

# The Crackerbarrel

## Elgin History Museum News May 2026

### President's Report: Looking Forward to the Future While Honoring the Past



*Anne LoCascio, President*

As lovers of history, we understand that change inevitable and constant. After 27 years of dedicated leadership as Museum Director, our well-loved Liz Marston will step into a well-earned retirement. She will conclude her role as Director on June 1, 2026 and will remain with the Museum until July 1, 2026 to support a smooth transition. Her enthusiasm for her hometown of Elgin and for the Museum has helped grow the institution from one employee (her!) to five and has guided the development of countless exhibits and initiatives. Her skill at involving people and developing relationships has propelled the Museum forward to the dynamic civic institution it is today. We are deeply grateful for Liz Marston's vision, commitment, and lasting contributions.

We are pleased to announce the appointment of Rebecca Miller as the Museum's new Director, effective June 1, 2026. Rebecca's longstanding connection to the Museum—beginning as a volunteer and evolving into her role as Museum Educator over the past seven years—has given her a deep understanding of Elgin's history, our organization, and the community we serve. During her tenure, educational programming expanded significantly, reflecting her creativity and initiative. Her other contributions include launching the Echoes of Elgin podcast and collaborating with volunteers to enhance the Museum's gift shop offerings. She brings a quick mind brimming with ideas to her

new position. The Board is confident that she will build on the knowledge of the institution while leading us into an exciting future.

We are also delighted to announce that Cristina Colunga will be joining the team as the new Museum Educator. Cristina has been an invaluable community member in chairing the Hispanic Heritage Project over the past several years. An inspiring artist, she brings a wealth of experience working with children and families. We are excited to have her on board for the Museum's next chapter.

Please join us at the Museum on Friday, May 29th at 6:30 pm as we celebrate Liz Marston's remarkable service and warmly welcome Rebecca Miller and Cristina Colunga.

### Welcome New Members

- |                           |                |
|---------------------------|----------------|
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| Mike Gustafson and Family | Margo McIntyre |
| Debbie Henderson          |                |

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The Crackerbarrel welcomes reader contributions.

Next deadline June 20, 2026

Visit our website [Elginhistory.org](http://Elginhistory.org)

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**May 27  
6:30 P.M.**

### **Gail Borden Public Library**

#### **Dairies to Prairies Exhibit and Screening**

Enjoy a shortened screening of *Dairies to Prairies*, on Elgin's dairy legacy from its Butter Board of Trade to prairie restoration. Highlights from the newly digitized Elgin Dairy Report.

**May 31  
2:00 - 3:00  
P.M.**

### **Seven Ways to Freedom: Founding New Philadelphia, Illinois with Abdul Alkalimat**

**FREE admission.** Partnership with Illinois Humanities Speakers Bureau Program.

Abdul Alkalimat, a descendant of the town's founders, Frank and Lucy McWorter, shares the story of how the McWorters built a town, protected their freedom, and shaped Illinois history.

Mr. Alkalimat (born Gerald McWorter) is the author of many books and papers about Black liberation. A lifelong scholar-activist, he wrote *Introduction to Afro-American Studies*, now in its 7th edition, available free online.

**August 21  
Reception  
1:00 P.M.  
Documentary  
2:00 P.M.**

### **NEW DATE: Hispanic Heritage: Celebrating Culture and Community**

#### **Documentary & Traveling Exhibit Premiere Elgin Community College, Blizzard Theatre**

Celebrate the stories, traditions, and contributions of Elgin's Hispanic community. The reception features food, music, and hands-on activities for kids, followed by the premiere of a powerful documentary that anchors a new traveling exhibit exploring six generations of Hispanic history in the Elgin area. Please make reservations, noting how many adults and children will be attending.

## 2026 Events Calendar

### *Al Walters, Program Chair*

Check the website for current information. Events take place at the Elgin History Museum unless otherwise noted. To buy tickets, you can scan the QR codes or buy online at [elginhistory.org/events-calendar](http://elginhistory.org/events-calendar)

**May 9  
10:00-  
11:00 A.M.** **Elgin Sports Complex, 875 Sports Way Hilltop Cemetery Tour with Bill Briska**  
**Meet at Highlands Golf Course east parking lot**  
Tucked into the Elgin Sports Complex is the burying ground for the old Elgin State Hospital. Historian Bill Briska will be your guide to discover this little-known site and some stories it has to tell.  
**FREE Event. Donations accepted. Please register.**

**May 9  
1:00 - 2:00  
P.M.** **Watch Factory Depot Open House**  
**201 National Street**  
Visitors will be able to go inside the building and discover this important link to Elgin's industrial past. Speakers will begin at 1:00 p.m. FREE event.

