He got his haircut every spring whether he needed it or not. At sheep shearing time he went over to Chet Parr's and they used the same shears that was used to clip the wool from the sheep. Mickey Parr says his job was to turn the crank that run the clipper.

In the late years of his life, he had a crystal radio set that Nip Arnold made for him, which was the type of radio that became popular right after World War I, before vacuum tubes came out.

In the fall he brought honey to town, which he sold to stores and in those times there was quite a lot of white clover in the hay fields, white clover honey was considered choice honey.

He was commonly known as old "John the Bee Man" and all the years that I remember him have never once heard of any one abusing him in any way.

When he broke up housekeeping before going to the county home, he gave his tools to neighbors and gave his shotgun to Mickey Parr who passed it on to his grandson. The grandson cleaned it up, refinished the stock and as far as any one knows, that is all that is left of Old John the Bee Man.

He died about 1932.

Researcher: Leo Ingmanson – gleaned from information found among John Armstrong's notes.

MAIN STREET & MORE - MARSEILLES 2010

Main Street and More, we salute every store.

A future in progress -- springing forth from the core.

Ready ancestors, relatives & friends crossed the shore,

Slowly trickling in and staying - putting mats on the floor.

Erecting a building, hanging a welcome sign on the door,

Intent on putting down roots, so their kinfolk could soar.

Late hours, long days, with little time their strength to restore,

Lads & Lassies, working fingers to the bone, to finish every chore.

Each of us shared, in this book, memories of rich golden lore,

So the Community of Marseilles would live on evermore.

Marianne Dahl

THIS HISTORY OF MARSEILLES PROUDLY SPONSORED BY MELVA ALLENDER

Undertakers & Funeral Parlors

Although embalming had been introduced to this country by 1840, the public felt there was little need for it. When a person died, the local carpenter or furniture maker was called on to make a casket, and a local day laborer would be hired to dig a grave. The following day, after a night of laying in wake, the deceased would be taken to the cemetery where a minister would hold a funeral service. There was no need to preserve the body for any length of time. Embalming became commonplace during the Civil War, as families wanted their deceased soldiers brought home for burial. Some means of preservation was needed as it could take days, weeks, even months and sometime years for bodies to be brought to their homes. Abraham Lincoln was the first president to be embalmed. After the war it rapidly grew in popularity among the civilian population.

The first known undertaker in Marseilles was Ira Goddard and his sons, Alonzo and George. They operated the Goddard Furniture and Undertaking business from at least 1877 to 1887, on the southwest corner of Main and Bluff Streets, which is 530 Main Street today.

The next, that we know of, was H. Salsbury, who ran a Furniture and Undertaking business at 395 Main Street, which today is the entrance to the Gleason and Company Store, or 385 Main. Salsbury was in business from 1884 to 1893. He then sold his business to Charles Brier and George Smith.



Inside the Brier & Smith Furniture and Undertaking establishment - about 1900

Brier and Smith razed their old building and built the present two-story brick building in 1899. Brier and Smith Furniture and Undertaking dissolved their partnership in 1900. George Smith took his son, Lloyd, in as partner, and remained in the new building until 1929, when his health forced him to retire. Lloyd closed the Main Street Store and quit the furniture business, moving the undertaking business to his home. Dying suddenly in 1931, Lloyd left his wife, Hattie, to run the Smith Funeral Home on the southeast corner of Washington and Pearl Streets. It was also known as the Willow Lawn Funeral Home for the willow trees that grew next to a goldfish pond on the lawn. Hattie's son, Stuart, who had been employed out of town, returned home to help his mother with the business until she retired in 1948.

THIS HISTORY OF MARSEILLES PROUDLY SPONSORED BY SEALS-CAMPBELL FUNERAL HOME

After Brier and Smith's partnership was dissolved, Charles Brier stayed in business by himself for a time, before he formed a partnership with Delbert Grove. The Brier and Grove Furniture and Undertaking business was still in existence in 1910, at 335 Main Street, which was on the southeast corner of Main and Lincoln Streets.

From 1922 to 1925, Harris and Sons Undertaking establishment was at 398 Main Street. Louis and his sons, Red and Jack, also ran a barbershop. They sold their business to Coin B. and Mildred Seals in 1925. There is evidence that Louis Harris moved the funeral home to the building he had recently purchased at 387 Main, in late 1923. This building was destroyed in the Gleason & Company fire of 1973.

The Seals' first place of business was in their residence at 759 Union Street, which was on the northeast corner of Union and Chicago Streets. Up until this time, undertakers would embalm the deceased in their place of business and then bring the body in a casket to the families residence, where visitation and funeral services were held. Other times the services were conducted in a church.

But customs were changing, and families wanted the visitation, and even the funeral services, to be held in a funeral home, or parlor, with all arrangements made by the funeral director, who was usually the undertaker. C. B. Seals built a new funeral parlor at 172 Washington Street, in 1929, and in 1940, he added an adjoining chapel to the east.

Gifford and Arlene (Seals) Campbell joined the business in 1948, purchased half interest in 1950, and purchased the full business in 1968, when the Seals' retired. (See photo of Arlene & Giff below, on left.)



William and Lillian Kuiper came to Marseilles, from Michigan, in May of 1979, to work for the Campbell's. Bill is a graduate of the University of Minnesota School of Mortuary Science. He is a son of the former Eleanor Armstrong, of Marseilles, and grandson of John and Carrie Armstrong, both lifetime residents of Marseilles. The Kuipers purchased the business in January of 1981. (See photo of Lillian & Bill above, on right.)

The Kuipers have three sons, Joseph, Paul and Alex. Joe graduated from the Worsham College of Mortuary Science in 2000. In 2003, Joe, now married to Jennifer Smith, joined his mother and father in the business. On June 2, 2009, Joe and Jennifer made Bill and Lillian grandparents, with the birth of their son, Lewis Joseph Kuiper.

In 1989 Marian Osborne and John Callahan built a new funeral home at 1009 East Bluff Street, the site where the Lincoln School had sat for many years. The two ran the Osborne and Callahan Funeral Home until 1993, when they sold the building to the Kuipers.

Since 1993, the funeral home has been at 1009 East Bluff Street. The funeral home continues to use the name Seals-Campbell, and continues to provide the area with high quality and caring personal service, for which the firm is known.

THIS HISTORY OF MARSEILLES PROUDLY SPONSORED BY SEALS-CAMPBELL FUNERAL HOME

1877-1887 Goddard Furniture & Undertaking, 530 Main St., Ira, Alonzo & George Goddard, proprietors. (Father & sons)

1884-1893 H. Salsbury Furniture & Undertaking, 395 Main Street, H. Salsbury, proprietor

1893-1900 Brier & Smith Furniture & Undertaking, 395 Main Street, Charles Brier & George Smith, proprietors.

1900-1929 George Smith & Son, Furniture & Undertaking, 395 Main Street, George & Lloyd Smith, proprietors.

1930-1931 Smith Funeral Home, Washington & Pearl Streets, Lloyd & Hattie Smith, proprietors.

1934-1948 Smith Funeral Home, known as Willow Lawn Funeral Home, Washington & Pearl Streets, Mrs. Hattie Smith,

1900-19?? Brier Furniture & Undertaking, 335 Main Street, Charles Brier, proprietor.

19??-1910 Brier & Grove Furniture & Undertaking, 335 Main Street, Charles Brier & Delbert Grove, proprietors.

1922-1923 Harris & Sons Undertaking, 398 Main Street, Louis, Red & Jack Harris, proprietors. (Father & sons)

1923-1925 Harris & Sons Undertaking, 387 Main Street, Louis, Red & Jack Harris, proprietors. (Possibly here)

1925-1929 Seals Funeral Home, 759 Union Street, Coin B. Seals, proprietor.

1929-1949 Seals Funeral Home, 172 Washington Street, Coin B. Seals, proprietor.

1950-1968 Seals-Campbell Funeral Home, 172 Washington Street, Coin B. Seals & Gifford Campbell, proprietors.

1968-1980 Seals-Campbell Funeral Home, 172 Washington St. Gifford & Arlene Campbell, proprietors.

1981-1992 Seals-Campbell Funeral Home, 172 Washington Street, William & Lillian Kuiper, proprietors.

1993-2003 Seals-Campbell Funeral Home, 1009 East Bluff Street, William & Lillian Kuiper, proprietors.

2003-2009 Seals-Campbell Funeral Home, 1009 East Bluff Street, William, Lillian & Joseph Kuiper, proprietors.

1941-1942 Holloway Funeral Home, 340 Broadway Street, John Holloway, proprietor.

1989-1991 Osborne & Callahan Funeral Home, 1009 East Bluff Street, Marion Osborne & John Callahan, proprietor.

1992 Callahan Funeral Home, 1009 East Bluff Street, John Callahan, proprietor.

First known use of this land was for a narrow gauge railroad to haul coal from the Richard Hughes property, now Glenwood Farms, to the I & M Canal, where it was loaded on barges and shipped to Chicago.

In 1865, a new East End School was built on this site – a two-story wood frame building. It was destroyed by fire on February 1, 1898. A new two-story frame school was built to replace it, only to be destroyed by fire on March 4, 1919. A new two-story brick building was erected and served the East End until the elementary schools were consolidated in 1990. Exactly when this school's name was changed to Lincoln is unknown; it was usually referred to as the East End School into the 1900's. The school was first built on this site the year of Lincoln's assassination.

The building was razed and Marion Osborne and John Callahan built the present Funeral Home. This facility was sold to William and Lillian Kuiper in 1993.

1009 East Bluff Street (site information)

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 1988 | Brick building built on site of the former Lincoln School, by Marion Osborne and John Callahan. |
| 1989-1992 | Osborne & Callahan Funeral Home, M. Osborne & J. Callahan, props. |
| 1993 2003 | Seals-Campbell Funeral Home, William & Lillian Kuiper, props. |
| 2003-2009 | Seals-Campbell Funeral Home, William, Lillian & Joseph Kuiper, props. |



THIS HISTORY OF MARSEILLES PROUDLY SPONSORED BY
OTTAWA TRAVEL & CRUISES – Ottawa www.allinonetravelcenter.com

The Landing Ship Tank (LST) 454 as remembered by Don Lockas.

Looking back, little did I know what was ahead for myself and the USS LST's. Having joined the Navy in January 1945, during my last year of high school, I was called into service in March of 1945, and joined the crew of the LST 454 in April that same year.

What is an LST? According to Sir Winston Churchill, then Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, when addressing his congress in 1942, "the entire outcome of WWII depends on a ship called the LST".

LST short for Landing Ship Tank — 328 feet long and 50 feet wide. The LST 454 could load 20 of the biggest Sherman Tanks, and 28 dual-wheel trucks, and deliver them right on the beach (an unheard of event at the time).



The LST 454 and I parted ways when I was mustered out in August 1946. My life became routine, doing the every day normal things necessary within a middle class part of society. The years passed in quick order.

- Hired by Libbey-Owens-Ford in September 1946 as a floor sweeper.
- Sent to Italy to teach glass production in 1966.
- Spent 42 years at the Ottawa glass factory, 23 of those years in management – the last five as Superintendent of Plant #7 in Naplate.

Another LST, however, was out there waiting for me, and I was notified in 2000 that I had been selected out of 500 applicants to bring the USS LST 324 home -- to make it a memorial for those that lost their lives as part of the crew of LST's. We would ply the rivers and streams in their behalf.

The ship was in a bone yard (a scrap junk yard) in Suda Bay on the Island of Crete, Greece. This venture was only supposed to take 47 days, when in fact, it was three days short of six months to complete the task. Sailing under its own power, the 29-member crew, all veterans of LST's with an average age of 73, sailed 6,400 miles, in mid-winter, through the Mediterranean and across the Atlantic Ocean, landing in Mobile, Alabama, on January 10, 2001. I was the helmsman on the greatest voyage of my life.

In 2006 I was again called up to move the USS LST 325 to its home city, Evansville, Indiana, on the Ohio River. It has been christened the "USS LST Memorial" and is on the National Register of Historic Places. Visitors are allowed at the 850 LST Drive site in Evansville, Indiana. Information is available at www.lstmemorial.org.

Another high point, regarding my association with the LST, in 2006, was to be invited to sail along with the Constitution, the oldest ship in Navy history still in use. Under our own power, the LST was next in line behind the Constitution for its bi-annual "Turn Around". Every six months, the ship sails out into Chesapeake Bay and turns around, so the other side faces the sun while in port, to weather equally.

- I retired from the glass factory in 2008 and spend many hours remembering my great association with the LST's.

**THIS HISTORY LIST OF MOM & POP GROCERY STORES
OFF OF MAIN STREET, PROUDLY SPONSORED BY
CHAR'S GROOMING POST**

First Grocer

1835 William Whipple, the first grocer in Marseilles, was a brother-in-law and partner of Lovell Kimball. He peddled grocery products to farms by horse and wagon, much like Jim's Farm Store on Gumm Ave. did in the 1950's. (See info below.)

850 W Bluff St.

1990-2009 Casey's General Store

550 E. Bluff St.

1935-1943 Sterrett's Central Service Station & Deli.
George Sterrett, prop.

1943-1946 Sharp's Central Ser. Sta. & Groc.
Mr. & Mrs. Howard Sharp. props.

1946-1949 Sampson's Central Service & Grocery

1950-1958 Riskedahl's Phillip's 66 Station, Cafe &
Grocery, Wayne Riskedahl, prop.

752 E. Bluff St.

1928-1950 Emma Tonielli, Grocery & Meats,

890 E. Bluff St.

1945 Childer's Service Station, Tire & Groc. Store,
Charles Childer, prop.

1946 Gabehart's, Service Station, Tire & Groc. Store
Walter Gabehart, prop.

19?? Childer's Service Station,
Charles Childer, prop.

1950 Rix Service Station & Grocery, Al Rix, prop.

1954-1959 Ingle's Conoco Service,
Clifford "Inky" Ingle, prop.

1034 E. Bluff St.

1929-1935 Faletto's Service Station & Grocery,
Russell Faletti, prop.

1938-1948 Kiner's Fine Food & Gas, Verne Kiner, prop.

1948 Codo's Service Station & Grocery,
Primo & Ray G. Codo, props.

1949-1953 Codo's Service Station & Grocery,
Ray G. Codo, prop.

1954-1955 Caputo's Service Station & Grocery,
James Caputo, prop.

1956-1967 Rafferty's Grocery & Service Sta.
Orville & Lorin Rafferty, props.
later Lorin & Elaine Rafferty, props.
(See photo at right)

1968-1976 Elzer's Grocery & Service,
Norman & Rose Elzer, props.

1979-1980 Lil Elf Mart, Lester & Elaine Funk, props.

1263 E. Bluff St.

1930-1943 Ryan's Service Station & Market,
William & Rosie Ryan, props.

1315 E. Bluff St.

1928-1935 Cornell's Grocery, Gas & Cabins,
C. A. Cornell, prop.

1946 Hawk's Service Station & Grocery.

1948-1953 Domagalski Service Station & Market,
also known as Syl's Service Station,
Sylvester "Syl" Domagalski, prop.

E. Bluff St. (number unknown)

1952 Callahan's Grocery, Elmer Callahan, prop.
Earl Rose, Sr. Market

1037 E. Bluff St.

1930-1932 Van Auken Service Station & Groc.

1935 Mahle Service Station & Grocery,
Barney Mahle, prop.

1050 E. Bluff St.

1935-1945 Misner's Service Sta., Market & Cabins,
George "Moon" Misner, prop.

1128 E. Bluff St.

1945-1950 Hadley's Service Station & Grocery.
Arlis & Mary Hadley, props.

276 Broadway St.

1949 Rickelm's Grocery

1955-1967 Fenton Grocery, Marion Fenton, prop.