**May 12  
7:00 P.M.** **The Architectural Legacy of Smith Hoag with Dan Miller**  
Smith Hoag was a prominent Elgin builder and architect active in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Hoag's work includes many buildings and homes in Elgin, but his most notable project is Dunham Castle in Wayne, IL. FREE event.

**May 14  
12:00  
Noon** **Brown Bag Lunch: Museum Curator Beth Nawara presents Entertaining Elgin.** Objects and images from the Museum's collection showing events that entertained Elginites in the 1800s and 1900s. Members FREE / Guests \$5 [RSVP](#)

**May 22  
6:30- 8:30  
P.M.** **Game On, Elgin: The Places and Players of Our City Exhibit Opening and Reception**  
Celebrating Elgin's rich sports history, this exhibition of sports artifacts from Elgin's athletic past showcases iconic sporting venues and the legendary figures who competed there.

## From Immigrants to Immigrants to Immigrants, Part 2: The Rise and Fall of Cornerstone Church

### *Dave Gathman, Local Historian*

For more than a century after it started as a congregation of German-speaking immigrants, Faith United Methodist Church (formerly Erste Evangelische, formerly First Evangelical, formerly First Evangelical United Brethren) had been one of Elgin's biggest and most influential congregations. Its stone and brick building at the southeast corner of Center Street and Highland Avenue had been a downtown landmark since 1893.

But from 1955 to 1985, average attendance at Faith UMC plummeted from 463 to 200. By 1995 it was down to just 137. And those who were still coming were mostly middle-aged or older. Most mainline churches were experiencing similar declines nationwide. But Faith was especially burdened by parking problems, by the presence of First UMC kitty-corner from it (thanks to a denominational merger),

and by a growing fear—undeserved, but a fear nonetheless—that many white Anglo people had about going downtown. Faith had very limited success in attracting Hispanics and African-Americans to its own congregation.

Some members argued that by staying where it was, the church could better perform unique ministries, such as running a food pantry and working with the homeless. But Pastor Don Keck and Faith's lay leadership decided something drastic had to be done.

In 1997 the Elgin area had 13 United Methodist churches: First and Faith on downtown's "Holy Hill," Epworth on the Southeast Side, Grace on the Near West Side, Wesley on the Southwest Side, and the Spanish-speaking El Mesias (a spin-off from Faith) on the Near East Side, plus one in South Elgin, one in Plato Center, one in West Dundee, one in Bartlett, one in St. Charles, and two in Hampshire. Faith Church sent out feelers to see if any wanted to merge with Faith, with the combined church moving away from downtown Elgin.

Epworth, Grace, Wesley, and the Bartlett UMC later would merge to form Journey of Hope UMC, in a new building at Randall Road and Highland Avenue. But in 1997 almost all these churches wanted to go it alone. The only other congregations whose leaders were interested in a possible merger were Wesley, Grace and the tiny and aging Plato UMC, based 8 miles west of downtown Elgin in the unincorporated mini-village of Plato Center. The congregations of Wesley and Grace voted "no." That left just Plato UMC as a potential marriage partner.

At Faith, the decision whether to merge was contentious and painful for those who had grown up in the church. About one-third of those voting said "no," because they had so many memories tied up in the old building and/or they lived far from Plato Center. Many of the no-voters refused to move west and transferred instead to First UMC or other downtown churches. But the required super-majority approved the merger, with the understanding that the merged congregation would relocate to Plato Center.

The vote at Plato UMC was even closer. One member's grown daughter showed up unexpectedly from out of town and cast her "yes" vote. When the votes were tallied, the required super-majority of 60% had been achieved by just one vote. That was the second of three events that would go down in the congregation's history as miracles (the first being Pastor F.F. Jordan's premonition in 1920 that the sanctuary was about to be wrecked by the Palm Sunday Tornado).



*Plato United Methodist Church building in December 2025*

After considering 200 possibilities for a name, a vote by both merging congregations chose "Cornerstone United Methodist." The denomination's bishop for Northern Illinois appointed an energetic 32-year-old named Rev. Paul Meyers to be its first pastor.