Chicago St. & Old Town pre 1900

(See photo on next page, bottom left)

1868 John James Grocery, at canal

1868 Miles & Burr Groceries, #5 Brick Block

1868 City Meat Market

1870 McCalla & Young Dry Goods & Groceries

1870 J. O. Wilder Groceries

1870 Cows & Barnes Dry Goods & Groceries

1888-1894 George L. Clark Groceries

1893 A. L. Trager Meat Market

1894 F. E. Bailey Groceries

1895 D. C. Sharde



**THIS HISTORY LIST OF MOM & POP GROCERY STORES
OFF OF MAIN STREET, PROUDLY SPONSORED BY
CHAR'S GROOMING POST**

350 Chicago St.

1910-1949 Fenoglio Grocery,
Mrs. Louis (Frances) Fenoglio, prop.

1949-1965 Fenoglio Grocery, Charlotte Fenoglio, prop.

429 Chicago St.

1909-1946 Killelea Grocery, a.k.a. Blossom Food Stores,
Wallace Killelea, prop.

1947-1950 Price & Trager East End Market,
Roland Price & Trager, props.

1950-1977 Price's East End Market,
Roland Price, prop. (See photo at right)

401 Chicago St.

1910-1913 J. M. Fleming Grocery, Julian Fleming, prop.

334 Clark St.

1923-1924 West Side Grocery, Earl Gardner, prop.

1924 Wm. Sheedy & Co., Cash & Carry Grocery

1928-1932 West Side Grocery, Mrs. Vincent Sergenti, prop

1940 Mrs. Vincent Sergenti, grocery

470 Clark St.

1934-1959 Donna Grocery, John P. Donna, prop.

1959-1967 Rhines Grocery, Richard Rhines, prop.

800 Clark St.

1953-1982 Ivy Way Super Way, Joe Baima & Son, prop.

1978 Little Giant Food Store

1983 Ivy Way Market, O'Flanagan, prop.

1983-1986 Mulligan Stew Market

900 Fillebrowne Ave.

1940's Norton's Groceries.

Glenwood Addition

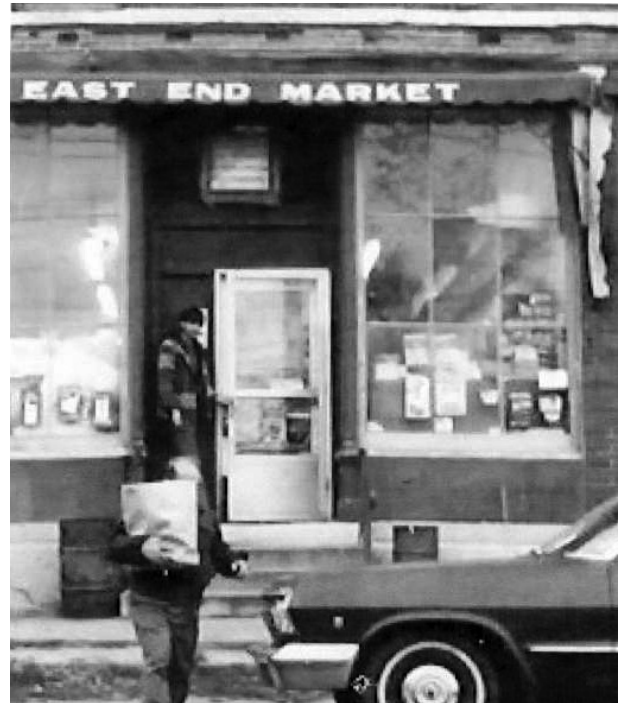
1949 Gray's Grocery.

Gumm Ave.

195?-1955 Olson's Truck Farm, Wendall Olson, prop.

1955-1957 Jim's Farm Store, James Mooneyham, prop.

Farm Store originated with Wendall Olson operating out of Tom Bingham's garage. He sold and delivered groceries to farms and neighbors from a panel truck. In 1955, James Mooneyham bought the business and it became Jim's Farm Store.



Union St.

Haynes Market

698 Washington St.

1950-1951 Trager's Grocery,
James Trager, prop.
(His photo at right.)

1952 Pellino's Grocery,
John Pellino Jr., prop.

1954 Washington St. Market,
Howard Smith, prop.



Grocer Trager

Washington St. East of Chicago St. pre 1900

1868 H.C Richey & Co.
Dry Goods & Groceries,
2 doors east of Brick Block

1868 T. W. Pitcher Groceries,
1 door east of Brick Block

214 Water St. (formerly Pearl St.)

Lanfranki Clover Leaf Grocery,
Baista Lanfranki, prop.

Unknown

1930's T. Thompson Grocery Store and
Root Beer Stand. (also bootleg liquor)

Pictured at left: The old "Brick Block" on Chicago Street, long vacated by the shop owners who sold their wares in the original town site.

2009 – Building no longer stands. Today it is the site of the James Hollenbeck home.

THIS "HANGOUT" HISTORY OF MARSEILLES PROUDLY SPONSORED BY BOB & JULIE DAVIS AND FAMILY

Haslam's Root Beer Stand

1010 East Bluff Street

Some time during the depression, Louis Haslam opened a mini golf establishment, which was the beginning of the Root Beer Stand on east Bluff Street. The stand operated from 1932 until 1981, some 49 years. Mr. Haslam indicated to his grandson, Bob Davis, that people coming to play golf would ask for refreshments and thus was born the Root Beer Stand. By 1935, the business was only an eating establishment with the golf course closed.

Mr. Haslam's wife, Clara, and his mother-in-law, Anna Watterich, opened the Drive In during the day. When Louis came home from his full-time job at the Marseilles Post Office, he would manage the stand until closing at 10 p.m. The root beer was made on site and for many years Clara and her mother, Anna, would flatten and hand bread the tenderloins at their home to the north of the stand. It was a challenge for the "car hops" to retrieve the amount of mugs that were taken to the cars as people looked on the glass mugs as "collectibles", especially the baby mugs filled with free root beer for the little ones. The drive-in was open three months of the year and many of the youth of Marseilles were employed there.

The stand has been known under many names. The first was Frostkist Root Beer, then Silver Fross Root Beer, and in 1967 the old stand building was torn down and a new one built on the middle of the parking lot. The new stand was called the Davis Drive-In. Helen, (daughter of Louis and Clara Haslam) and her husband, Dean Davis, were the owner/operators. In 1977 after Helen died, Bob and Julie Davis and their children, Dianna, Ron and Lori operated the stand closing in 1981.

The Stand was converted into a home in 1992 by the youngest of the Davis children, Lori and her husband Robert 'Butch' Williamson, Jr., who, with their daughter, Aubrey, age 14, and son, Nick, age 16, reside there still.

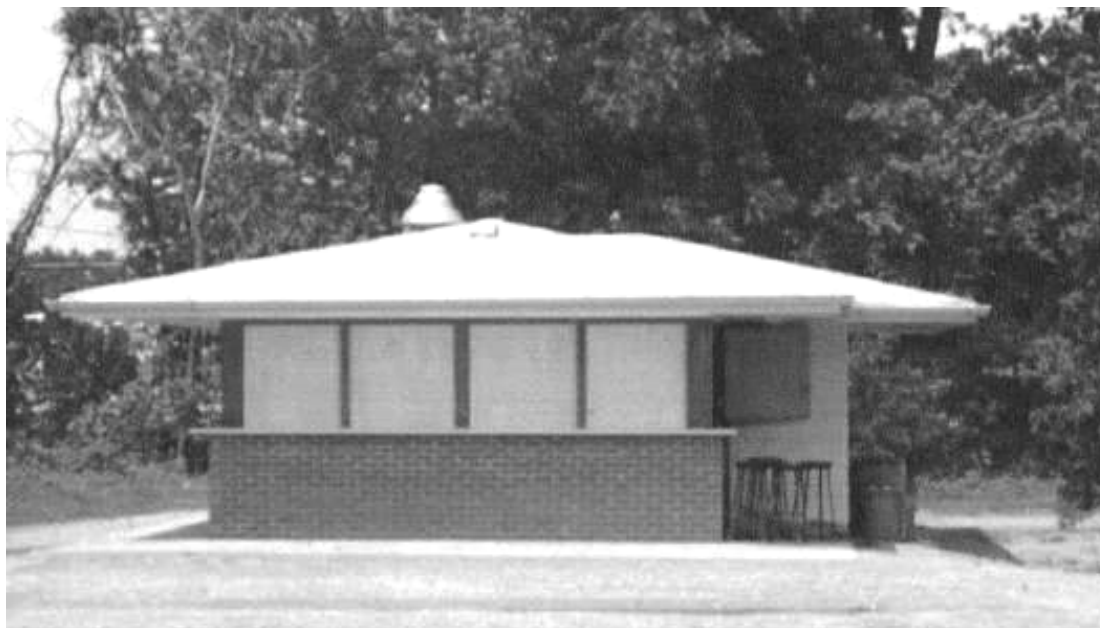


At Left: Frostkist Root Beer Stand.

At right: Silverfross Root Beer Stand with owner, Louis Haslam.

Below: Davis Drive-In in 1967.

All at 1010 East Bluff.



THIS “HANGOUT” HISTORY OF MARSEILLES PROUDLY SPONSORED BY BOB & JULIE DAVIS AND FAMILY

Hangout – Definition: a favorite place for spending time

- Victory Gym in the Coliseum Theatre – During WWII, in the building behind what is now Four Leaf Clover Resale Shop
- Danelson Confectionery on Main Street – Where over the years Harold let his customers carve their name, or initials, into the wooden booths and tables, until hardly any room was left. (now Victoria Grace’s)
- Stickles Cigar Store/Carroll’s Variety – Kids gathered to listen to the jukebox, play pool & video games, and chat with the high school gals working the ice cream/soda fountain. (now Carroll’s Flowers & Gifts)
- Fischer’s Gas Station – Early 1950’s – the gang sitting on ‘the island’ (a high mound of earth surrounded by blocks). Though the mound was leveled, the blocks are still there. (now Twin Oaks Savings Bank)
- Horse trough between Nabisco and the Bridge – Mid 1950’s
- Mulvaney’s Snack Shack – 321 W. Bluff – 1955 (now a residence)
- Riskedahl’s – 550 E. Bluff – 1950’s)
- R & R Drive In – 550 E. Bluff – 1960’s) (now Four Royals - restaurant)
- Tastee Freeze – 550 E. Bluff – 1970’s)
- Don’s Pool Hall – Main Street – Late 1960’s (now Invenergy’s)
- Snow White Confectionery – Wash. & Pearl (at least 1946-1971)
- Illini Dairy Bar – Washington & Rose (now Handy Wash laundromat)
- Chuck Wagon – Washington & Rose - 1960’s & ‘70s (now laundromat)
- Hepner’s Fun & Food/Mini Golf Course – 1960’s & ‘70’s (Illini Park)
- Tony’s Pizza – 300 Chicago – 1970’s (now Shape Rap ‘n Roll)
- Sam’s Pizza after the ball games – The late 1970’s, the 1980’s, 1990’s into the 2000’s, and the kids are still “hanging out” there today



Pictured above:

Over the years, 550 E. Bluff was well known as a “hangout” center.

In the 1950’s the kids were drawn to Riskedahl’s Cafe and Gas Station. In 1960-61 it was the “R & R Drive In”, Riskedahl & Richmond, owners. In 1962 it was the “Bluffside Drive In”, still owned by Riskedahl & Richmond. 1963 it was, again, “Riskedahl’s Drive In”. In the 1970’s it was the Tastee Freez.

Pictured below:

Snow White Confectionary on corner of Pearl & Washington Streets.



Today – you can find the kids, on their bikes, meeting at what they call ‘BK’ (Burger-King), before heading out.

Do the Teenager’s, with cars riding up and down Main Street still call it “Buzzing the Loop” or “Draggin’ the Gut”?

Then, there’s C.P.’s – where the seniors meet in the evening hours at Illini Park.

In this town you’re never too old to ”hang out”.

**THIS TALENT OF MARSEILLES HISTORY LISTING PROUDLY SPONSORED BY
DON FARMER PIANO TUNING – Don & Elaine Farmer**

Marseilles has always had a wide myriad of people with special talents – a few of which are listed as follows:

ARTISTS

Dorothea (Tarnow) Costello,

Born in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1904, Dorothea attended schools in Chicago, one of them being an art school. She married James Costello, of Ottawa, in 1929. In 1938, they moved to a farm in Marseilles, with their three children, Dottie, Jim, & Liz. She survived tuberculosis, and after her discharge from the Ottawa TB Sanatorium, she began painting and designing covers for Chicago religious magazines during WWII. As a thanksgiving for her recovery, she painted a set of Stations of the Cross, which hung in the chapel at the Cook County TB Sanatorium.

Paintings displayed in Marseilles include:

Set of Stations of the Cross, at St. Joseph's Church.

The Risen Christ, in St. Joseph's Church Rectory.

Still life paintings of flowers are in many homes in the area.

Large oil of St. Joseph, in St. Joseph's Church Hall.

The Canal Locks, at the Marseilles Public Library.

Ken Foster,

Born in Ottawa, Illinois, in 1934, as a middle child of seven, Ken, interested in drawing, became aware of the attention given to artwork in early grade school. He won awards while in grade and high schools. In 1955, he married his wife, Suzanne, and lived in Marseilles for 29 years. They have four children, Dewayne, Kevin, Kathryn, & Dorrene, ten grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. While in his 30's, Ken had an industrial accident that left him unable to earn a living. His wife, Suzanne, bought art supplies and encouraged him to paint. His subject matter, mostly local scenes, including rivers, farms, State Parks, canyons, and waterfalls, have been sold to private collectors throughout the U.S.A. and South America. The State of Illinois has two of his paintings on display at the Veteran's Home in La Salle, Illinois. Ken has 142 awards over the years and his own studio and gallery in his home in Ottawa, Illinois – not bad for a self-taught artist.

(See photo at right)



Prints of Ken's painting of a steam train arriving at the Marseilles Depot are on display in the Mayor's Office at City Hall and Rivershores. Many other Marseilles businesses own and display his work.

Clare Harvey, portrait painter.

Joyce Hiland, watercolors.

Carolyn O'Kelly, painting of Joe Morello home.

Tim Trumbo,

Mural in our Local Labor Union Hall #393. (Photo at right)

Murals at Reddick Library, the YMCA, WCMY & WRKX, in Ottawa, Illinois.

A new mural on the north side of 404 Main St., Marseilles, Illinois, to be unveiled in May of 2010.

The new mural will be a historical tribute to the citizens of the City of Marseilles from the Main St. & More Book Committee. For additional information on the new mural, refer to the last page of this book.



MURAL IN MARSEILLES IL. LABOR HALL

**THIS TALENT OF MARSEILLES HISTORY LISTING PROUDLY SPONSORED BY
DON FARMER PIANO TUNING – Don & Elaine Farmer**

BOXERS

Joe Chiavatero
Preston LeRette
John "Scuvy" Scanavino
Laddie Tonelli (see photo at right)
Drs. Paul and Ted Clark drove the young boxers to Chicago, where they sparred with the famous heavy-weight, Joe Louis, to build up their speed.

BOY SCOUT STATUE

John Hardin, at age 14, was a member of Boy Scout Troop #96 in Marseilles. There has been a misconception that John was selected to pose for the W. D. Boyce Memorial Statue representing all boy scouts. John did not pose for the likeness.

Actually, when the statue didn't arrive from the manufacturer, in time for the dedication ceremony, John was asked to "stand in" for the statue, on its base – which he did.

The statue, on display in the Ottawa Avenue Cemetery, Ottawa, IL, has been depicted on various postcards. Boyce founded the Boy Scouts of America on Feb. 8, 1910. (See photo)

MUSICIANS

Larry Aimone,
Career musician in Armed Services.

Horace Burhart – whistler, who got a vaudeville engagement.