An official "wedding service" to combine the Faith and Plato congregations into Cornerstone was held on Pentecost Sunday, May 31, 1998, under a tent in Plato Center. Just as the marriage of the congregations was pronounced, a breeze came up and a sunbeam shone down through a hole in the thick clouds overhead. Those attending remembered how on the first Pentecost Day recounted in the Bible, the Holy Spirit had descended on all those attending in the form of wind and tongues of flame. They realized they had witnessed the third possible miracle in the church history.

Plato UMC's building was a little white New England-style church at Russell Road and Muirhead Road. (In fact, Plato's members included the Russell family and the Muirhead family.) But that building was much too small to hold the combined Cornerstone congregation. Farmer Leroy Nelson sold the church 14 acres at the opposite corner of Russell and Muirhead. Until a bigger, modern building could be erected here, the Cornerstone people held worship services in the gym at nearby Plato Elementary School.

With tongue in cheek, Meyers called this period the congregation's "40 months in the wilderness." But a fundraising campaign and a mortgage loan raised the approximately \$2 million needed to build a 16,000-square-foot, blue-roofed church on the former Nelson property and it opened on March 3, 2002. Six years later an 11,000-square-foot addition was built to provide more space for Christian education.

Inspired by the success of megachurches such as Willow Creek, Cornerstone operated much differently than its Faith and Plato forebears. Instead of suits and dresses,

members worshiped in casual clothes. Two services were held: one with a pipe organ transplanted from downtown that sang the classic hymns, the other singing “Christian contemporary music” with guitars and drums. Hymnals were replaced by song lyrics projected on screens. Wooden pews gave way to upholstered chairs.



**Cornerstone Church in 2025**

Services soon would be webcast over Facebook and YouTube. Almost a dozen “small groups” were formed to study the Bible on weekdays and function as intimate “churches within a church.”

For a while this new approach really worked. Cornerstone seemed to be living out its core values of “Loving God, Loving Others and Proclaiming Christ.” New members, many of them young families living west of Elgin, streamed in. Attendance rose to some 250 per week. On just one Sunday in 2004, for example, 36 new members joined: 25 as teenage “confirmands” and 11 as adults.

But after about 10 years, growth plateaued and then began to reverse. Almost all churches nationwide lost members between 2000 and 2025. The Great Recession of 2008 aborted many of the new subdivisions planned west of Elgin. A squabble over youth leadership led many young people to quit Cornerstone. A pastor and a worship leader were fired and took many friends with them. The aging people who had moved over from Faith and Plato died or became shut-ins. The 2020 pandemic accustomed many Americans to stay home on Sundays.

Cornerstone entered a vicious cycle: fewer people led to smaller offerings, smaller offerings led to fewer ministries, fewer ministries led to fewer people ... and some of the biggest donors died or moved away.

By 2024, attendance had fallen to 50 or less, and the offering plate no longer brought in enough money to service the mortgage debt. The Ministry Council announced that Feb. 23, 2025 would be the last regular service.

The congregation voted to put their 23-year-old building up for sale. Most members started attending Journey of Hope UMC, and Cornerstone is expected to officially merge into Journey of Hope later this year.



**Journey of Hope United Methodist Church**

Today, Faith's 133-year-old former home at 19 Center St. is occupied by Iglesia Puerta de Sion, a Spanish-speaking congregation. The Elgin buildings formerly occupied by two of the churches that rejected Faith's marriage proposal but eventually merged into Journey of Hope—the former Wesley and Grace UMCs—have also been sold to Spanish-speaking congregations.

On April 7, 2026, Cornerstone's building and surrounding land were sold to Swaminarayan Mandir Vasna Sanstha (SMVS), a Hindu congregation that has been worshipping in a small temple about 12 miles to the east, at Route 20 and Route 59. Spokesman Bharat Butani said almost all its members are first-generation immigrants from India. He said SMVS wants to move its services to the former Cornerstone building because an estimated one-third to one-half of families moving into the new subdivisions in Plato Township are Indian-Americans.

Thus one could say that the little band of German-speaking farmers who formed Erste Evangelische Kirche in 1855 have left a legacy that ultimately benefited waves of Elgin immigrants from Germany, then Latin America and now India.

From immigrants to immigrants to immigrants ....

**Author Dave Gathman is a fifth-generation member of Cornerstone Church and its downtown-Elgin predecessors.**

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# William D. Nichols, Civil War Hero and Windmill Designer

*David Siegenthaler*

A member of the “Frontier Guard,” an unpaid voluntary militia celebrated in the 2015 book *“The 116: The True Story of Abraham Lincoln’s Lost Guard,”* William Nichols (1826-1891) helped to protect Abraham Lincoln and the White House from the threat of Confederate attack during the earliest days of the Civil War. Following the war, he engaged in the design and manufacture of windmills in Chicago in 1866, moving to Batavia in 1870, and finally to Elgin in 1883. In his 25-year career as a windmill manufacturer, Nichols earned numerous patents for design improvements.