George "Honey Boy" Evans,
Welsh-born songwriter, comedian, entertainer, and musician, who had a minstrel show, was working at our local newspaper in town. Impressed with 'Lover's Lane', a path that couples used to stroll, he wrote the music for "In the Good Old Summertime". Lyrics were added many years later. Streator, Illinois, claimed him as 'their golden boy', and have a bronze statue in their park. (Photo of sheet music at right)

Joey Halterman, Career in Army Band



MUSICIANS (continued)

Jerry Kusmaul,
1955 MHS Graduate,
Played drums for Guy Lombardo's Band for 51 years.

MUSICIANS (continued)

Leon "Bud" Messanie,
Winner on Horace Heights Talent Show and then moved to California.

Carlos Morello,
1st Violin, Chicago Symphony.

Louis Nanni)
Ardell Thomas) The Troubador's,
Ray Johnson) a local band,
Andy Johnson) played this area.

Joey O'Neal,
Country music star with Conway Twitty in Nashville, Tennessee.

Charles "Buster" Youmans,
House Manager for the Shubert Theatre Opera House in Chicago – now the Civic Opera House.

PATENT – 1922

Peter Miglio, invented Miner's Lamp

WRITERS

Sister Mary Frassati O.P., formerly Rose Jakupcak, writer of children's books, "Adventures of P. K. Brinkley & Quigley, her Guardian Angel".

Larry Pellegrini,
"Tony & Tina's Wedding"

MISCELLANEOUS CATEGORY

Walter Goodel – arranger for the National Broadcasting Company.

Rea Thompson – traveling with The Four Paw Sills, and Wallaces, & Sells-Floto, operated a "privilege" dining car at the back of the circus train, where important people took meals.

Mary Carney – known throughout the world as associated with Nietchie School of Hard of Hearing and listed in "Who's Who".

Hank McCurdy, Catcher – White Sox.
(See Leo's Tidbits)

**THIS MARSEILLES NICKNAMES HISTORY LISTING PROUDLY SPONSORED BY
FRANK & DEE McCALLUM**

NICKNAMES (Also known as)

<p>Salesman called "Umbrella Slim"</p> <p>Applebee, Marvin "Moogie"</p> <p>Armstrong, John "Beemus"</p> <p>Arnold, Charles "Nip"</p> <p>Bailey, Clarence "Pud"</p> <p>Bailey, Clarina "Pug"</p> <p>Bailey, Sam "Snuffy" or "June Bug"</p> <p>Barr, Millard "Smitty"</p> <p>Battles, Earl "Sally"</p> <p>Bault, Harold "Pete"</p> <p>Bault, Wilbur "Nick"</p> <p>Baudino, Brian "Barney"</p> <p>Baudino, Gary "Bo"</p> <p>Baudino, Jon "Puttindinger"</p> <p>Baudino, Tim "Bummy" or "Buck"</p> <p>Baudino-Davis, Jodeen "Knucklehead"</p> <p>Bault, Bob "Muss"</p> <p>Bault, Irma (Hardin) "Tootsie"</p> <p>Bault, Paul "Cotton"</p> <p>Berge, LaRora "Bunny"</p> <p>Berta, Julius "Ju Ju"</p> <p>Biffany, Jessa "Peanut"</p> <p>Biffany, Lisa "The Mouth"</p> <p>Bivens, Charles "Bowzer" or "Mutt"</p> <p>Bland, Roland "Buck"</p> <p>Blue, Chris "Bubba"</p> <p>Blue, Walter "Toad"</p> <p>Boetto, James "Speed"</p> <p>Bolatto, Albert "Tex"</p> <p>Bolatto, John "Moon"</p> <p>Bottino, Dominic "Sandy"</p> <p>Bouley, Ed "Fast Eddie"</p> <p>Brandow, Carla "Mean Carla Jean"</p> <p>Brockman, Glen "Duke"</p> <p>Brockman, Paul "Mush"</p> <p>Buckingham, Clarence "Big Buck"</p> <p>Buckingham, Robert "Big Buck"</p>	<p>Buffo, James "Doc"</p> <p>Bungart, Bartholomew "Boodles"</p> <p>Caffee, Ben "Moon"</p> <p>Callahan, Jerry "Beaky"</p> <p>Carlson, Russ "Slim"</p> <p>Carr, Herbert "Hub"</p> <p>Cavaletto, Eugene "Skeeter"</p> <p>Clark-Bushnell, Carrie "Gopher"</p> <p>Clark, Jim "Kialler"</p> <p>Close, Herbert "Hub"</p> <p>Coates, Ed "Bud"</p> <p>Cobler, Clarence "Cudgey"</p> <p>Combs, Jr. Glen "Bird"</p> <p>Combs, Sr. Glen "Cedric"</p> <p>Combs, Mike "Natter"</p> <p>Craven, Earl "Shorty" or "Squirrel"</p> <p>Crawford, Eugene "Fatty"</p> <p>Crawshaw, Clyde "Cleats"</p> <p>Dahl, Marianne "moi"</p> <p>Danielson, Harold "Squeezer"</p> <p>Davis, Bob "Pinky"</p> <p>Denny, Gerald "Buster"</p> <p>DeSilvestro, Katherine "Aunt Dickie"</p> <p>Dinelli, Rudolph "Heinie"</p> <p>Doglio, Dominick "Dogs"</p> <p>Doglio, Edwin "Curly"</p> <p>Downey Harold "Catfish"</p> <p>Dropek, Vernon "Oink"</p> <p>Emanuelson, Jim "Smoky"</p> <p>Enockson, Everett "Red"</p> <p>Erickson, Ed "Laddie Boy"</p> <p>Farrell, Helen "Casey"</p> <p>Farrell, Charles "Shorty"</p> <p>Farrell, Stanley "Budge"</p> <p>Farrell, Tom "Sarge"</p> <p>Fenoglio, Charles "Dutz" "Blackie"</p> <p>Fenoglio, Sharon "Shorty"</p> <p>Fisher, Betty "Bowser"</p> <p>Fleming, Nate "Bud"</p>	<p>Follis, William "Cuggles"</p> <p>Foltyniewicz, Anton "Tony the Woodchopper"</p> <p>Foster, Wendy "Fritz"</p> <p>Foster, Merlin "Perk"</p> <p>Foster, Elizabeth "Wissie"</p> <p>Foutch, Lester "Lec"</p> <p>Frandin, Richard "Jinks"</p> <p>Gage, Jerry "Skinner"</p> <p>Gage, Lloyd "Bun"</p> <p>Galloway, Clarence "Spud"</p> <p>Gerard, Roland "Squirrel"</p> <p>Gilbertson, Sigfried "Sheik"</p> <p>Girard, Lowella "Babe"</p> <p>Girardo, Dick "Bambi"</p> <p>Girardo, Albert "Buck"</p> <p>Glazier, James "Pud"</p> <p>Gondolfi, Beverly "Big Bird"</p> <p>Gordon, George "Flash"</p> <p>Gray, Gene "Old Blue"</p> <p>Hanlon, Bob "Pee Wee"</p> <p>Hanlon, Ed "Banjo"</p> <p>Hanson, Harold "Fish"</p> <p>Hardin, Howard "Bucky"</p> <p>Hardin, Oakley "Lucky"</p> <p>Hardin, Harold "Pappy Yocum"</p> <p>Harvey, John "Beefy"</p> <p>Haynes, Cordita "Tiny"</p> <p>Heath, Don "Monkey"</p> <p>Heiss, Harold "Hillbilly"</p> <p>Hepner, Roger "Roddy"</p> <p>Hetelle, Marion "Jiggs"</p> <p>Hicks, Ray "Whiskey"</p> <p>Hicks, Chuck "Honker"</p> <p>Hicks, Jr., John "Buddy"</p> <p>Hill, Russell "Prickles"</p> <p>Hindson, Harry "Sonny"</p> <p>Hollenbeck, Charles "Chow"</p> <p>Hollenbeck, Francis "Flop"</p> <p>Hollenbeck, Gary "Poncho"</p> <p>Hopton, Oliver "Bud"</p> <p>Hott, Darrell "Skeeter"</p>	<p>Hott, Glenn "Skeeter"</p> <p>Hott, Neiman "Bud"</p> <p>Hougas, George "Bud"</p> <p>Hovious, Darrell "Duke"</p> <p>Hubbard, Ronald "Bo"</p> <p>Ingmanson, Paul "Ching"</p> <p>Jackson, James "Jersey"</p> <p>Jacobs-Berta, Vernal "Sonny"</p> <p>Jennings, Leo M. "Dutch"</p> <p>Jeziar, Willa Mae Price "Eee Wee" or "Catfish"</p> <p>Johnson, Earl "Zeke"</p> <p>Johnson, Elmer "Elmo"</p> <p>Johnson, Ina "Cookie"</p> <p>Johnson, Ken "Buck Stew"</p> <p>Johnson, Roger "Swede"</p> <p>Jonas, Jim "Mutt"</p> <p>Jones, Bob "Dumplin"</p> <p>Jones, Wilbur "Whitey"</p> <p>Kelly, Ed "One-Arm"</p> <p>Kelly, Jim "Poden"</p> <p>Knickerbocker, Harrison "Hat"</p> <p>Kozell, Frank "Pa"</p> <p>Lane, Herbie "Bow-Ling"</p> <p>Lane, Glenn "Ting"</p> <p>Lattimer, David "Smiley"</p> <p>Leiteritz, Bernard "Bad Eye"</p> <p>Lerette, Dale "Poncho"</p> <p>LeRette, Frank "Buster"</p> <p>LeRette, Lester "Buster"</p> <p>Lindenmuth, Robert "Punjab"</p> <p>Lockwood, Charles "Hap"</p> <p>Long, Don "Quarter Ton" or "Horse Collar"</p> <p>Looft, Raymond "Shorty"</p> <p>Lowery, Keith "Peanuts"</p> <p>Lowery, Rod "Beaver"</p> <p>Lundy, Elsie "Blondie"</p> <p>Macchietto, Carol, "Inky"</p> <p>Macchietto, Reynold, "Fausto"</p>
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THIS MARSEILLES NICKNAMES HISTORY LISTING PROUDLY SPONSORED BY FRANK & DEE McCALLUM

NICKNAMES (Also known as)

<p>Magri, Joe "Magoo"</p> <p>Magri, Henrietta "Henny"</p> <p>Maltas, Dale "Humpty"</p> <p>Mason, George "Pudgy"</p> <p>Mattioda, Frank "Butch"</p> <p>Mattson, Anker "Yank"</p> <p>McBride, John D. "Cap"</p> <p>McCallum, Brian "BeBop"</p> <p>McCallum, Mike "Magon"</p> <p>McDonald, Gene "Gooley" or "Coon Dog"</p> <p>McDonald, Glen "Blabber"</p> <p>McDonald, Paul "Kiko"</p> <p>Milus, Ken "Newt"</p> <p>Misner, George "Moon"</p> <p>Mitchell, Les "Butter"</p> <p>Moore, Clarence "Bub"</p> <p>Mark, Barb "Poopsie"</p> <p>Morey, Martin "Mickey"</p> <p>Morgan, Ralph "Shorty"</p> <p>Morrall, Betty "Betty Boop"</p> <p>Morrall, Lloyd "Toots"</p> <p>Morello, Charles "Chick"</p> <p>Morello, James "Frosty"</p> <p>Morello, John "Fats"</p> <p>Morello, Jack "Jacko"</p> <p>Morello, Pete "Mouse"</p> <p>Moy, James "Coon Dog"</p> <p>Mueller, Leland "Hoof"</p> <p>Muffler, Frederick "Fritz"</p> <p>Nakaerts, Al "Ollie"</p> <p>Napier, Henry "June Bug"</p> <p>Narety, Kathy "Kitty Kat"</p> <p>Narety, Richard "Tricky Dick"</p> <p>Nelson, Elmer "Poppy"</p> <p>Nicholson, Charles "Boots"</p> <p>Nicholson, Darrell "Nick"</p> <p>O'Berta, John "Jocko"</p>	<p>O'Dell, Winston "Digger"</p> <p>Olson, Carl "Rooney"</p> <p>Olson, Herman "Dutch"</p> <p>Olson, Rex "Sonny"</p> <p>Oneil, Joe "Curly Joe"</p> <p>Osborne, Carl "Tuggie" or "Rooney"</p> <p>Osborne, Cheryl "Dink"</p> <p>Osborne, Janice "Jug"</p> <p>Pellino, Edmund "Red"</p> <p>Pellino, Gerald "Dickie" or "Scratch"</p> <p>Pellino, James "Socks"</p> <p>Pellino, Laverne "Peanuts"</p> <p>Percassi, Frank "Chicken"</p> <p>Phillimore, George "Cushy"</p> <p>Pitts, Elmer "Hickory"</p> <p>Pitts, Roy "Moose"</p> <p>Poole, Waldo "Mo"</p> <p>Pope, John "What the hell John"</p> <p>Price, John "Sonny"</p> <p>Price, Lena "Curly"</p> <p>Pufpaf, Donald "Puff"</p> <p>Querciagrossa, Allen "Allie Q" or "Que-Ball"</p> <p>Querciagrossa, Dan "Patsy Q"</p> <p>Querciagrossa, David "Davy Q"</p> <p>Redshaw, Janet "Scratch"</p> <p>Repine, Lonnie "Dinker"</p> <p>Repine, Justin "Texas Todd"</p> <p>Rhines, Dick "Piker"</p> <p>Richardson, Louise "Fuzz"</p> <p>Richardson, Harry "Fuzz"</p> <p>Richardson, Paul "Fuzz"</p> <p>Roalson, B. M. "Radar"</p>	<p>Rowe, Richard "Piggie Wiggie"</p> <p>Scanavino, Alphonse "Chunch"</p> <p>Scanavino, John "Scuvvy"</p> <p>Scanavino, Otto "Toby"</p> <p>Scutt, Floyd "Old Timer"</p> <p>Scutt, Janet "Scratch"</p> <p>Schaeffer, Wilma "Billie"</p> <p>Seaborn, Albert "Sally"</p> <p>Seaborn, Rollin "Duke"</p> <p>Seals, Coin B. "Penny"</p> <p>Shank, Bernell Delbert "Nick"</p> <p>Sharp, Cleo "Inky"</p> <p>Shelton, Everett "Sling Shot"</p> <p>Sheridan, Mike "Doo Dah"</p> <p>Sluder, Billy "Beer Can"</p> <p>Sluder, Juanita "Pa" or "Yankee"</p> <p>Smith, Frank "Lefty"</p> <p>Smith, Richard "Buck"</p> <p>Smith, Robert "Big Rick"</p> <p>Smith, Russell "Rusty"</p> <p>Spampanato, Ralph "Pooch"</p> <p>Spencer, Allen G. "Bud"</p> <p>Spicer, Marshall "Mutt"</p> <p>Stalker, James "Birdie"</p> <p>Stewart, Jr., Elmer "Stooge" or "Bud"</p> <p>Stewart, Sr., Elmer "Pops"</p> <p>Story, Lawrence "Skeets"</p> <p>Tabor, Don "Benji"</p> <p>Tabor, John "Pooter"</p> <p>Tate, John "Jig"</p> <p>Tershowski, Joseph "Sippy"</p> <p>Thomas, Richard "Bucky"</p> <p>Thompson, Edna "Tippy"</p>	<p>Thompson, Norvin "Pop"</p> <p>Tisler, Henry "Jiggs"</p> <p>Tonielli, Sarah "Big Poo" or "Kootch"</p> <p>Tonielli, Ernest "Laddie"</p> <p>Trager, Doug "Augie"</p> <p>Trager, Esteleen "Babe"</p> <p>Trager, Harold "Hallie"</p> <p>Trager, James "Boots"</p> <p>Trager, Lawrence "Punk"</p> <p>Trager, Reynold "Punk"</p> <p>Trager, Sylvia "Dee Dee"</p> <p>Tram, Lewis "Geno"</p> <p>Tummell, Ben "Baldy"</p> <p>Turcotte, Charles "Turk"</p> <p>Vangelisti, Joe "Tisco"</p> <p>Vangelisti, John "Radio Jack"</p> <p>Vangelist, Ron "Batman"</p> <p>Vassen, Charles "Sparrow"</p> <p>Verona, William "Pee"</p> <p>Veronda, Dominic "Frenchy"</p> <p>Vickers, Loren "Blue Jay"</p> <p>Viviani, Dominic "Sparky"</p> <p>Wanmer, Wedron "Mickey"</p> <p>Watts, Richard "Sparky"</p> <p>Wiley, Harold "Slick"</p> <p>Wolford, Henry "Red"</p> <p>Woodin, Ted "Digger"</p> <p>Wernstrum, Don "Wormey"</p> <p>Wright, Yuill "Pizzle"</p> <p>Yanarello, Bob "Yannie"</p> <p>Youmans, Earl "Oley"</p> <p>Youmans, Frank "Pierre"</p> <p>Zeliff, John "Old John the Bee Man"</p>
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This feature was one of the best received items we worked on for this book. Everyone wanted in on the action to add more names. Each and every meeting would produce another 'boatload' of names. The audiences loved it.

How did it come about? While we were gathering information for the gas stations that were located in Marseilles, we came across a station, on Lincoln Street, that had partners Pat Partridge and 'One-Arm Kelly' -- and nobody knew what Mr. Kelly's first name was. It took us five months to find out, and in the meantime, it became a mad hunt to see just how many nicknames could be found. We know it will bring forth a lot of memories.

THIS DAIRY HISTORY LISTING PROUDLY SPONSORED BY SAM'S PIZZA

Dairies

Early dairies were usually farmers who sold their milk and milk products directly to the customer, either by delivering or selling it on site. Some of the farmers outsourced the delivery of their product; and many of these independent drivers also called their businesses dairies – although they were only distributors.

Later the laws became more strident, demanded pasteurization and better sanitary bottling techniques. It became more economical for farmers to sell their milk to dairies that specialized in processing the milk, not producing it. These dairies had their own fleet of trucks that delivered door to door. Today home delivery is a thing of the past, milk and other dairy products can only be purchased in grocery stores.

1910 **Gust Ericson**, Fall River Township.
1913 **M. F. Makeever**, Manlius Township.
1913-1924 **Sanitary Dairy**, Ed Lewis, prop.

Washington St.

1923-1944 **Glenwood Farms Dairy**, R. G. Hinch, prop.

Manlius Twp.

Bert Riskedahl was first deliveryman, using **Purity Dairy** name.

1923-1934 **Marseilles Creamery**, same building as Milk Station (below), but with Lincoln Street entrance. Sold some dairy products, did not have a delivery service. Howard Fewell, prop.

1925-1934 **Milk Station**, 351 Main Street, also known as the **Marseilles Dairy**. The dairy was opened in the old Farmers and Merchants Bank Building, using the vault as a cooler. Al Fink, prop.

1930-1934 **Purity Dairy**, Rass Riskedahl, 649 Union St. Delivered Glenwood farms Dairy product.

1931-1945 **Wright's Dairy**, Bob Wright, 127 Young St.

1945-1947 **Wright's Dairy**, Steve Kammlades, prop.

1946-1948 **Kammlades Dairy**, Steve Kammlades, 127 Young Street

1947-1950 **Mahle Dairy**, Barney Mahle, East Bluff St. The dairy was actually on Cemetery Road with Clarence Mahle owner. Barney delivered.

1948-1971 **Illinois Valley Dairy**, 240 Washington Street, Frank Cresto & Jim Barnes, props.

Frank Cresto & Jim Barnes started Illinois Valley and Dayton Dairy in 1948. Cresto sold out to Barnes in 1952, keeping the Dayton Dairy products. Barnes retained Illinois Valley products. In 1969, Barnes changed the name to Barnes Dairy Products.

1948-1966 **Dayton Dairy**, Frank Cresto, prop.

1948-1952 at 240 Washington Street

1952-1956 at 393 Main St. in rear portion IGA store.

1957-1966 at 890 East Bluff Street

1966 Frank sold business to Pitstick's Dairy, Ottawa.

Dairy listings continued next column...

1949-1958 **Marseilles Dairy**, Ralph Spampanato, prop. 127 Young Street.

1949-1951 **Dean's Milk**, H. E. Macgregor, Scott Street.

1959-1966 **Pitstick's Dairy**, Ralph Spampanato, prop. Broadway Street.

Dates unknown:

Ed Luce Dairy, Chicago & East Bluff Streets.

Bevington Dairy, Geo. Bevington prop., Fall River Twp.

Maywood Dairy products, Whitey Jones, prop.

Sold customers to Ray Bianco in 1984.

Dean's Milk, Ray Bianco, prop., 402 Lewis Street.

Known Dairies with the name 'Marseilles' on bottles:

Wright's, Kammlade's, Marseilles, Sanitary, Purity, Mahle & Glenwood Farms. (See photo below.)



Karl Smith

Frank Cresto

Pictured at right, left to right: Trucks - 1945 Dodge Delivery and a DIVCO (Detroit International Vehicle Company).

Researcher: Brad Cresto

THIS HISTORY OF MARSEILLES PROUDLY SPONSORED BY
KATHY NEWKIRK-COOK, REALTOR – Ottawa www.haeberlerealestate.com

Radio Station WCMY

At one time, Radio Station WCMY, Ottawa, Illinois, had a Marseilles news broadcast from 10:10 a.m. until 10:25 a.m., Monday through Friday.

In 1961, WCMY hired me, Phyllis McDonald, to sit in the window facing Main Street, in Helen Davis's Gift Shop, and broadcast 'live' each morning. (The Gift Shop was where Sign Time has a store today – 473 Main Street.)

One morning while I'm on the air, I can clearly hear the siren of the fire truck coming up Main Street. It pulled into a parking space right in front of the gift shop, and in comes the fire chief. I immediately announced music to be played. A lovely lady, Mrs. Carlson, worked in the shop, and she had called the fire department because of smoke in the basement, from the furnace. The news must go on!

In 1963, Helen Davis closed her shop.

WCMY made arrangements with the Powder Puff Beauty Salon, located several stores north, to continue broadcasting from their front window. The location of the beauty shop was where Pop's Restaurant on Main is today – 485 Main.

The Marseilles news radio broadcast was discontinued sometime in 1964.

Phyllis (Crum) McDonald

Ice Cream in the Park

CP's – stood for Cavanaugh & Pierce

Legally, it was born on April 1, 2000, but the ice cream got its start that Mother's Day of 2000.

It was started by me, Ed Cavanaugh, Jr., and Naydene Pierce. We worked together at the Ottawa Walgreens, and one day we joked about starting a business. Naydene had owned the Country Cupboard, in Utica, a few years before. The first idea of a location was up by the Wildwood area – a strip-mall type location.

That fell through, so I looked around the area, then remembered the park had a concession stand. I didn't recall it being open, or ever purchasing anything there, but there was a building that looked pretty sturdy. After a few phone calls we got a tour of the building, and thought, "who could go wrong with plenty of parking, swing sets, a big slide, camping nearby, and all of nature around". We made the right decision, nine years ago, about the place for the ice cream machine. It was a learning experience. Naydene left mid season of 2001. I just kept the name the same.

Previous businesses, in the building, had come and gone. There was a lady from Ottawa that ran the stand in the 1940-50's, since her husband took care of the park. She said they lived in the house that is now the office of the park.

Another lady, from Blueberry Hill, had the concession at one time, but they moved in a trailer and parked down by the river. She still tries to sell me her equipment – cotton candy machines and snow cones.

The late Earl Smith, "Smity", was one of our first regulars. He would talk about the ball games and the food that would be cooked up in the concession stand. Smity even worked the grill, inside, right where the Coca Cola cooler stands now.

My first boss, Lorin Danelson's brother, Harold, who later ran Danelson's Catering, started his business life at this concession stand, over 50 years ago, selling food and hand-dipped ice cream. After we opened, Lorin commented that "Time marched on, but sometimes it stayed the same".

Ed Cavanaugh

**THIS HISTORY OF MARSEILLES PROUDLY SPONSORED BY
LAURA HIPES – CPA, LTD – Ottawa www.LauraHipesCPA.com**

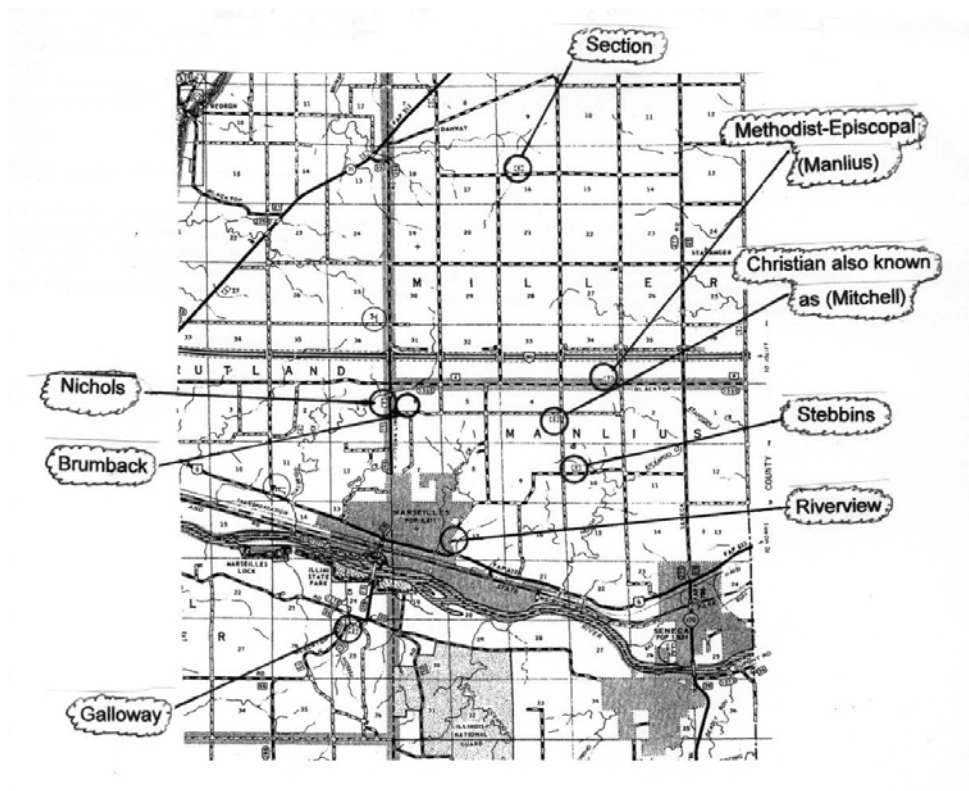
Marseilles Memorial Association

Members of the Marseilles Memorial Association honor all the veterans, buried in the local cemeteries, by placing a United States Flag on their graves every year. Over 900 flags, in nine cemeteries, adorn these graves, annually. The flags are positioned prior to Memorial Day, and taken down before winter, except in the new part at Riverview Cemetery. Due to cemetery regulations, flags in the new part must be taken down a few days after Memorial Day.

The Association also assumes the responsibility of maintaining the Veteran's Memorial, at the corner of Main and Washington Streets, as well as the Unknown Soldiers Memorial in Riverview Cemetery.

Below is a list of the local cemeteries and the number of veterans, buried in each one, that is the recipient of a flag.

Cemetery Name	Number of Veterans
Brumback	2
Christian (also known as Mitchell)	4
Galloway	24
Methodist-Episcopal (Manlius)	4
Nichols	34
Riverview – east side	139
Riverview – west side	705 and 1 British flag
Section	19
Stebbins	1



THIS HISTORY OF MARSEILLES PROUDLY SPONSORED BY MANN♥MADE – Ottawa “A Family Business Since 1957”

First Known Graduation Ceremony of Marseilles High School, initially called “East Marseilles Public School”

In 1835, the children of Marseilles went to a voluntary school in a log cabin, located in the east end of the original townsite.

Around 1848-1850, the first schoolhouse in East, or “Old”, Marseilles was erected on what is now Lincoln Street. It was used until 1866, as in 1865 a four-room building was erected in what is now the 1000 block of East Bluff Street, for a cost of about \$6,000. It was called the “East End School”.

In 1868, William Brady, Principal, set up courses on a high school level. This was a two-year high school. Pupils of unusual ability were guided into studies on the college level. The first high school graduation was held in the early 1880's.

The Marseilles High School of the “Old Town” was organized a few years later, with Mr. Outman as Principal. It was initially called “East Marseilles Public School”. Their first graduation was the 1889-1890 class.

The commencement exercises of the East Marseilles Public School were held at Washington Hall on Wednesday evening, June 18, 1890 at 8:00 p.m. Though undoubtedly there were more, the only graduate found, so far, for the 1889-1890 was Bertha Richardson.

The school was later destroyed by fire.



Pictured above, front row, left to right:
Jessie Brignall, Robert Outman, unknown.

Back row:
W. H. Outman, unknown, unknown, Fannie Fuller.

Fannie Fuller became the bride of Robert Outman. They were parents to Earl Outman.

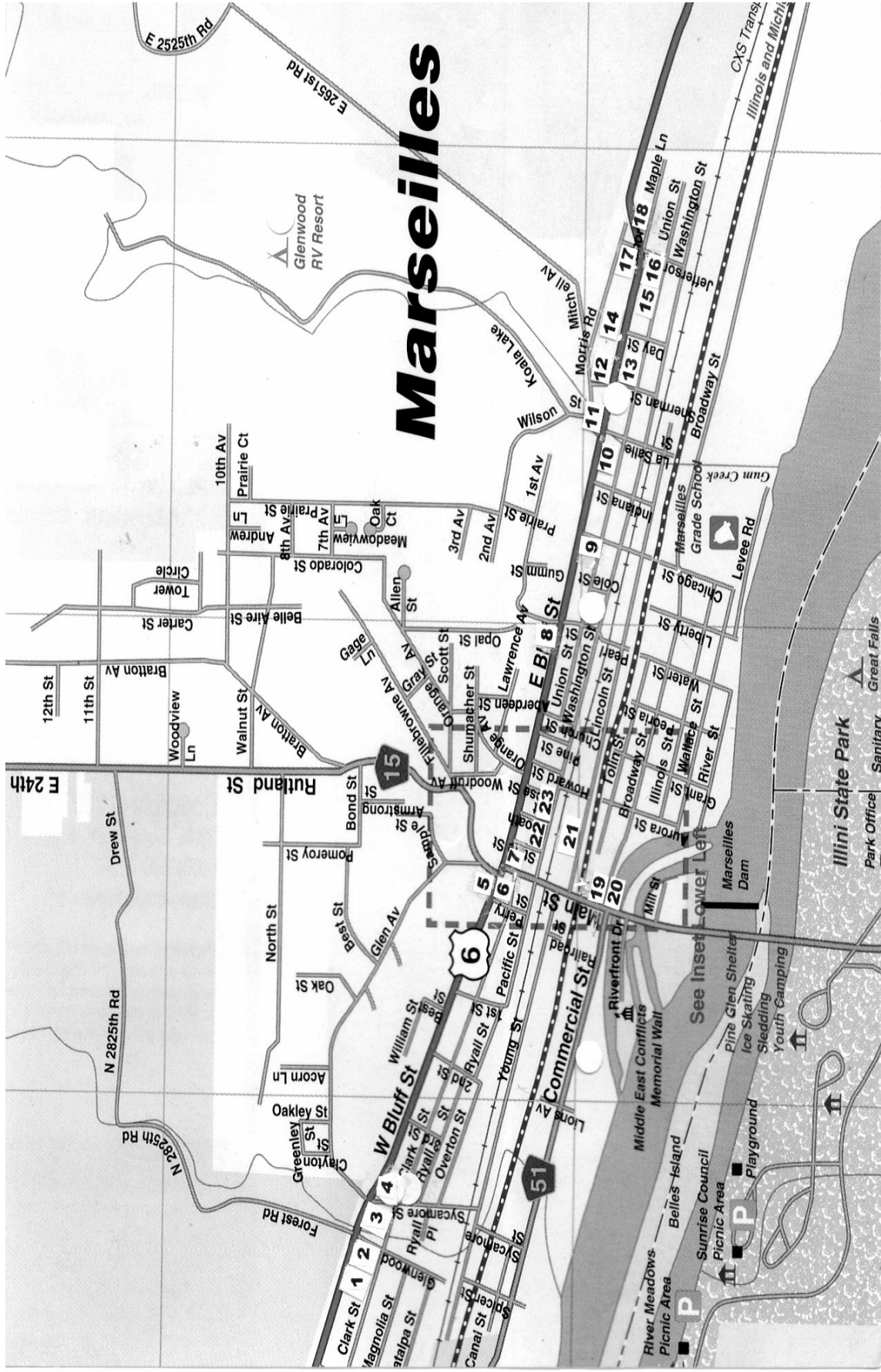
Teachers for the 1889-1890 class were:

Miss Flora Carpenter
Miss Delia Chaddock
Miss Mary Montgomery
Principal, W. H. Outman

LOCATION OF SERVICE STATIONS IN MARSEILLES

Information for numbered sites on the following four pages

Map created by Joe Baudino



THIS MARSEILLES SERVICE STATION HISTORY PROUDLY SPONSORED BY THE MAIN ST. & MORE BOOK COMMITTEE

Service Stations

#1 Rte. 6 West

1929-1935 Bruno Service Station, Joe Bruno, prop.