William David Nichols was born in Berlin, NY, on June 11, 1826, to Jonathan and Abigail (nee Potter). At the time of the 1850 census, at age 24, he was a schoolteacher in Waterford, NY. On September 27, 1854, he married Margaret Ann Uline (1832-1914) in West Sand Lake, NY. By 1857, when his first child was born, William had moved west to Iowa. The 1860 census shows him to be a farmer in Davenport, IA. When the Civil War began in April 1861, he was presumably living in Kansas, when he became one of the 116 members of the militia called the “Frontier Guard” that was organized by Kansas Senator James H. Lane.

Though Lincoln had previously declined Lane’s offer of a bodyguard of Kansas men, Lane’s men, nevertheless, went to Washington, DC, where they organized at the Willard Hotel, next to the White House, from April 14-18, 1861. In the days after Fort Sumter was fired upon by Confederate forces on April 12, 1861, the conditions in Washington were turbulent. There were few Union troops there at the time and mob threats from Southern sympathizers were rampant. The Union also had secret information that an attempt was to be made to seize President Lincoln and overthrow the government. The Secretary of War asked Lane to use his company of Kansas men for the special protection of President Lincoln. This was 40 years before the Secret Service assumed that responsibility.

On the evening of April 18, 1861, the Kansas men marched to the White House and bivouacked in the East Room, where they were furnished with arms and ammunition. For the next two weeks the Frontier Guard served their country by camping out in the East Room of the White House. A Lincoln biography describes the scene: “... perhaps the most

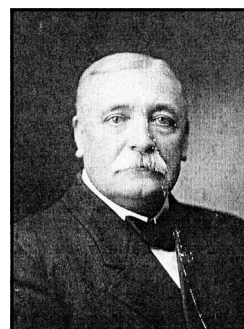
luxuriant cantonment which American soldiers have ever enjoyed. Their motley composition, their anomalous surroundings, the extraordinary emergency, their mingled awkwardness and earnestness, rendered the scene a medley of bizarre contradictions – a blending of masquerade and tragedy, of grim humor and realistic seriousness ...”

The Frontier Guard remained in service until May 3, 1861. By that time Washington was filled with Union troops and danger of a Southern attack was removed. Though not involved in any actual fighting, they heroically served as a deterrent to Confederate aggression during a particularly vulnerable time in the Civil War.

Following Nichols’ Frontier Guard duty, he returned to New York but by September 1864, when his third child was born, he was living in Chicago, engaged in the agricultural implements business. In 1866 in Chicago he began manufacturing windmills of his own design, receiving his first patent in 1867.

In the 1850s and ‘60s, America’s westward expansion across dry, previously uninhabitable land, exposed the critical need for consistent water sources. The Great Plains, in particular, had few sources of surface water. Windmills pumped water from deep underground and enabled ranching and farming, as well as providing a reliable source of water for steam locomotives in dry, remote areas.

In 1870 Nichols moved to Batavia and continued improving his windmills, putting his patents into the hands of the Challenge Mill Co. In 1873 he invented the first mill to operate without a vane, or tail. The vane, while guiding the wind wheel to face the wind, also exposed the mill to excessive wind surface, making it vulnerable in violent storms. A vaneless windmill could withstand almost any wind short of a tornado. After the Challenge Mill Co. absorbed his interest, Nichols moved to Elgin in 1883.



*William Nichols*  
c. 1890

Nichols began moving into the Geister building, at the site of the current Post Office, on July 3, 1883. Three days later the building was totally destroyed by fire. Charles H. Geister immediately rebuilt his building and within a few months Nichols’ windmill shop was back in business. Initially, Nichols had partnered with John F. Daggett, an Elgin native, but that partnership was dissolved by mutual consent in December 1883, at which time John M.

Murphy (who later invented the Elgin street sweeper) became Nichols' partner. In September 1884 Charles Geister joined the partnership.



*Nichols & Murphy Building, 1883, after the fire*

In May 1887, claiming he had been forced out, Nichols filed a lawsuit against Murphy and Geister, asking for a receiver to be appointed to take charge of the assets and business of the firm and seeking to be declared the absolute owner of three patents, all granted prior to the partnership. The receiver, by court order, sold the business, property and assets of the firm to the Elgin Wind Power & Pump Co. for \$43,000. Nichols incorporated a competing firm, the Nichols Windmill Co., in August 1887. But Nichols' new firm, on the east side raceway south of the Wind Power & Pump Co., went into receivership in October 1889 due to "discord."