#2 Rte. 6 West

1930's Glenwood Garage, William Penoyer, prop.

#3 850 W. Bluff St.

1923-1939 Phillips 66, R. W. "Bill" Hay, props.

19??-1945 Phillips 66, John Yuill, prop.

1945-1946 Phillips 66, Howard & Yuill Wright, props.

1947-1948 Brown's Service Station, Rex L. Brown, prop.

1949 Phillips 66, Norman Smeather's, prop.

1949-1955 Phillips 66, Tracy/Paul Moats, prop.

1956-1961 Phillips 66, McGurty, prop.

1962-1964 Phillips 66, Henry Byrd

1964-1965 Phillips 66, Dewey Wilson, prop.

1965 Phillips 66, Jim Gabehart, prop

1966-1967 Phillips 66, Sam Warrick, prop.

Late 1960's Bill Blue, owned the station. Mgr, unknown.

1970-1971 Scot's Service, Doug Clark, prop.

1972 Brown's Scot's Service, Rex Brown, prop.

1973-1977 Grooms Service, Scott Grooms, prop.

New Building

1988-2009 Casey's General Store & Pay Station

#4 582 W. Bluff St. Oldsmobile

1928-1939 Ivy Way Garage, (Olds) Guil Marchioni, prop.

1944-1970 Ivy Way Garage, (Olds) Charles Huss, prop.

#5 125 W. Bluff St.

1931-1985 Consumers Oil Products Co.

1931-1949 H & H Super Service Station,
Ray Hinch & R. Heider, props.

1949-1954 Fisher's H & H. Service Station,
Edwin Fisher, prop.

1955-1970 Allender's H.&H. Ser. Sta., Ken Allender, prop.

1971-1975 Hick's Marathon Ser. Sta., John Hicks, prop.

1976 Heerman's Marathon Service Station,
Paul Heerman, prop.

1977-1980 Weiss Marathon Ser. Sta., Mike Weiss, prop.

1981-1982 Don's Marseilles Marathon

1983-1986 Olson's Marathon Service Station,
S. K. "Walt" Olson, prop.

1987 Heerman's Marathon Service Station,
Paul Heerman, prop.

Continued next column...

#6 124 W. Bluff St.

1923-1930 Standard Service Sta., George Bogle, prop.
(entrance off Clark Street)

193?-1939 Standard Service Station, John Looft, prop.

1939-1943 Arnold Service Station, James N. Arnold, prop.

1943-1956 Wiley's Standard Service Sta.

Harold "Slick" Wiley, prop.

1956 Wiley & White Standard Station,
Harold Wiley & Jack White, props.

New Building

1957-1959 White's Standard Station, Jack White, prop.

1959-1970 Hausken's Standard Service, Norm Hausken, prop.

1971-1978 Caldwell Standard Service Station,
William Caldwell, prop

1978 Davis Standard Service, James David, prop.

1978-1980 Long's Standard, Dave Long, prop.

1980-1997 Consumer Marathon Oil Company

1981-1984 Mort's Standard Service Station, and
Mort's Sports Shop, M. Rosenbloom, prop.

1986-1997 Marathon Service Station, Ron Bernard, prop.

1997 Consumer Marathon Oil Co., Ron Bernard, prop.

1998-2009 Vacant --- Ron sold to Nasir Hayat in 2006

2006-2009 Nasir & Sabeen Hayat. Building razed in 2009.

W. Bluff St. (number unknown)

1929-1931 J. W. Nittle (gas station)

#7 101 E. Bluff St.

1932-1936 Keay's Service Station, Albert Keay, prop.

1936-1961 Finkle's Service Station, Ray Finkle, prop.

#8 550 E. Bluff St.

1932-1934 Central Service Station, A. Massey, prop.

1935-1939 Sterrett's Cent Serv Sta., George Sterrett, prop.

1943-1946 Sharp's Central Serv Sta., Howard Sharp, prop.

1947-1949 Sampson's Central Serv Sta., Sampson, prop.

1950-1957 Riskedahl's Central Serv Sta., Art Riskedahl
Paul Leger., prop.

1960 Riskedahl/Richmond, props.

1961 Wiley's "66" Service, Harold "Slick" Wiley

19?? Charles Glazier & Jim Kelly, props.

1963 Bill's "66" Service

1964 Bob's "66" Service

1965 Marseilles "66" Service

1966 Wheeler's "66" Service,

1967-1968 Sam's "66" Service, Sam Warrick, prop.

1969-1971 Hayes Service Sta., Hayes, prop.

Continued



Pictured at left:

Ivy Way Garage and gas station that was at 582 W. Bluff. (See info at #4, above.)

Pictured at right: Paul Seaborn's United Station, at 156 Lincoln St. – 1966. (See info at site location #21.)



THIS MARSEILLES SERVICE STATION HISTORY PROUDLY SPONSORED BY THE MAIN ST. & MORE BOOK COMMITTEE

Service Stations

#9 699 E. Bluff St.

1923-1969 B.P.E. Auto Dealership,
Bottino, Pomatto & Elena, props

#10 877 E. Bluff St.

1957-1960 Road Chief Service Station, Wally Hovious, prop.
1960-1967 Road Chief Service Station, John Burris, prop.
(1861-19?? Jack Sweet, mgr.)
1967-1971 United Service Station, Paul Seaborn, prop.

“Seaborn added a car wash in the 1960’s which continued in business, under various owners, until Joe Baudino bought it in 1977, and changed the name to Car WaRsh.” It was razed to allow for more parking in 1997.

1972-1977 Lowe’s United Service Sta., Alvin Lowe, prop.
1977-1997 Car WaRsh, Joe Baudino, prop.
1977-1984 Hi-Lo Service Station, Ron Blumenshine, prop.
1984-1985 Hi-Lo Service Station, Randy Spradling, prop.
1987 Hi-Lo Quick Mart, Randy Rowe, owner.

Vickie Finan, mgr.

1990-2003 Hi-Lo 66 Quick Mart,
Victor Kassing & Vickie Finan, props.

#11 947 E. Bluff St.

1940-1952 Childer’s Service Station, T & Groc. Store,
Charles Childer, prop.
1945-1949 Gabehart’s, Service Station, Tire & Groc Store,
Walter Gabehart, prop.
1949 Childer’s Service Station, Charles Childer, prop.
1950 Rix Service Station & Groc Store, Al Rix, prop.
1954-1959 Ingle’s Conoco Service, Clifford Ingle, prop.

#12 1034 E. Bluff St.

1929-1935 Faletto’s Service Station & Grocery,
Russell Faletti, prop.
1938-1948 Kiner’s Fine Food & Gas, Verne Kiner, prop.
1948 Codo’s Service Station & Grocery,
Primo & Ray G. Codo, props.
1949-1953 Codo’s Service Station & Grocery,
Ray G. Codo, prop.
1954-1955 Caputo’s Service Station & Grocery,
James Caputo, prop.
1956-1967 Rafferty’s Grocery & Service Sta.
Orville & Lorin Rafferty, props.
later Lorin & Elaine Rafferty, props.
1968-1976 Elzer’s Grocery & Service,
Norman & Rose Elzer, props.
1979-1980 Lil Elf Mart, Lester & Elaine Funk, props.

#13 1037 E. Bluff St.

1930-1932 Van Auken Service Station & Groc.
1935 Mahle Service Station & Grocery,
Barney Mahle, prop.

#14 1050 E. Bluff St.

1935-1945 Misner’s Service Sta., Market & Cabins,
George “Moon” Misner, prop

#15 1128 E. Bluff St.

1928 Roy’s Service Station, Roy Peddicord, prop.
1935 Peddicord’s Service Station, Cities Service
Roy Peddicord, prop.
1935 Earl Craven’s Service Station, Cities Service
1938-1941 Marseilles Motors Auto & Ser. Sta. (Ford)
Ray Clark, prop
1942-1945 Steep’s Garage, Ford Dealer, Clyde Steep, prop
#16 1263 E. Bluff St.
1928-1931 Square Deal Garage, Wm. J. Ryan, prop.
1930-1943 Ryan’s Service Station & Market,
William & Rosie Ryan, props.
1945-1950 Hadley’s Service Station & Groceries,
Arlis & Mary Hadley, props.
1957-1963 Route-Way Service Station
1964-1977 Johnson Route Way Service Station
Edward Johnson, prop.



Pictured at left:
Route Way
advertising card.
Back of card had the
mile distance to
other cities.

#17 1300 E. Bluff St.

1936 George Hurst Service Station
New Building after WWII
1946-1953 Ford Dealership & Garage,
Clyde Steep & Walt Rhines, props.
1953-1957 Webster Ford Motor Sales & Ser.
Dallas Webster, prop.
1958-1961 Steep’s Garage, Ford Dealer, Clyde Steep, prop.
#18 1315 E. Bluff St.
1928-1935 Cornell’s Groc., Gas & Cabins, C. Cornell, prop.
1937 Childer’s Service Station, Thomas Childers, prop.
1946-1947 Hawk & Jacob’s Service Station
1948-1953 Domagalski Service Station & Market, also
known as Syl’s Service Station,
Sylvester “Syl” Domagalski, prop.

#19 Broadway & Main, north side

1929-1931 Walton’s Service Station,
Walton & Gordon, props.
1931-1939 Vocco Service Station, Thomas Vocco, prop.
1939-1949 Verona’s Texaco Station,
William “Pee Wee” Verona, prop.
1956 Pelley’s Auto Sales, Harold Pelligrini, prop.
1959-1963 Smith Gulf Service Station, Robt. Smith, prop.
1964-1967 Greer’s Gulf Station, Leonard Greer, prop.
1968 ?? Sam’s Gulf Station, Sam Warrick, prop.
1969-1970 Marseilles Gulf Station
1971-1973 Marseilles Sunoco Serv.

Continued next page...

THIS MARSEILLES SERVICE STATION HISTORY PROUDLY SPONSORED BY THE MAIN ST. & MORE BOOK COMMITTEE

Service Stations

#19 Broadway & Main, north side (cont.)

1976-1977 Marseilles Tire Mart. Gas Sta. & Car Wash,
McClusky Oil, owner.

1977-1996 Citgo Gas & Marseilles Quik Mart.
Janet Raikes, mgr.; Steve Broadus, prop.
Building razed in 1996

New Building

1997-2005 Citgo Gas Station & Marseilles Quik Mart,
Janet Raikes, mgr; Steve Broadus, prop.

2005-2009 Circle K Gas Station & Mac's Convenience Str.,
Susie Carlock, mgr.

#20 Broadway & Main, south side

1949-1951 Verona Texaco Service,
William "Pee Wee" Verona, prop.

1952-1953 Carroll's, Texaco Service, Chas. Carroll, prop.

1953-1956 Verona & Smith Texaco Service,
Pee Wee Verona & Bob Smith, props.

1956-1958 Smith Texaco Service, Robert Smith, prop.

1959-1962 Verona Texaco Service, Pee Wee Verona, prop.

1962-1972 Bolatto & Carroll Texaco Service,
Albert "Tex" Bolatto & Chas. Carroll, props.

1973-1977 Bolatto & Noel Texaco Service
Albert "Tex" Bolatto & Don Noel, props.

1978-1985 Bolatto & Son, Texaco Service,
Albert "Tex" & Chuck Bolatto, props.

1986-1994 Bolatto & Son, Mobil Service,
Albert "Tex" & Chuck Bolatto, props.

Continued next column...

#21 166 Lincoln St.

1939 Doty Oil Co?

1940-1955 Vortex Service Station, & Petroleum Co.,
Ed Kelly & Pat Partridge, props

1956-1957 Seven States Oil Co.

1958-1960 United Service Station,

1961-1962 Smith Oil Co. (at same time)

1965-1967 United Service Station, Paul Seaborn, prop.

#22 158 Washington St

1910-1919 Latimer Cadillac Sales, Otho Latimer, prop.

1919-1923 Varley's Garage, Clyde M. Varley, prop.

1923-1924 Ted Eades, Sales & Service (Ford)

1925-1927 Harrington-Allender (Ford)

1928-1931 Allender Motor Co. also known as

Ford Sales & Service, Nick Allender, prop.

1932-1942 Maier Chevrolet Co., Joe & Elmer Maier, props

It cannot be verified when gasoline was first sold here.

It was the first automobile dealership in Marseilles, so it
may have been as early as 1910.

#23 240 Washington St.

1923 L. J. Kellogg Service Station & Lunch Room,
H&H Gas & then Mobil Gas,
Louis J. Kellogg, prop.

1928-1929 Quality Service Station, R. G. Carr, prop.

1929-1936 Allen's Service Station, Standard Oil,
Rolland "Dick" Allen, prop.

1938-1942 Seaborn's Service Station, Bill Seaborn, prop.

1943-1947 Cave Service Station, Otto Cave, prop.



Pictured above:

Bolatto & Carroll's Texaco Station, on the southeast corner of Broadway
and Main Streets, in the 1960's. (See info at site location #20 above.)

NON-AEROBIC,

EASY-TO-DO EXERCISES:

Jogging your memory
Jumping to conclusions
Climbing the walls
Passing the buck
Grasping at straws
Beating your own drum
Throwing your weight around
Dragging your feet
Pushing your luck
Making mountains out of molehills
Flying off the handle
Wading through paperwork
Bending over backwards
Fishing for compliments
Tooting your own horn

Researchers: Joe Baudino and Frank McCallum

(See map, at front of article, for numbered service station locations.)

THIS MARSEILLES SERVICE STATION HISTORY PROUDLY SPONSORED BY THE MAIN ST. & MORE BOOK COMMITTEE

Service Stations



Pictured above: The two bays at the 'Car WaRsh', located at 877 East Bluff. (See info at site location #10.)

Pictured center: Bob Smith's station in 1956 on the northeast corner of Main & Broadway. (See info at site location #19.)



Pictured above: McGurty's station – 850 W. Bluff – early 1960's. (See info at site location #3.)

Pictured center: Hausken's station – 124 W. Bluff. (See info at site location #6 and story in Off Main Section.)

Pictured below: Glenwood Garage & Bruno's – west edge of town – 1932. (See info at site location #2.)



Kiner's station at 1034 E. Bluff – 1940's. (Site info #12.)



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24 hr. Towing
 **Pete's Fairway Auto Repair**

"We're Hometown Service at its Best"
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Marseilles, IL 61341



Pete Witkowski
Owner

KEN HAUSKEN

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Custom Sheet Metal Fabrication
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Bill Kummer, Sr
President

901 W. Bluff St.
Marseilles, IL 61341

PH: (815) 795 - 4500
Fax: (815) 795 - 6655

(815) 795-4027



BOLATTO & SON SERVICE CENTER
HANDIEST CORNER IN TOWN

CHARLES BOLATTO
Owner

241 MAIN STREET
MARSEILLES, IL 61341



Phone: 815-795-6061

Cell: 815-343-3699

THIS TIDBIT HISTORY OF MARSEILLES PROUDLY SPONSORED BY DR. JANET BECK JAKUPCAK & HER STAFF

Tidbits of History

The Silver Engine

On October 10, 1923 Harrison "Hat" Knickerbocker was honored with a ceremonial planting of an elm tree along the Rock Island railroad tracks where the Servicemen's Memorial is today. The tree was planted just to the north of a bronze tablet placed there on October 10, 1922, by the Rock Island Rail Road Company to memorialize the pioneer engineer.

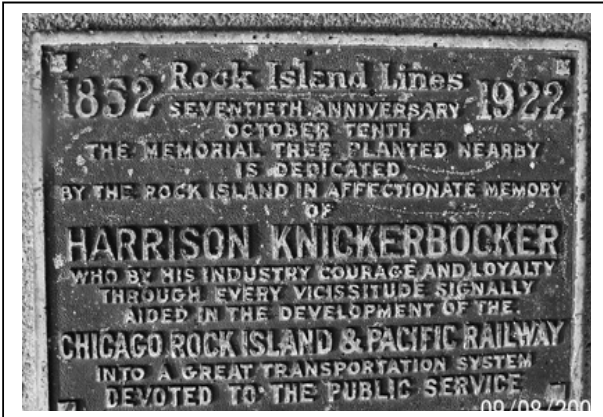
These were the words of speaker Peter M. McArthur; "*Harrison or 'Hat' Knickerbocker, was best remembered as the engineer of the 'silver engine'. All of the trimmings and acquirements of the engine were of silver and it attracted much attention with its gleaming side as it was piloted over the road with the hand of Harrison Knickerbocker at the throttle*".

The Grant Locomotive Works built the Silver Engine in January of 1867. The new locomotive, christened "America", was sent to the Universal Exposition in Paris, for exhibition. Hat Knickerbocker was given the honor to accompany it to France; and on April 22, 1867 it was awarded the Grand Prize -- a Gold Medal.

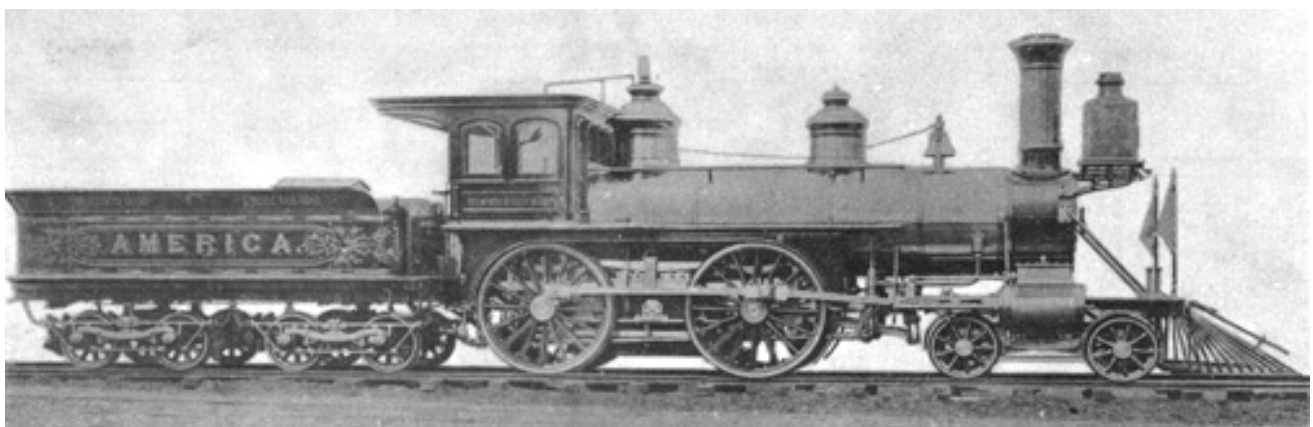
Hat was born in New York State January 7, 1824 and moved to Illinois with his family as a young boy. He grew up on the family farm in Brookfield Township. What circumstances caused Hat to seek work with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Rail Road (CRI&PRR) is unknown. He must have been well qualified as an engineer to be promoted to pilot of such a prestigious engine as the "America". Hat engineered the Silver Engine for the CRI&PRR for many years. He daily pulled what was known as the Accommodation from Peru to Chicago, and back, making stops at most of the stations along the route to pickup and deliver goods from one town to another.

Hat had many friends in his hometown of Marseilles. One especially good friend was John Harrington, who owned a grain elevator at Chicago Street and the Canal. Each morning upon reaching the Chicago St. crossing, Hat would ring his bell signaling a 'good morning' to John.

It's unknown when Hat retired-probably about 1890. He returned to Marseilles and bought a home on Orange Avenue, where he died March 11, 1898. His remains rest in Riverview Cemetery.



The elm tree planted in his honor, that fall day in 1923, died from Dutch elm disease in the 1950's and was removed. Seeing the plaque in the ground between the Chamber caboose and the war memorial, Joe Jakupcak asked if the bronze tablet memorializing the pioneer engineer could be nearer to the depot to protect it from the elements, and the city delivered it, basically, to their doorstep in 1993. Joe and his daughter, Elanor, planted it in it's current location under the south eaves of the Rock Island Depot, the present home of Marseilles Family Health Center. It is now part of the depot surroundings, which has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places since 1997.



THIS TIDBIT HISTORY OF MARSEILLES PROUDLY SPONSORED BY MEDI-RX PHARMACY, INC. – Ottawa

Tidbits of History

Interurban Way Station

The small historic building situated about two miles west of Marseilles along the Canal Road, on The Sabic Plastics Companies property was built as a shelter for family members as they waited for the next train to Ottawa or Marseilles. The property was then known as the Cooke Farm with Dwight Cooke as the owner. Mr. Cooke built the small station from fieldstones found on the farm. He built it early in the twentieth century, at the head of the lane to his farmhouse, which sat on a rise near the river. At that time the Interurban tracks ran along the south side of the canal road, there is still evidence of the existence of the track bed in several place between Marseilles and Ottawa. It was not uncommon for riders to flag down a train in the rural area and pay the conductor to continue on to their destination



U.S. Senator

On April 25, 1843, Dwight M. Sabin was born on a farm near Marseilles, Illinois to Horace and Maria Sabin. Dwight fought in the Civil War with the Union Army. After the war he took an interest in the lumber, coal and railroad business in Minnesota. He was instrumental in the development of the city of Stillwater, Minnesota. As a Republican, he served in the Minnesota State Senate, and in the Minnesota State House of Representatives. In 1883 and 1884 he was chairman of the Republican National Committee. He served one term as U.S. Senator from the state of Minnesota from 1883 to 1889. He returned to his business interests after his senate term was over. Dwight M. Sabin died December 22, 1902 in Chicago and is buried in Stillwater, Minnesota.

Dr. Paul R. Clark & Meta Maria Keller

A late winter thaw had turned the country roads into quagmires of mud, as the evening temperatures again reached below freezing. A fresh snowfall made the roads nearly impassible. On February 1, 1928, in a small farmhouse two miles east of Marseilles on the Canal Road, Dr. Paul R. Clark was in attendance to assist Mrs. Frank Keller, as she was preparing to give birth to twin babies. The births were uneventful, except the twins were Siamese, joined at the abdomen in such a manner that the same blood stream coursed through both bodies. One of the infants was still born and the twin sister's heart was pumping blood through both bodies.

Dr. Clark knew that the heart of the surviving infant could not withstand the strain of pumping blood through both bodies for very long. He knew they had to be separated for the living twin to survive; but the small cottage had little conveniences for such a delicate operation. Dr. Clark and the father quickly assembled an incubator from a cardboard box, lined with blankets and hot water bottles. The pair rushed the babies to the hospital in Ottawa, traversing the muddy Canal Road into Marseilles, and then on to Ottawa.

Dr. Clark surgically separated the live twin from the deceased one. With twenty stitches needed to close the incision, the surgery was a success. Although it was not the first time Siamese Twins had been surgically separated, it became the first time that the surviving twin had lived for an extended period of time after the surgery.

Dr. Paul R. Clark became an instant national celebrity, as articles about the amazing surgery appeared in newspapers across the nation.

Meta Maria Keller lived a long and productive life after surviving life-saving surgery on her birthday in the winter of 1928. A magazine article printed in a 1936 issue of *The Newspicture Weekly*, contained a picture of the nine-year-old girl, declaring her "the only known survivor of an operation severing twins at birth". Meta Marie Keller Olson died February 28, 2001 at seventy-three years of age.

THIS TIDBIT HISTORY OF MARSEILLES PROUDLY SPONSORED BY GRAMMA'S ATTIC ANTIQUE MALL - Ottawa

Tidbits of History

Horse Troughs

Who remembers the horse trough with the bubbler in the center from which fresh artesian water flowed around the clock? It was located at the foot of the river bridge on the west side of Main Street. It was a meeting place for guys and gals cruising around on any given evening, to discuss their plans for the night. "Meet me at the horse trough at such and such a time", was not an unfamiliar phrase.

Before the automobile, horses were the primary means of transportation. Whether riding horseback, or in a buggy, or a wagon pulled by horses, this was the only means of transportation the local population had -- other than their own two feet. A place to water the horses was a necessity; most every town had such conveniences.

Before the turn of the twentieth century it is said there were five horse troughs in Marseilles. Besides the one mentioned above, there was one in the East End, on Bluff Street near the corner of Bluff and Chicago Streets. There were two near the head of Main Street, also. One was on the west side of Rutland Street, east of the Twin Oaks Bank. The other was in the intersection of Main and Bluff Streets; this one was not free flowing as the Marseilles Manufacturing Co. erected one of their windmills to pump water for the trough. Later in the 1880's, the windmill was removed and a hand pump was put in its place. From photographs of that era, it appears this well and trough, were gone before 1900. The last of the five troughs was located on the west side of Main Street, just north of the railroad tracks. It was removed in 1925, and replaced with a water fountain.

Of the five troughs, it appears that the one at Main and Bluff Streets may have been made of wood. It's unknown what the ones on Rutland and Bluff near Chicago Streets were like. We presume they were like the last two, in that they were free flowing artesian wells, molded of iron with a bubbler pipe in the center. This made them unique in the fact that humans could be refreshed with the clean water coming out of the bubbler, and the animals from the trough that held several inches of water before the excess would overflow onto the ground.

Also, prior to 1900 there was a well with a hand pump on Main Street, located in front of 466 Main Street. It was known as the City Well and was used by most of the merchants and residences, on and near Main Street, before the first water system was began in about 1895.



Pictured above:
Nelson 'Nels' Olson leaning on the water trough at the foot of the river bridge. Water tower is at the National Biscuit plant.

Pictured at right:

Metal trough that was north of the tracks on Main. In the background is Orsi's Confectionary, which was in the south half of the old Masonic Building, 434 Main - vacant today.

Pictured below:

The only trough of the original five in Marseilles today. It sits back in the yard at 966 Union Street, one house west of the funeral home, and is pretty well hidden with bushes.



It's been said:

Before the 2010 celebration, the one remaining horse trough, owned by Bill Kuiper, will get a new resting place on the corner of Washington & Main. Stones from the front area of the Ward & Bev Close home will also be used in the project.

THIS TIDBIT HISTORY OF MARSEILLES PROUDLY SPONSORED BY SAVAGE APPRAISAL SERVICES, INC.

Tidbits of History

The Town Clock

When a new set of street lights were installed on Main Street in 1916, Harry J. Crawford, a old time jeweler in Marseilles had what was to be known as the "Town Clock" installed in front of his place of business in the first National Bank Building at 469 Main Street. The clock advertised the *H. J. Crawford Jewelry Store*.

Mr. Crawford moved back to his hometown of Utica, Illinois, when he retired in 1917. Many of the town people, who had become fond of the ornamental timepiece, feared that H. J. Crawford would take the Town Clock with him. However, the clock remained in place on Main Street after Mr. Crawford had left. It was discovered that the First National Bank were the new owners, so it would remain in its place on Main Street.

The clock soon stopped running and now the fear spread that it was broken. It was discovered that the clock had only wound down. Without someone diligently winding it every day, like Mr. Crawford had done, it would not operate. Bank employees never allowed it to run down again.

The clock stopped working again in July 1923, and the townspeople got tired of the clock reading twenty-five minutes after nine all the time. The City Fathers decided to purchase a new clock to be placed at the same location, which was now in front of the Charles Smith Barbershop. Mr. O. A. Kroehnke, a prominent jeweler in town was selected to make the purchase.

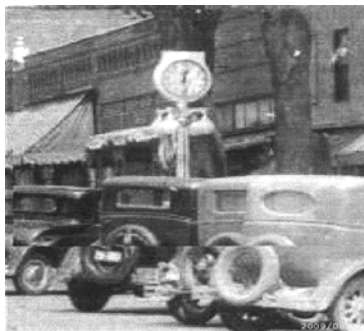
The new electric clock arrived in mid September. It had Arabic numerals, was plainly marked and very easy to read. Latimer & Erickson Electric did the wiring and the control apparatus was located in the Smith Barbershop.

Again in August 1934 the clock had stopped and was in need of repair. It was determined that the master clock in the Charles Smith Barbershop was not in working order. The barber offered to pay for its repair and the city accepted, it was said it would be in running condition in a couple of days.

This is the last data we have on the clock. Was it repaired in August 1934? If so, how long was it in use? Does anyone know when it was removed?

It's been said:

When the National Biscuit Company building was built in 1922 – the 8-story structure was the largest industrial building, in Illinois, outside of Chicago, and the first air-conditioned factory in this part of the country.



It's been said:

A big copper receptacle used in making "firewater", from a still on a farm near Marseilles, was later used for a feed trough.

The town pump was in front of the Piggly Wiggly – where Curves is today.

Solomon Bell & International Harvester

Solomon Bell was an early settler near Marseilles; he came here in the early 1830's. He owned land west of Marseilles on both sides of the river. He once owned the land known as Bell Island where the Marseilles Locks are today.

Solomon Bell invented the first reaper used in this area. Some men from Chicago hearing of the invention came to the Bell farm, west of Marseilles, to see the machine operate. They negotiated with Bell and convinced him to put it on the market. This reaper laid the cornerstone for the International Harvester Company and the Cyrus McCormick fortune. It is said that Bell received only about \$8,000 for this invention.

This information was obtained from an October 1923 Marseilles Daily-Press article.

THIS TIDBIT HISTORY OF MARSEILLES PROUDLY SPONSORED BY THE MAIN STREET & MORE BOOKLET COMMITTEE

Tidbits of History

Stone Hitching Posts

During the term of Mayor George W. Smith 1895 to 1897, sidewalks of Joliet limestone were installed on many of the residential streets. The company that furnished the stone gave the mayor, and the aldermen of the city, stone hitching posts to be erected in front of their homes. One was erected at the residence of Mayor George W. Smith, which was on Union Street where the Trinity Lutheran Church stands today – (See photo 1 below). The Mayor also was given a stone carriage step inscribed with his family name. The step stood next to the street and allowed carriage passengers to safely disembark. The stone step was moved by the Armstrong Moving Company, to the Galloway Cemetery, in about 1933 or '34, and still marks the Smith family burial plot – (See photo 2).