The sale of his original firm to the Elgin Wind Power & Pump Co. set off a long series of back-and-forth lawsuits over Nichols' patent rights that extended to 1901, nearly ten years after his death. The U.S. Court of Appeals reversed a U.S. Circuit Court decision in which Nichols' wife and son, administrators of his estate, obtained a judgment of \$5,294 against the wind power company for alleged patent infringement. The appellate judges gave as their reasons for reversing the decision of the lower court that there was no evidence warranting more than merely nominal damages.

Nichols' Elgin windmill was called the "Centennial." It was vaneless and easily identified by the cast-iron counterweight in the shape of a rooster. An earlier version of the counterweight was in the shape of a squirrel but the firm quickly learned that farmers held a grudge against the pesky rodent.

NICHOLS' LATEST IMPROVED

**CENTENNIAL POWER MILL,**  
THE ONLY MILL  
BUILT ON TRULY SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.  
All of Nichols' Latest and Most Valuable Improvements are in this Mill.

PLEASENT PRairie, Wis., January 15, 1883.  
W. D. NICHOLS, Esq.—Dear Sir:—The Centennial 18-foot Wind Mill I bought of you last August is all right and doing good service. It moves than most of my expectations. It runs in the lightest wind I ever saw. It does our churning in good shape, which is no small item, as I make from 150 to 200 pounds of butter per week. It pumps all the water for my stock, and grinds our corn, which it does at the rate of from three to four bushels per hour in a fair wind, and does it well, and by stirring I can get a plenty of the meal, as good as any of our large mills make. The mill handles itself admirably in a heavy wind, not making half a dozen turns in all day when thrown open in a steady wind; in short, I think it O. K., rooster, grinder and all. Wishing you continued success with the Centennial Windmill, I am yours respectfully,  
M. B. HUBBARD.

The above letter from Mr. Hubbard, who has tested our mill thoroughly, is but a fair expression of the satisfaction that our mills give.

**NICHOLS & MURPHY,**  
Wind Mill Manufacturers,  
ELGIN, ILL.

Though Nichols died in 1891, the windmill company he started became the Elgin Wind Power & Pump Co. in 1887 and in 1925 changed its name to the Elgin Windmill Co. The Great Depression and the rural electrification program brought a lingering death to the windmill business. The Elgin Windmill Co.'s last profitable year was 1929. The firm was purchased by the Woodruff & Edwards foundry in 1943 and mill production ended in 1948.

William and Margaret Nichols had six children: William Uline (1857-1919; wife: Ella); Edwin Calvin (1860-1921; wife: Nora); Burton Daniel (1864-1946; wife: Martha); Carrie

Ella (1868-1870); George Uline (1870-1937; wife: Alice); and Nella Margaret (1873-1964; Mrs. Frederick Henry Smith). The Nichols family lived at 117 Hinsdell Place from 1886 to 1898. William passed away on May 10, 1891, and Margaret on July 24, 1914. They are buried in Bluff City Cemetery.

*Acknowledgments: Mike Alft's books and newspaper articles; obituaries and other newspaper articles; Kane County histories; Ancestry.com; Findagrave.com; federal censuses; "A Field Guide to American Windmills" by T. Lindsay Baker, 1985; various internet sources; "The 116: The True Story of Abraham Lincoln's Lost Guard" by James P. Muehlberger, 2015; "Abraham Lincoln, A History" by John Nicolay and John Hay, 1890, etc. Monument photo by Judy Van Dusen*





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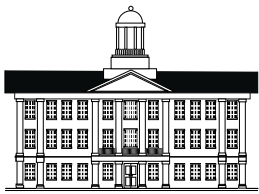
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### *Thank you for joining us*

on Saturday, April 25 for an unforgettable evening celebrating the Museum. It was a joy to gather with so many friends and supporters to reflect on our shared history and the role our community plays in the broader American story. Your generosity helps us continue preserving and sharing the stories that connect Elgin to our nation's past, present, and future.

A special note of appreciation goes to our dedicated program committee for their creativity, time,



and care in bringing this vision to life. And heartfelt thanks to Co-Chairs Mary Kemerling & Rudy Galfi for their leadership and commitment in making the night such a meaningful and memorable celebration.

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