The three aldermen that received hitching posts were, Ebin J. Ward at 896 East Bluff Street. Although moved to a different location on the property when the street was paved, it has since been returned and still remains in front of the home of Abbott Burton today – (Photo 3). Another was placed at 490 Washington Street at the home of John Harrington, occupied by Mary Yerk today – (Photo 4). The last was at the residence of Alderman Henry J. Dawell, which is believed to have been at 716 East Bluff Street. This post had been removed many years ago. Abbott Burton believes that hitching posts were also placed at the three water troughs on Main Street, these have all disappeared.

From information published in the 1935 Centennial edition of the *Marseilles Daily Press*, the three aldermen mentioned above were not serving as aldermen at this particular time. If this is true, then the reason they received the hitching posts is unknown.

1) Post at
Trinity Lutheran Church



2) Stepping stone
with G. W. Smith imprinted on
the side, setting at the burial plot
in Galloway Cemetery



3) Post at
Abbott Burton's home



4) Post at
Mary Yerk's home



Pictured above:
Old metal nameplate for Lincoln Street.



Pictured above:
Empty area where nameplate
for street was placed against
corner sidewalk curbs.



Pictured above:
Imprint of construction contractor name,
O. Quinn of Marseilles, in sidewalk.

Researcher: Leo Ingmanson

THIS TIDBIT HISTORY OF MARSEILLES PROUDLY SPONSORED BY SHAKER'S LOUNGE – Ottawa www.shakersottawa.com

Tidbits of History

Marseilles Boy Plays for White Sox

Harry “Hank” McCurdy was born in Stevens Point, Wisconsin on September 15, 1899. As a young boy he moved to Marseilles with his family when his father found work at the CertainTeed Roofing Company. He grew up attending the Marseilles Schools and was a very good athlete in high school, where he excelled in baseball.

He attended the University of Illinois, where he also starred for the Illini baseball team. He completed college in 1922 and was signed by the St. Louis Cardinals, for whom he played his first major league game on July 1st, 1922.

Hank, a catcher, played for the Cards in both 1922 and 1923, as back-up catcher, but spent most of his time in the minors. He was traded to the Chicago White Sox; and beginning in 1926, spent three years as their back-up catcher. He again spent some time in the minors, but in 1930 was called up by the Philadelphia Phillies, where in played through the 1933 season. Released by the Phillies, he joined the Cincinnati Reds as a first baseman in 1934; but after three games he was released, ending his major league career. Ironically he played his last game on July 1st, 1934, twelve years after his first.

Harry had a batting average of .282 with 1,157 at bats in 543 games in his major league career.

In 1923, Harry had married his high school sweetheart, Jean Makeever, a Marseilles girl. He and his wife visited at his in-laws in Marseilles many times during and after his playing days were over. After his baseball career ended he went into business in Houston, Texas. He died in Houston on July 21, 1972.

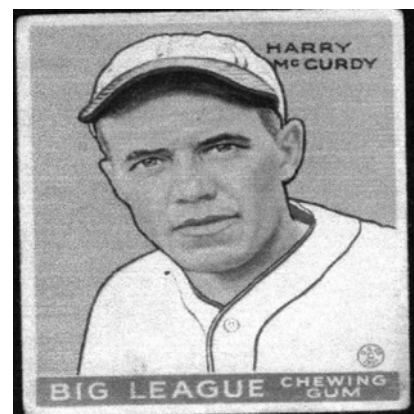


Pictured at left:

Harry McCurdy
who played ball with many baseball teams
throughout his career.

Pictured at right:

Harry even had his own baseball card that was
hidden inside of chewing gum packages.



Browns Baseball Team beat Chicago White Sox Pitcher

An article in the Marseilles Centennial addition of the *Ottawa Republican-Times*, tells of a time in 1902 when the Marseilles Browns baseball team defeated a prominent major league pitcher.

The story indicates that there was a great rivalry at the turn of the twentieth century between Marseilles and Streator baseball teams, with Marseilles usually getting the better of it. Streator tired of being the down trodden, devised a plan to hire a ringer to pitch for them. The Streatorites raised some money and hired Clark Griffith, prominent pitcher for the Chicago White Sox, to pitch for them under an assumed name. The 1935 article erroneously gives his team as the Chicago Cubs, but at that particular time he was a member of the White Sox, and he never played for the Cubs.

The Marseilles team, become aware of the situation when the Streator manager, Ed St. Clair, mistakenly put the letters in the wrong envelopes and the Marseilles manager received the letter meant to go to Griffith. This seemed to inspire the Marseilles team and on the day of the game, Ira Brumbach lead off by clouting a ball off the fence and the rout was on. It's unknown what the final score was, but the Browns knocked out sixteen hits. “That’s the worst beating I ever got in my life,” said Griffith after the game.

Griffith was one the great pitchers of his day; he later become manager, and then owner of the Washington Senators.

THIS TIDBIT HISTORY OF MARSEILLES PROUDLY SPONSORED BY S & E CONCRETE

Tidbits of History



Marseilles Flier **One of First to Land In Antarctica**

On December 20, 1955 a squadron of four twin-engine Navy Neptune planes, flew from Christchurch, New Zealand, to McMurdo Sound in Antarctica. Part of "Operation Deepfreeze," the squadron's command plane, was piloted by Lieutenant Commander John (Jack) Torbert and co-piloted by Lieutenant Eugene D. Ellena.

Ellena was born in Marseilles, in 1928, the son of Victor and Jeanette Ellena. Victor was partner in the B. P. & E. automobile dealership in Marseilles.

The command plane, of which Eugene D. Ellena co-piloted, was the first land-based plane to land in Antarctica. The 2,500mile flight from New Zealand took 14 hours.

The Howard Houses *Information gathered from notes of John E. Armstrong.*

James M. Howard was a carpenter and builder who had a carpenter shop on the corner of Main and Commercial Streets from 1888 to 1907. He built many houses in Marseilles – but, the cluster of four that stood along Washington and Roath Streets were always known as the Howard Houses. The four homes begin at the northwest corner of Washington and Roath. A second one was next door west on Washington, now part of the Masonic Temple. The third and fourth houses were north of the corner on the west side of Roath Street. The northern most house on Roath Street has been razed for added parking.

The story goes that a man came to town selling chances on the Louisiana Lottery. He had one left to sell and he pestered James to buy it. Finally, as they say "more to get rid of the seller", James bought the ticket. The ticket was a \$15,000 winner, and immediately James Howard purchased the lots and built the four above-mentioned houses. They are remembered as the Howard Houses.

James Howard also built the house that sat north of the Columbia Opera House on State Street and only recently has been removed to enlarge the Terry Bentz Buick parking lot. This house owned by John, Richard and Margaret Lavery, for many years was used as the Howard's residence.

Howard Street, which is two blocks east of Roath Street, is undoubtedly named for the builder. He may also have built homes on that street.



Pictured at left:

One, of only two, of the Howard Houses, left today. This one is located at 180 Washington Street. The only other Howard House remaining is behind the home at 174 Washington Street.

It's been said:

Joan Page was the first volunteer researcher to turn in her history "homework" for this book. The Marseilles Nursing Service info was finished in the record time of less than 30 days. She gets a star. *

THIS TIDBIT OF MARSEILLES PROUDLY SPONSORED BY DITTMER ANGUS

Tidbits of History

Marseilles, Ohio

Yes, there is another Marseilles. For many, many years, we, in Illinois, have believed that we have the only Marseilles in the USA. However, that is not true – there is another Marseilles. Marseilles, Ohio is a village with a population of about 125 persons in southwest Wyandotte County. It's pronounced 'Mar-Sales', just like ours.

When Wyandotte County, Ohio was surveyed and its townships named, one township on the southern border of the county was named, Marseilles, for reasons unknown. The Tymochtec Creek is the primary water drainage source in the township, and at one point the main road, now State Route 67, crosses it twice in less than a mile. At one of these crossings, Garrett Fitzgerald, in 1827, laid out the village of Burlington. At the other crossing, Josiah Robinson, in 1829 laid out the village of Marseilles, named after the township. The two villages were separated by a small strip of land, which belonged to C. Merriman, who later laid his land out as a town addition, which connected the two villages and eventually, they all were combined into the Village of Marseilles.

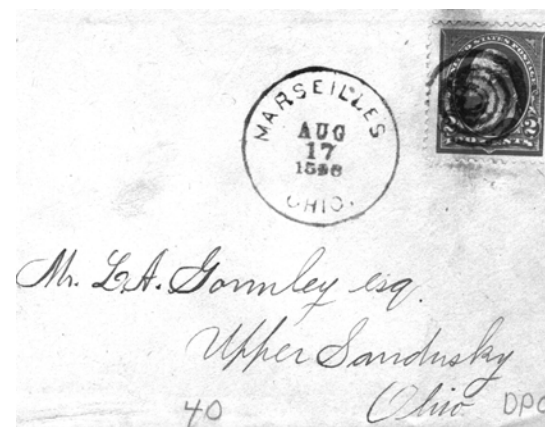
A mill was erected on Tymochtec Creek, in the part that had been called Burlington. Many small businesses sprang up, and the area prospered. Marseilles had a post office in the 1830's, which we know was still in existence as late as 1896.

Today the small village is mostly a bedroom community, with little business.



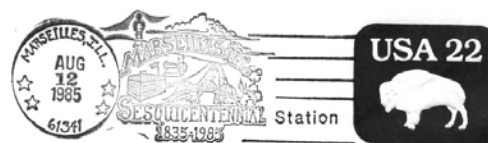
Pictured above: The main street in Marseilles, Ohio.

Pictured below: Main street in Marseilles, Illinois.



Pictured above: Marseilles, OH, postmark – 1896

Pictured below: Marseilles, IL, postmark – 1985, issued for our 150th Sesquicentennial celebration.



CONGRATULATIONS MARSEILLES ON YOUR 175TH CELEBRATION WE SUPPORT YOU 100%

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Jim Trager
Mayor of Marseilles



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Cell Ph 815-795-0006

Fax 815-795-6600

City of Marseilles

Jackie Spencer
City Clerk



City Hall 815-795-2133
Email citygirl@mtco.com

MARSEILLES POLICE DEPARTMENT



JAMES HOVIOUS
CHIEF OF POLICE
209 LINCOLN STREET
MARSEILLES, IL 61341



202nd

PHONE - 815-795-2131

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Office Mngr. - June Wilcoxon
Secretary - Nikki Johnson
e-mail: labor393@mtco.com

Business Mngr. - David Raikes
David's Cell (815) 795-7989

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Rockie's Cell (815) 795-0725

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Kevin's Cell (815) 795-7950

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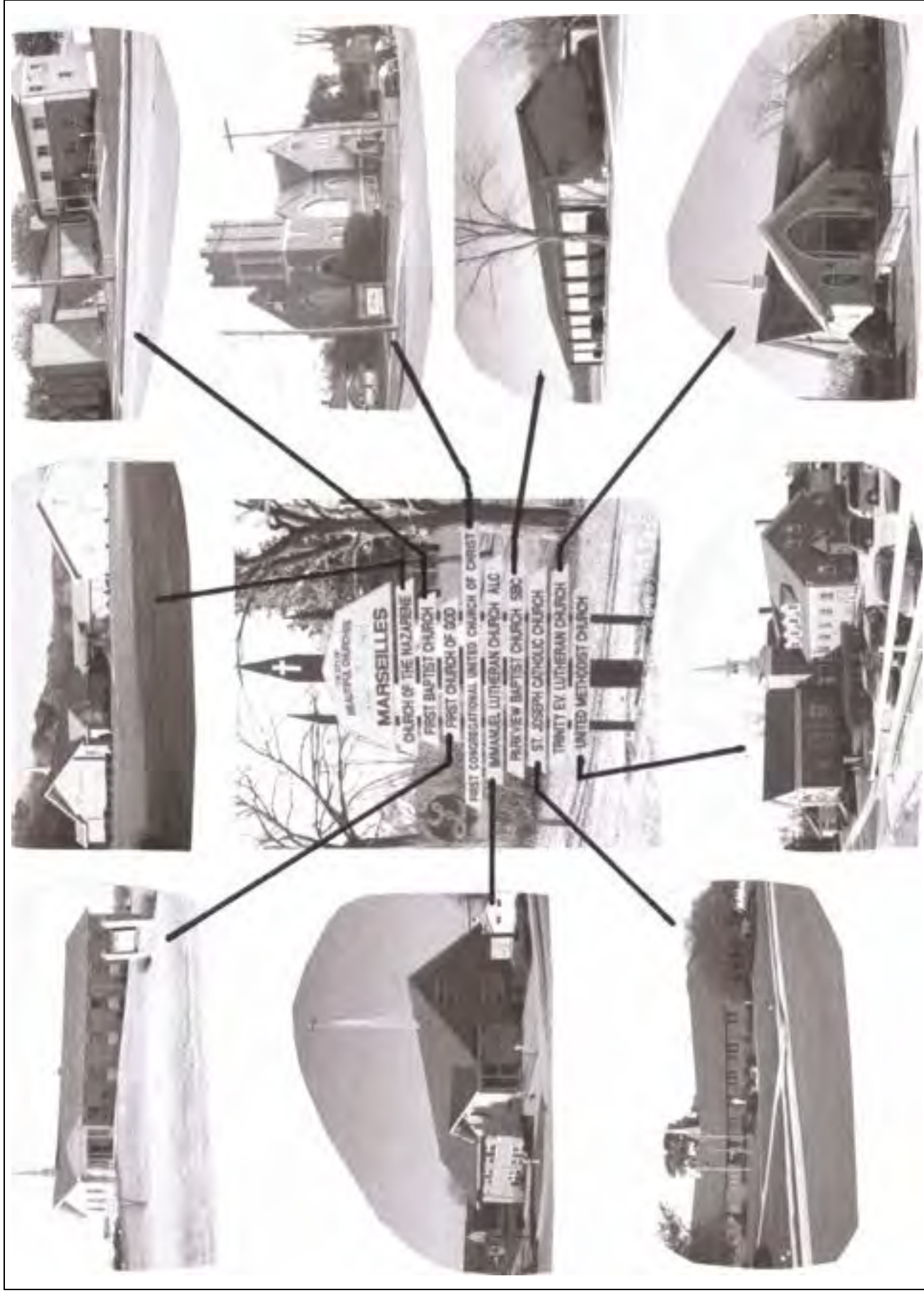


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THIS CHURCH HISTORY OF MARSEILLES PROUDLY SPONSORED BY
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH



First Baptist Church. 555 East Bluff Street
Pastor Quentin Mullinix

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 1866 | Founded as First Baptist Church of Marseilles, with only 35 members.
First pastor was Rev. David Prichard. Since that time, there have been 45 different pastors. The shortest serving only three months, and the longest serving seven years (1988-1995) First year meetings were held in the school and the Methodist "Meeting House" |
| 1869 | Present site was selected and purchased for \$600.00. First service held March 6 th . |
| 1871 | Church dedicated December 10 th . |
| 1872 | Church is paid for with 98 members in attendance. |
| 1906-1927 | The church went through some difficult times, including closing due to a diphtheria outbreak. During this time students from Northern Baptist Seminary were used as interim pastors. |
| 1949-1957 | Two hundred parishioners were baptized |
| 1956 | Old building remodeled and a new education annex was added. A new parsonage was also purchased. |
| 1970's | Emphasis was placed on the youth of the church, with a youth fellowship called "The Candle". The Annual Vacation Bible School was also continued. |
| Late 1980's | Ten small groups were introduced (8-12 in each) to study god's word and get to know one another better. The church has continued to grow spiritually for 143 years. It is known as "The small church with the big heart". |
| 2009 | First Baptist Church is one of only two churches in Marseilles that are still on its original property site.
(Below: Photo of church prior to remodeling.) |

The First Baptist Church assists local missions in many ways

- Pads
- The Food Pantry
- Sacred Heart
- The Family Room
- Those in the parish who have a need
- Christmas Love Tree
- Four special missions
- Baptist Seminary
- Judson College

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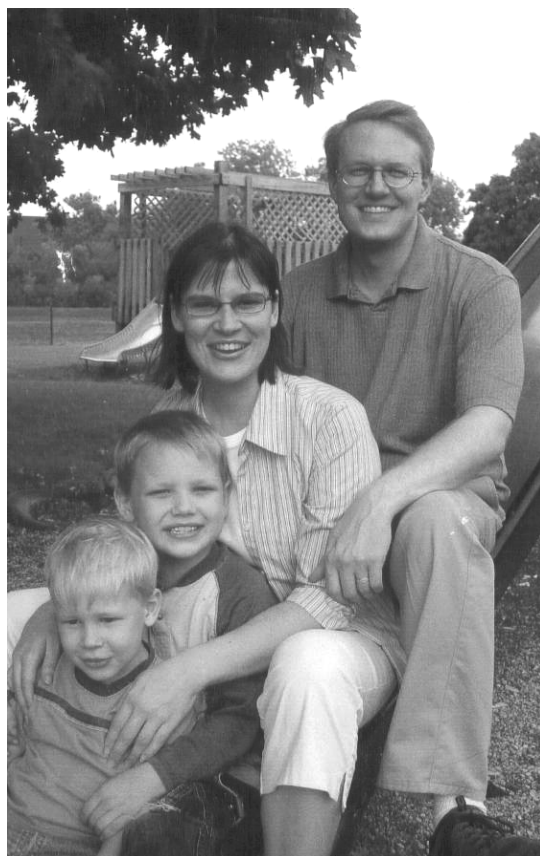


THIS CHURCH HISTORY OF MARSEILLES PROUDLY SPONSORED BY PAUL & ROSEMARY MARTIN

**First Baptist Church, 555 East Bluff Street
Pastor Quentin Mullinix**

Former Pastors 1866-2009

David Prichard 1866-1868
Eben Rice 1869-1871
C.J. Switzer 1872-1872
Thomas Reese 1875-1875
B.F. Patt 1876-1878
Rinaldo I. Olde 1878-1881
M.W. Akers 1881-1883
J.F. Howard 1884-1886
T.B. Taber 1889-1890
R.H. Shafto 1891-1892
Cyrus Thomas 1892-1894
Eben Stover 1894-1896
Horace J. Wheeler 1898-1902
S.G. Anderson 1903-1905
C.D. Oberholtzer 1905-1906
George R. Wood 1907-1908
John A. Howard 1909-1909
C.J. Hoekstra 1910-1913
W.R. Hall 1914-1915
P.L. McCubbin 1915-1916
S. Cruthers 1916-1918
George R. Wood 1918-1921
C. Figgatt 1921-1922
J. McDaniel 1922-1923
B. Jochums 1923-1926
George R. Wood 1926-1927
Rodney Gould 1927-1931
Russell Orr 1931-1936
Henry P. Lovik 1936-1938
David L. Rieder 1938-1941
Eldon A. Winaws 1941-1944
Darrell Rhodes 1944-1946
Paul Warford 1946-1948
Harold Johnson 1948-1954
Gordon Bucy 1954-1959
William Short 1959-1963
Philip H. Frazier 1963-1969
Charles Wilson 1970-1975
Howard Church 1976-1981
William Hill 1981-1983
William Hendricks 1983-1985
Steven Anderson 1988-1995
Randall Somers 1996-1999
Jeffery Hammer 2001-2006
Quentin Mullinix 2007-2009



Pictured at left:

Pastor Quentin Mullinix, wife, Patricia (Rife) Mullinix, and sons Andrew, the youngest, & Michael, the oldest.

Pictured below:

Maxine (Wernstrum) Caputo



Maxine (Wernstrum) Caputo was baptized on Easter Sunday, March 23, 1932, at the age of nine. As far as can be found in the church records, Maxine has been a member of Marseilles First Baptist, longer than any other person.

During her time as a member, she has been Treasurer, Sunday School Superintendent, Sunday School teacher, and a member of both the Finance Committee and Christian Education Board, youth sponsor, and along with her late husband, Don, also started junior church.

Six generations of one family have been, or are, members at Marseilles First Baptist.

7-21-1866	Mary Northrup, Maxine's great grandmother becomes charter member.
7-30-1876	Ella (Northrup) Allen, her grandmother became a member
5-20-1909	Maye (Allen) Wernstrum, her mother, became a member.
3-23-1932	Maxine (Wernstrum) Caputo was baptized
4-1-1956	Betsy (Caputo) Mills, Maxine's daughter, baptized.
11-23-1958	Donna (Caputo) Barr, Maxine's youngest daughter, baptized.
Aug, 1984	Deena (Mills) Graham, Maxine's granddaughter, baptized.

THIS CHURCH HISTORY OF MARSEILLES PROUDLY SPONSORED BY THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

**First Congregational United Church, 255 East Bluff Street
Rev. Cheryl Roberts**



Founded in 1860 with twelve charter members from the following five designations:

- Presbyterian
- Baptist
- Episcopalian
- Lutheran, and
- Congregationalist

Charter Members:

- Ira Cook
- Jane Powers
- A. J. Thurber
- Mary Clark
- Abigail W. Cook
- Mary A. Powers
- Sophia Caldwell
- Swen Lest
- Lifee Powers
- Jemima Moore
- Eunice Spicer
- Robert Carson

History & Locations:

- 1858 Sunday school classes first held in a local school building on Washington Street, with services conducted by clergymen from the nearby city of Ottawa, Illinois.
- 1860 The Congregational Church founded on September 23rd. First pastor - Rev. C. C. Breed, serving 1860-1861.
- 1867 Original church, which was a wooden structure, built on the corner of Bluff & Rose Streets.
- 1913 Present church, brick building, built on same site and dedicated February 22, 1914.
- 1914 Pipe organ dedicated on February 26th.
- 1940's Shortly after World War II, a set of mass chimes were installed.
- 1960 Church is remodeled, a chapel added and the organ refurbished.
- 1964 New parsonage at 775 Glen Avenue replaces the old parsonage that had been on State Street.
- 1965 Congregation votes to merge with the Evangelical and Reformed Church. While the church retained the name, First Congregational Church, it is a member of the United Church of Christ.
- 1975 Fire gutted the interior of the church on February 22nd – sixty-one years after the building had been dedicated. Church rebuilt and first services were held in the completely remodeled church on September 21st.
- 1982 First annual salad bar is held.
- 2003 On Easter morning, a “Bring the Cross to Life” ceremony is held after worship. The purple cloth that draped the cross during the Lenten Season is changed to white and flowers are added.
- 2004 Celebrate “Children’s Sabbath, Mother’s Day, & Father’s Day” where children of the church lead the worship.
- 2005 The restoration of the organ and its pipes, project started in 2003, is completed.

Outreach Activities

- The First Congregationalist and the United Methodist Churches, take turns hosting the Vacation Bible School
- Bloodmobile - every eight weeks.
- The Blue Christmas Service – inviting people from surrounding communities to share the struggles they are facing at this supposedly joyful time of year.
- Blessing of the Beast – The public can bring their animal friends into the parking lot area, sharing the pet’s name and stories to get to know one another. Scripture is read about God creating all the beasts and a blessing given.

THIS CHURCH HISTORY OF MARSEILLES PROUDLY SPONSORED BY THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH



A very special Outreach Activity

Edith (Rice) Allender is a retired (June 1994), 2nd Grade Teacher from Ottawa Elementary District #141, after 30 years. The following is taken from her notes:

“About 1998, it was brought to my attention that our church (First Congregational Church in Marseilles) needed a ‘community out-reach’ project. I had had the idea of helping students after school for several years.

With the help of our minister, the Methodist minister, and some Mason members, who were mentoring some students, we approached the Marseilles school principal. He was more than willing to help set it up. He arranged for a bus to transport the students, once a week, after school, to our church. I arranged for volunteers, supplies and cleared it with the church calendar, etc. We decided the main thrust would be to help with homework. Anyone was welcome – grades 1-5. We only met when school was in session.

Here it is 10 years later and the ‘Kids Klub’ still going strong. We had to cut off 5th grade because there were just too many kids. We registered 37 students (grades 1-4) in Sept, 2008. We just do not have room for more. Some children drop out after a while for various reasons, and some new members come in during the year. We will be finishing our 10th year on April 28, 2009.

We provide all sorts of activities for the 25 children still attending. We give them a snack, help with homework, provide crafts, games, music, and anything else they want to do. We meet from 3:00-4:30 pm every Tuesday. Parents are required to sign in and out for each child.

We did have Lil Kuiper* come in every week for music, but had to cut it because school is now dismissing later and that cuts our time from 2 hours to 1 ½ hours. Also, we had 2-3 men who helped with our program, but for various reasons they were unable to continue. It sure would be nice to have another gentleman help us, again.

Our current volunteers have been very loyal. Some have been with us for all ten years*: Jo Knudson*, Ann Carr*, Betty Galloway*, Helen Allen, Pastor Cheryl Roberts, Melva Allender, Carol Carr, Ruth Ann Plane, and me, Edith Allender*.

I keep telling the girls: ‘We must be doing something right, as they keep coming’.”

Pictured above:

Nativity scene that has graced the First Congregational United Church front lawn for the past 50+ years.

Pictured below:

Earlier photo of The First Congregational Church.

In 2010, when the city celebrates it’s 175th anniversary, the First Congregational Church will be 150 years old.



THIS CHURCH HISTORY OF MARSEILLES PROUDLY SPONSORED BY ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE IMMANUEL LUTHERAN CHURCH

**Immanuel Lutheran Church, 227 East Bluff Street
Pastor David J. Ufkes**

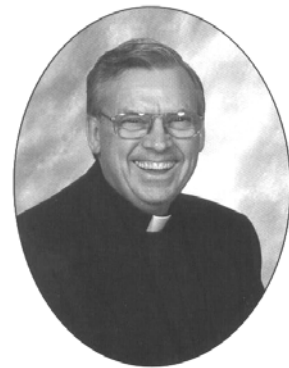


History & Locations:

1892 Immanuel Lutheran Church was founded. First pastor: Rev. Jacob Jacobson
Name of Church When Founded: United Lutheran Church
In the early years services were conducted in the Norwegian language.
In the 1930's all services were conducted in English.

Locations:

1st 1892 German Lutheran Church
2nd After two years, met in homes of members and also in the Congregational, Methodist and German Lutheran churches during available hours
3rd 1901 Purchased building formerly used by the Roman Catholic Church, located directly across from Immanuel's present location and name was changed from Scandanavian Lutheran Church to Immanuel Lutheran. Worship services were held there for 61 years.
4th 1962 The present church was built on East Bluff Street. The congregation has grown from an almost entirely Norwegion membership to now serving many different nationalities.
1968 The new parsonage was built.
1992 In October the centennial of Immanuel Lutheran Church was celebrated.
2010 The members of Immanuel Lutheran Church will have been reaching out with God's love and blessings for 118 years.



Pictured above:

Pastor David J. Ufkes has served as pastor of the Immanuel Lutheran Church in Marseilles for 25 years.

Pastor Ufkes has served Lutheran churches in Wisconsin and Illinois. In 1985, he married his wife, the former Linda Rodin. He has served as president and treasurer of the Marseilles Ministerial Association, served on the board at Pleasant View Luther Home in Ottawa for 11 years (five of those years as president). He has been an instructor in the ELCA's Diakonia program. Since 2000, he has served as Dean of the South Conference, the Northern Illinois Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.

Researchers: Rosemary Martin & Charlene Nelson

THIS CHURCH HISTORY OF MARSEILLES PROUDLY SPONSORED BY PARKVIEW BAPTIST CHURCH SBC

**Parkview Baptist Church SBC, 2659 E. 2350th Road
Pastor John Patterson**

- 1960 It began as a Mission in August, sponsored by the Harmony Church in Ottawa, Illinois.
 1st location – first floor of the Mars Hotel, at the head of Main Street, where the Marseilles Bank now stands.
 Name of church when founded: The Marseilles Missionary Baptist Church.
- 1961 Moved to 807 Armstrong Street.
- 1962 Constituted into a church in February. It was the 842nd Southern Baptist Church in the state.
 Six acres of land purchased across from Illini State Park. Ground broken to build at the present location.
 Name changed to Parkview Baptist Church.
- 1963 Started building on present site located south of the Marseilles River Bridge.
- 1975 The new auditorium was dedicated in November. First Pastor - Rev. Virgil Stoneburner
- 1997 Completed an education wing.

Interesting to note: The Marseilles Ministerial Association planted a community garden on the church grounds.

A baseball field was built and named after a charter family. Called “Wright Field”, community softball leagues (made up of other church teams) played at this field. Today it is still in use with different Little League teams having been given permission to use this field for practice sessions, with the one stipulation that church services not be in session.

Past Pastors have been:

Joseph Aldridge, Melvin Larsen, David Russell, Avery Wilson, Jim Horschler, and Jerry Lyday,

Reverend Patterson and wife, Jill, have a son, Joshua (25), and daughters, Joelle (22), and Justine (17)

Outreach activities include:

Mission support for foreign and home missions
Fund to Help the Needy in the Community
Participation in parades in Marseilles & Ottawa

Bible Studies – Sunday morning 9:45 AM
Sunday Worship – 11:00 AM and 6:00 PM



Researchers: Rosemary Martin & Charlene Nelson

THIS CHURCH HISTORY OF MARSEILLES PROUDLY SPONSORED BY THE CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE



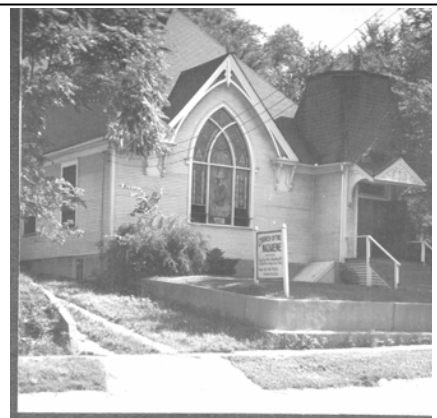
**Church of the Nazarene, 1292 Morris Road
Reverend Bill Clark – ministering since 1998**

Founded 1930 as the Pilgrim Community Church. Rev. Walter Stogdill was first to serve.

History & Locations:

- 1930 Group of Christian people planned a tent meeting north of where the Marseilles Bank now stands.
Rented hall downtown over cigar store.
- 1931 Purchased the Universalist Church that sat on the side of a hill. The Nazarene church served as a beacon for many years at this location on East Bluff Street.
- 1931 Organized as the Church of the Nazarene on July 15th, with 16 charter members.
- 1945 Parishioners dug out the basement of the church to make six extra Sunday School rooms.
- 1962 Work began on the new facilities on Morris Road. First the Educational Wing was built and services held there while the Sanctuary was being built.
- 1964 Sanctuary completed.
- 1966 Parsonage built.
- 1968 Work began on Fellowship Hall.
- 2000 Acquired neighboring property for parking lot.
- 2006 Added an additional 4,100 sq. ft. school annex.

Present day outreach activities:
Fully functioning children, teen and adult ministries.



Church of the Nazarene – 1950's



Ryan, Melany, and Pastor Bill Clark

Researchers: Rosemary Martin & Charlene Nelson